Materials linked from the May 29, 2014 Curriculum Council agenda.

BI241 LABORATORY EXERCISES IN
INTRODUCTORY HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

LEARNER OUTCOMES:
1. Describe the human musculoskeletal system using specific terminology.
2. Relate the macroanatomical structures of the skeleton to their functions in bearing weight and allowing movement.
3. Describe how joints are classified using specific examples from the course.
4. Relate joint anatomy and musculoskeletal anatomy to function in terms of movements permitted using specific anatomical language.
5. Explain the physiology of muscle contraction and neural coordination.
6. Explain how joint/muscle systems are organized to influence range of motion, strength and efficiency.
7. Describe and synthesize how muscles and joints work together to create smooth and fluid motion using specific terminology.
8. Analyze and describe collected data in graphical and written form.
9. Integrate how the skeletomuscular system creates movement about joints.
10. Process course information in lab through active participation in lab exercises/activities.
11. Demonstrate mastery of course content through in class activities, quizzes, and exams.

BI 341 ADVANCED HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY LABORATORY

LEARNER OUTCOMES:
1. Describe and explain the principles of inter and intracellular signaling in the human body.
2. Describe and identify the four primary tissue types, applying their structure to function using specific examples from the course.
3. Describe the human skeleton.
4. Relate micro and macroanatomical structures of the skeleton to their functions in bearing weight and allowing movement.
5. Describe how joints are classified using specific examples from the course.
6. Relate joint anatomy to function in terms of movements permitted using specific anatomical language.
7. Explain the physiology of muscle contraction and neural coordination.
8. Describe and synthesize how muscles and joints work together to create smooth and fluid motion using specific terminology.
9. Analyze and describe collected data in graphical and written form.
10. Integrate how the skeletomuscular system creates movement about joints.
11. Process course information in lab through active participation in lab exercises/activities.
12. Demonstrate mastery of course content through in class activities, quizzes, and exams.

BI 231 INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

Learner Outcomes:
Students will be able to:
1. Use specific anatomic terminology to describe the body and its physiology.
2. Describe how organelle composition affects function of cells; relate to bone, muscle and skin in human body.
3. State the macroscopic anatomy of the integumentary, skeletal and muscular systems.
4. Explain how bone develops, grows, repairs and remodels.
5. Grossly describe the human musculoskeletal systems (including joints) using specific terminology.
6. Explain the physiology of muscle contraction and coordination.
7. Describe and synthesize how muscles and joints work together to create smooth and fluid motion.
8. Integrate the integumentary, skeletal and muscular systems into how the coordinated human body moves.
9. Process course information in class through active participation using the classroom response system (clickers).
11. Demonstrate your mastery of course content through in-class activities and exams.
BI 232 INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

Learner Outcomes:
Students will be able to:
1. Describe how the nervous, endocrine and reproductive systems develop and are anatomically arranged.
2. State the microscopic anatomy of the nervous, endocrine and reproductive systems.
3. Organize the nervous, endocrine and reproductive systems functionally as well as structurally.
4. Use examples to explain and illustrate how the nervous and endocrine systems respond to stimuli and activate effectors (i.e.: reflexes, higher order processing, signal transmission).
5. Describe the special senses and how the brain receives, interprets special sensory information.
6. Explain the physiology of the human reproductive system and how it regulates gamete production.
7. Process course information in class through active participation using the classroom response system (clickers).
8. Process course information through on-line quizzes.
9. Demonstrate your mastery of course content through in class activities and exams.

BI 331 ADVANCED HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

Learner Outcomes:
Students will be able to:
1. Relate inter and intracellular signaling to homeostatic control in the human body – specifically regarding bone, muscle and skin.
2. Predict how organelle composition will determine function of cells; relate to organs in human body.
3. Describe the four primary tissue types and apply their structure to function.
4. State the microscopic and macroscopic anatomy of the integumentary, skeletal and muscular systems.
5. Explain the physiology of bone development, growth, maintenance, repair and remodeling.
6. Describe the human skeleton.
7. Explain the physiology of muscle contraction and coordination.
8. Describe and synthesize how muscles and joints work together to create smooth and fluid motion.
9. Integrate the integumentary, skeletal and muscular systems into how the coordinated human body moves.
10. Predict disruption to homeostasis with given variables; associate symptoms with disruptions.
12. Process course information in class through active participation using the classroom response system (clickers).
13. Process course information through on-line quizzes.
14. Demonstrate your mastery of course content through in-class activities and exams.

BI 332 ADVANCED HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

Learner Outcomes:
Students will be able to:
1. Describe how the nervous, endocrine and reproductive systems develop and are anatomically arranged.
2. State the microscopic and macroscopic anatomy of the nervous, endocrine and reproductive systems.
3. Organize the nervous, endocrine and reproductive systems functionally as well as structurally.
4. Use examples to explain and illustrate how the nervous and endocrine systems respond to stimuli and activate effectors (i.e.: reflexes, higher order processing, signal transmission).
5. Explain the physiology of the human reproductive system and fertilization, placentation, pregnancy.
6. Predict disruption to homeostasis with given variables; associate symptoms with disruptions.
7. Propose potential solutions to homeostasis disruptions.
8. Process course information in class through active participation using the classroom response system (clickers).
10. Demonstrate your mastery of course content through in class activities and exams.