

Academic Year/course: 2022/23

26765 - Human Anatomy II (Splanchnology)

Syllabus Information

Academic Year: 2022/23

Subject: 26765 - Human Anatomy II (Splanchnology)

Faculty / School: 104 - Facultad de Medicina

229 - Facultad de Ciencias de la Salud y del Deporte

Degree: 304 - Degree in Medicine

305 - Degree in Medicine

ECTS: 6.0

Year: 2

Semester: First semester

Subject Type: Compulsory

Module:

1. General information

1.1. Aims of the course

To deepen the knowledge of the human body, in the absence of pathology, to provide the student with the basic knowledge for the study and diagnosis of any clinical circumstance in the future. The knowledge provided by this subject is essential to introduce students to the knowledge of the pathologies that can affect the human body, and will help students to acquire scientific and professional nomenclature, manual skills to be applied in their subsequent medical-surgical practices, as well as to develop observation skills and the ability to correlate morphological data with functional data.

Develop doctor-patient and doctor-doctor communication skills.

Develop metacognitive competences.

Develop ethical competencies.

These approaches and objectives are aligned with the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations Agenda 2030 (<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/es/>), so that the acquisition of the learning outcomes of the subject Human Anatomy II (Splanchnology) provides training and competence to contribute to some extent to their achievement.

The objectives to be developed will be:

? Objective 3: Health and well-being.

? Objective 4: Quality education.

? Objective 5: Gender equality.

1.2. Context and importance of this course in the degree

The subject has clearly established competencies Previous knowledge and skills:

1º Knowledge of General Anatomy and embryology.

2nd Skills in working with a human corpse.

3º Knowledge of Physiology and General Histology.

Context within the degree In the medical act, the physical examination, together with the anar

However, if it is not possible to cover all medical knowledge, the health professional must be

Therefore, the work of medical professionals should focus on teamwork and accept as a "leader"

In addition, the human relationship must be an important pillar in this profession, whether be

1.3. Recommendations to take this course

Have passed General Anatomy and Human Embryology

2. Learning goals

2.1. Competences

Basic skills

- CB1 - That students have demonstrated to possess and understand knowledge in an area of study
- CB2 - That students are able to apply their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional field
- CB3 - That students have the ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually within their field of study)
- CB4 - That students can transmit information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialized and non-specialized audiences

Specific skills

- CE01 - Know the morphology, structure and function of the human body, from the skin, blood, cells, tissues and organs
- CE02 - Manage basic laboratory materials and techniques.
- CE03 - Recognize with macroscopic, microscopic and imaging techniques the morphology and structure of biological systems
- CE04 - Basic physical examination.

Transversal competences

a. INSTRUMENTALS

- CT1 - Capacity for analysis and synthesis.
- CT2 - Capacity for organization and planning.
- CT3 - Oral and written communication in the native language.
- CT4 - Computer skills related to the field of study.
- CT5 - Information management capacity
- CT6 - Troubleshooting
- CT7 - Decision making

b. PERSONAL

- CT8 - Teamwork
- CT9 - Skills in interpersonal relationships
- CT10 - Recognition of diversity and multiculturalism
- CT11 - Critical reasoning
- CT12 - Ethical commitment

c. SYSTEMIC

- CT13 - Autonomous learning
- CT14 - Adaptation to new situations
- CT15 - Creativity
- CT16 - Leadership
- CT17 - Knowledge of other cultures and customs
- CT18 - Initiative and entrepreneurial spirit
- CT19 - Motivation for quality
- CT20 - Sensitivity towards environmental issues

2.2. Learning goals

The student, to pass this subject, must demonstrate the following results ...

- 1 Express yourself with the correct anatomical terminology.
- 2 Identify in the anatomical specimen the cartilaginous, muscular, vascular and visceral nerves.
- 3 Describe the main anatomical elements.
- 4 Describe the main functions of the components of the visceral systems.
- 5 Describe the anatomical structures with imaging techniques.
- 6 Respect the training material and especially that which comes from human remains.
- 7 Participate actively in learning anatomy.
- 8 Identify the deficiencies in anatomy that may arise in certain learning and professional situations.
- 9 Make up for their anatomical deficiencies.

2.3. Importance of learning goals

The contents of Human Splanchnology (Visceral Anatomy) correspond to the visceral systems that are studied in this subject. The learning of this subject takes place during the third semester (second course) of the Degree in Health Sciences. Splanchnology belongs to a set of disciplines aimed at describing the morphology and function of the internal organs. The study of anatomy can be considered in two ways: Analytical, describe structure by structure, and functional, describe function by function. Knowing the morphology of the human body is extremely important for clinical activity, however, the study of anatomy is not limited to the study of the human body. In this sense, for the study of anatomy it is necessary to use a corpse, which is why it forces the student to have a certain attitude towards the study of anatomy.

