

## نموذج وصف المقرر الدراسي

اسم الجامعة: جامعة وارث الانبياء عليه السلام

الكلية/ المعهد: كلية الطب


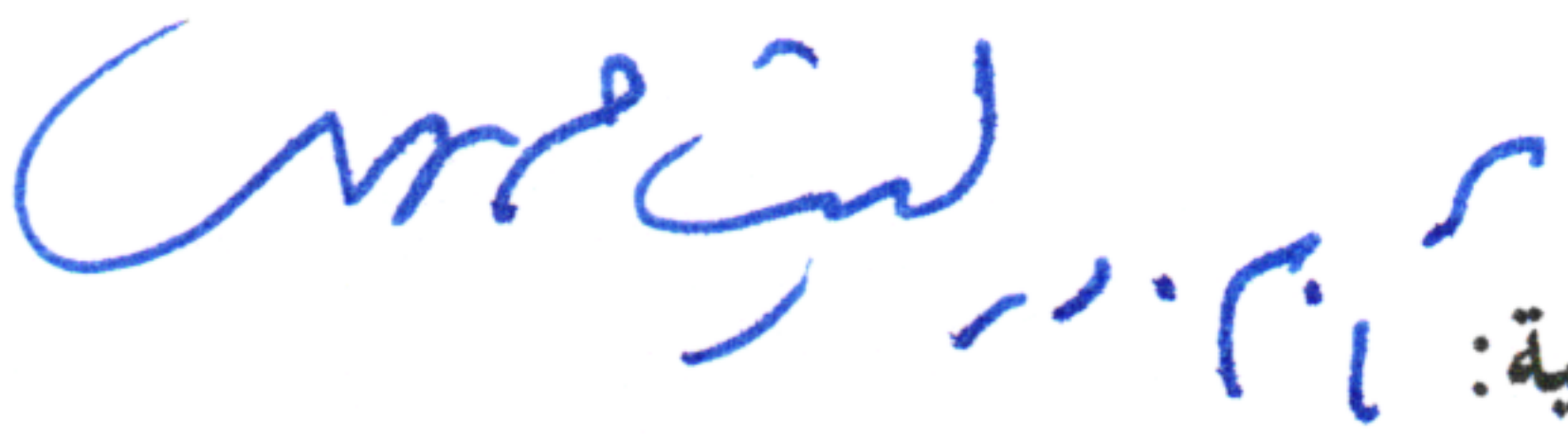
القسم العلمي: التعليم الطبي


اسم المقرر: الوحدة العاشرة / المرحلة الثالثة

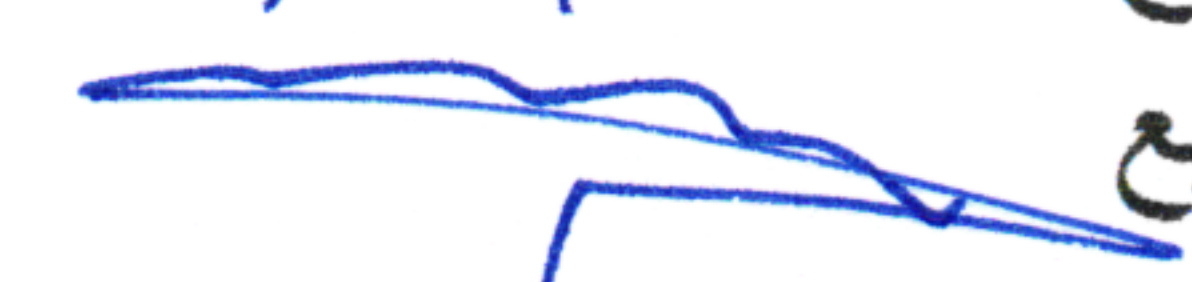
النظام الدراسي: النظام التكاملي


تاريخ اعداد الوصف: ٢٠٢٥ / ٨ / ٢٧

تاريخ ملء الملف: ٢٠٢٥ / ٨ / ٢٧

التوقيع:   
معاون العميد للشؤون العلمية:   
التاريخ: ٢٠٢٥ / ٨ / ٢٧

التوقيع:   
رئيس الفروع او الوحدة: د. م. ا. د. فاطمة محمد  
التاريخ: ٢٠٢٥ / ٨ / ٢٧

تم تدقيق الملف من قبل  
شعبة ضمان الجودة والأداء الجامعي  
اسم مدير شعبة ضمان الجودة والأداء الجامعي: د. هادي محمد محمد  
التاريخ: ٢٠٢٥ / ٨ / ٢٧  
التوقيع: 

التوقيع:   
مصادقة العميد  
علي عبد شهاب الخزرجي  
عميد كلية الطب



## 1. Anatomy

	ANATOMY	HISTOLOGY	EMBRYOLOGY	hr
WK1				
	pituitary gland	Histology of pituitary gland	Embryology of pituitary gland	2+2
lab	1hr anatomy (pituitary gland) + 1hr Histology of pituitary gland			+1
				2
WK2				
	Triangles of the neck		pharyngeal apparatus	2+2
	surgical anatomy of thyroid gland	Histology of thyroid gland		2
lab	1hr anatomy (triangles of neck & cervical viscera) + 1hr histology of thyroid gland			2
WK3				
	adrenal gland	Histology of adrenal gland	Embryology of gland	5
lab	1hrAnatomy (posterior abdominal wall& adrenal gland)+ 1hr histology of the adrenal gland			2
WK4				
		Histology of endocrine part of pancreas		2
lab	Histology(endocrine part of pancreas)			2
نظري	8	8	4	20
عملي	3	5		8



