

I year (1st - 2nd semester)	Scientific Field	HUMAN ANATOMY I	TUTOR	ECTS
DOLCI S. COORDINATOR	BIO/16	Human Anatomy Mod. 1	Rossi Pellegrino	5
	BIO/16	Human Anatomy Mod. 2	Dolci Jannini Susanna	5
			TOT	10

**PROGRAM**

Introduction to the systematic study on the locomotor apparatus will be a discussion of the anatomical terminology: section types, terms of location and terms of movement. We will also describe the major topographic and functional subdivisions of the human body and surface anatomy.

**LOCOMOTOR APPARATUS**

- OSTEOLGY: Morphology of the human skeleton: the axial skeleton, the exo and endocranium, the skeleton of the appendages.
- ARTHROLOGY: General information on joints, types of movements, joint dynamics. Joints of the skull, spine, chest, upper limb and lower limb.
- MYOLOGY: Shape and action of skeletal muscle; vertebral muscles of the neck and trunk, muscles of the chest, abdomen, muscles of upper and lower limbs.

NOTE: skeletal muscles of the splanchnocranium, of the pelvic and urogenital diaphragm are only partially covered by the program of Human Anatomy I, but they will be treated in more detail with the cardiovascular system, microscopic anatomy and splanchnology in the second half of Human Anatomy.

PROGRAM

**CARDIOVASCULAR  
APPARATUS, ORGANS  
AND MICROSCOPIC  
ANATOMY**

GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF THE VASCULAR AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.

- PERICARDIUM, HEART AND VESSELS OF THE TORAX AND ABDOMEN.
- SPLEEN.
- MAIN ARTERIES AND VEINS OF THE HEAD, NECK AND LIMBS.

ALL ORGANS LISTED BELOW WILL BE STUDIED AT THE MACROSCOPIC AND MICROSCOPIC LEVEL, INCLUDING RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBOURING STRUCTURES AND ORGANS, THEIR VASCULARIZATION AND INNERVATION.

- Oral Cavity, teeth, tongue, muscles of the mouth and of the face, salivary glands.
- Nasal cavities and paranasal sinuses.
- Muscles of the neck (cervical, superficial and lateral muscles).
- Pharynx and Larynx.
- Trachea, bronchi, lungs and pleura.
- The mediastinum.
- Peritoneum and peritoneal cavity: lesser sac and peritoneal recesses.
- Gastrointestinal tract: esophagus, stomach, small and large intestine, rectum.
- Muscles of the abdomen and of the pelvis.
- Liver and pancreas.
- Urinary tract: kidney, ureter, bladder and urethra.
- Male and female reproductive system.
- Endocrine system: Hypophysis, thyroid and parathyroid glands, endocrine pancreas, adrenal gland, gonads.

## TEXTBOOKS

- Gray's Anatomy (latest edition) Churchill Livingstone, Elsevier.
- ATLAS: Atlas of Human Anatomy, Frak H. Netter (latest edition) Elsevier.

## EXAM METHOD

Oral exam, eventual practical tests.

## EXAM COMMISSION

The Coordinator, full Professors of the disciplines, Professors of similar disciplines, Specialists of the subject, compose the exam Commission of the Integrated Course.

Dolci Iannini Susanna, President
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Rossi Pellegrino
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## CONTACTS

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PREREQUISITES: Previous knowledge and competence in basic Anatomy.

The specific learning outcomes of the program are coherent with the general provisions of the Bologna Process and the specific provisions of EC Directive 2005/36/EC. They lie within the European Qualifications Framework (Dublin Descriptors) as follows:

### **1. Knowledge and Understanding**

- Demonstrate a comprehensive theoretical knowledge of the main anatomic structures.
- Describe the composition of body systems and architectures from a microscopic and macroscopic point of view.
- Understand the importance of knowing organs location and their relation with adjacent structures.
- Relate the anatomical and functional aspects in order to figure out the consequences of possible alterations or malfunctions.
- Learn the vascularization of all the human body organs and associated structures (bones, muscles or tendons).
- Identify bones, muscles and tendons from their anatomic position.

### **2. Applying Knowledge and Understanding**

- Apply the theoretical knowledge to the clinical setting.
- Identify and recognize the proper anatomic structures and tissues using laboratory and microscopic techniques giving a comprehensive description.
- Learn the practical aspects of microscopic investigations and how to perform them.
- Focus on the description of the main anatomic landmarks used in the clinical setting.
- Identify the major anatomic structures in order to understand possible anatomic structures physiology, alterations and pathologies.

### 3. **Making Judgements**

- Recognize the importance of an in-depth knowledge of the topics consistent with proper medical education.
- Identify the fundamental role of proper theoretical knowledge of the subject in the clinical practice.

### 4. **Communication Skills**

- Present the topics orally in an organized and consistent manner.
- Use of proper scientific language coherent with the topic of discussion.

### 5. **Learning Skills**

- Identify the possible use of the acknowledged skills in the future career.
- Assess the importance of the acquired knowledge in the overall medical education process.