3. Assessment (1st and 2nd call)

3.1. Assessment tasks (description of tasks, marking system and assessment criteria)

To pass the course, the student must demonstrate that he has achieved the expected learning results. Continuous assessment will take into account knowledge, skills and attitudes:

Knowledge will be evaluated through multiple choice tests, with 4-5 alternatives: 1 true and 4 false.

Skills will be assessed every day in the dissection room:

The skills related to anatomy, through an interview with the student before the anatomical practical.

Relationship skills, taking into account the behavior that students have with their peers.

The attitudes will be explored in the dissection room by observing the behavior of the student.

The portfolio will also be evaluated.

Weighting of the activities in continuous evaluation:

Theoretical-practical written / oral exam: 80%. Consisting of multiple choice questions.

Practices / Seminars / Workshops: 10%

Tutored jobs: 10%

In order to average the different qualifications, at least 50% must be reached in each of the

Weighting of activities in global evaluation

Theoretical-practical exam:

-The theoretical part accounts for 60% of the total grade (6 points): It will be done through

-The practical part accounts for 30% (3 points) of the total qualification: Based on quest:
Work: 10% total (1 point): Tutored practical work and / or face-to-face seminars: Oral preser
To be able to average the different qualifications of the global evaluation, it will have to
Attendance at practicals/seminars/workshops is compulsory. Students with more than two absence
Dates of the Global evaluations in Zaragoza:

Proposed by the Center, they will appear in the following link: <https://medicina.unizar.es/horari>
Dates of the Global evaluations in Huesca:

Proposed by the Center, they will appear at the following link: <https://fccsyd.unizar.es/horari>

4. Methodology, learning tasks, syllabus and resources

4.1. Methodological overview

The learning process that has been designed for this subject is based on the following:

- Theoretical class: Master lesson. In which the teacher, in addition to developing a topic, l
- Practical class: The first objective of the practical sessions is to demonstrate in the anat
- Non-face-to-face activity: In the ADD of the University of Zaragoza the activities of each c
- Presentation and defense of a work. Review of a job.

4.2. Learning tasks

In continuous evaluation:

- Attendance to theoretical classes, where you must participate actively, making the comments t
- Participate in the dissection of the corpse.
- Attendance at 100% of the practices where you will have to expose and demonstrate in the corp
- Expose, defend and criticize anatomical concepts.

All students will be informed about the risks that the realization of the practices of this su

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4.3. Syllabus

The program offered to the student to help him achieve the expected results comprises the fol:
THEORETICAL PROGRAM

CHEST

- 1-. Cardiac organization
- two-. Cardiac configuration.
- 3-. Pericardium and great vessels
- 4-. Irrigation and innervation of the heart.
- 5-. Study with imaging techniques of the heart and cavities
- 6-. Pulmonary configuration, trachea, pleura.
- 7-. Pulmonary organization.
- 8-. Mediastinum. Esophagus.

9-. Topographic and functional anatomy of the thorax

10-. Chest imaging study

HEAD NECK

eleven-. Nostrils. Oral cavity.

12-. Teeth, salivary glands and tongue.

13-. Pharynx, larynx and tonsils.

14-. Thyroid, parathyroid and thymus.

ABDOMEN

fifteen-. Viscera of the deep wall of the abdomen. Adrenal glands.

16-. Kidney.

17-. Urinary tract, ureters, urinary bladder, and urethra.

18-. Celiac viscera I. Stomach.

19-. Celiac viscera II. Duodenum and pancreas.

twenty-. Celiac viscera III. Liver and spleen.

twenty-one-. Small intestine.

22-. Large intestine.

2. 3-. Right.

24-. Musculature of the perineum.

25-. Peritoneum.

26-. Study with imaging techniques of the abdomen.

PELVIAN VISCER

27-. Ovaries, tube and uterus.

28-. Vagina, vulva and attached glands.

29-. Testicle and bags.

30-. Seminal tracts, glands of the male genital tract, penis and urethra.

(inguinal canal)

31-. Study using imaging techniques of the pelvis Rx.

32-. Topographic and applicative study of the abdomen and pelvis

PRACTICAL PROGRAM:

The practical program will be based on the anatomical dissection of the corpse in a coordinate

Chest cavity dissection:

-Dissection of the heart: visualization of heart chambers and valves. Cardiac vascularizat:

-Lung dissection: visualization of macroscopic lung structure. Pulmonary hilium.

-Dissection of the mediastinum.

Dissection of oropharyngeal cavity

-Dissection of salivary glands

-Dissection of the thyroid gland

Abdominal cavity dissection:

- Dissection of supramesocolic abdominal viscera
- Dissection of submesocolic abdominal viscera
- Dissection of the vascularization of the abdomen
- Dissection of the pelvic cavity
- Dissection of the retroperitoneal cavity

The practical sessions will be carried out in a coordinated way with the theoretical part, so

4.4. Course planning and calendar

The sessions and work planning programming will go along the course in good time Zaragoza Huesca <https://fccsyd.unizar.es/horarios-y-calendarios-medicina>

4.5. Bibliography and recommended resources

<http://psfunizar10.unizar.es/br13/egAsignaturas.php?codigo=26765>