## 2. Physiology



Weeks	Objectives/Theory	Hours	Objectives /Practical	Hours
1	<p><b>Endocrine system overview:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Discuss the concept of hormone and its specific recognition by receptors</li> <li>2. Identify the endocrine glands of the body and their major functions</li> <li>3. Describe the transport mechanisms of hormones in the body</li> <li>4. Identify the physiologic relationship of hypothalamus and pituitary with other target endocrine glands</li> </ol> <p><b>Hormones overview</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chemical structure of hormones</li> <li>2. Mech. of signal transduction</li> <li>3. Identify different methods of hormonal measurement</li> </ol> <p><b>Physiology of the growth hormone (GH):</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chem. structure</li> <li>2. Secretion of</li> <li>3. Regulatory mechanism of</li> <li>4. Mode of action</li> <li>5. Biochemical action</li> <li>6. Physiological functions of</li> <li>7. Signs and symptoms of GH disorders</li> <li>8. Antagonism of GH to insulin</li> </ol> <p>Growth hormone production by recombinant DNA</p>	4		
2	<p><b>Peripheral actions of thyroid hormones:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify the major classes of thyroid hormones</li> </ol>	2		



	2. Describe their cellular mech. Of action 3. Describe the biological effects of thyroid hormones Discuss the effects of under- or over-secretion of thyroid Hormones			
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Adrenal structure and function:</b> Discuss the factors regulating secretion of adrenal cortical and medullary hormones</li> <li><b>Adrenal gland disorders:</b> 1. Describe common presenting signs of under- and over- secretion of ad. Hormones Discuss the way in which these signs relate to our understanding of adrenal physiology</li> </ul>	2		
Total hours		8		

### 3. Pathology

weeks	Theory objectives	Theory /hours	Practical objective	Practical/ hours
Week 1	<b>Pathology of pituitary gland:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ischemic necrosis (Sheehan synd.)</li> <li>- Ablation (surgery, radiation),</li> <li>- Inflammation (Sarcoidosis, TB)</li> <li>- Trauma, metastasis</li> </ul> 2. Diabetes insipidus 3. Pituitary adenomas: Histology and immunohistochemistry (IHC)	2		
Week 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pathology of thyroid and parathyroid glands:</li> <li>- Hyperthyroidism &amp; Graves' disease.</li> <li>- Hypothyroidism, Thyroiditis (Hashimoto's, deQuervain, subacute thyroiditis)</li> <li>- Neoplasms (adenomas VS carcinomas), Papillary, follicular, medullary, anaplastic carcinoma</li> <li>- Hypoparathyroidism, hyperparathyroidism, parathyroid adenoma.</li> </ul>	2	Morphological changes related to different causes of hyperthyroidism, hypothyroidism and thyroid neoplasms	2



<b>Week 3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pathology of adrenal gland:</li> <li>- Hyperadrenalism (Cushing syndrome, hyperaldosteronism).</li> <li>- Adrenal insufficiency (acute, chronic, Addison disease).</li> <li>- Adrenocortical neoplasms.</li> <li>- Pheochromocytoma and neuroblastoma.</li> <li>- Multiple endocrine neoplasia (MEN1 and MEN2)</li> </ul>	<b>2</b>		
<b>Week 4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- pathological changes in diabetes</li> <li>- Morphological changes of pancreas</li> </ul>	<b>1</b>		
<b>Total hours</b>	-	<b>7</b>		<b>2</b>

#### 4. Microbiology

<b>Endocrine unit</b>	<b>4</b> Confusion	<b>Microbiology</b>	<p>Genetic and immunopathogenetic predisposition</p> <p>Of DM.</p> <p>.1summarize the immuno-genetics of DM***.</p> <p>.2differentiate between immune and non immune genetics of diabetes***.</p> <p>.3review the immuno-pathogenesis of DM**.</p>
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#### 5. Pharmacology

<b>Weeks</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Theory/hr</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Pharmacology of growth hormone agonists (GH, gonadotrophins), growth hormone and anatagonists:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Direct &amp; indirect actions.</li> <li>2. Therapeutic uses.</li> <li>3. Adverse effects &amp; contraindications</li> </ol>	<b>1</b>



2	<b>Drugs which are used in the treatment of thyroid diseases:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Describe synthesis, actions and clinical uses of thyroid hormones</li> <li>2. Describe how drugs can be used to treat hypothyroid and hyperthyroid states.</li> <li>3. Discuss the pharmacology of drugs used in the treatment of hypothyroid and hyperthyroid states.</li> </ol>	1
3	<b>Pharmacology of ACTH, gonadotrophin and oxytocin:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Actions</li> <li>2. Therapeutic uses</li> <li>3. Adverse effects &amp; contraindications</li> </ol>	1
4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Classification, mode of action &amp; S.E of antihyperglacaemic agents.</li> <li>2. Novel groups of antihyperglycemic medications (incretin-based therapies and SGLT2 inhibitors).</li> <li>3. Insulin preparations, duration of effect of each type, why insulin analogues were produced.</li> </ol>	2