AP150 - INTEGRATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY
– FALL 2006 –

[Download Study Guide (PDF)][Outline][Home]

Catalog description: An intense one-semester study of the general structure and function of the human body with an emphasis on integrative functions of the organ systems. Includes organ, tissue and cellular interrelationships, cellular communication, blood movement and hemostasis, fluid balance, respiration and digestion, and reproduction. Intended for students entering health professions that accept a one-semester course. One completion allowed. 5 UNITS, Lecture/Laboratory. (A-F or CR/NC) Transfer: CSU, UC General Education (MJC-GE: A) (CSU-GE: B2) 5 Units

Instructor David G. Ward, Ph.D.
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Hours:

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
11:45 AM - 1:15 PM		11:45 AM - 1:15 PM		

Textbooks Required:

Martini, F. Fundamentals of Anatomy and Physiology, Benjamin Cummings, 2007. URL http://www.aw-bc.com/catalog/academic/product/0,1144,0805383123,00.html

Ward, D. G. (2007) AP 150 - Integrative Anatomy and Physiology, (available at Laser Printing, 571 Tully Road, Modesto) or
http://www.dgward.com
http://virtual.yosemite.cc.ca.us/dward/

Course Objectives: Students in this class will:

1) Use the language of anatomy and physiology
2) Identify and describe the gross structure and general function of each of the major organ systems
3) Identify and describe the microscopic structure and function of specific tissues represented in each organ system
4) Describe the general microscopic structures of cells
5) Describe the general functions of cells, including metabolism, protein synthesis, signal recognition and membrane transport
6) Describe the major chemical components of cells and body fluids
7) Describe the function of the nervous system in control of the cardiovascular, respiratory and urinary systems
8) Describe the function of the endocrine system in control of the cardiovascular, respiratory and urinary systems
9) Describe the control of fluid movement and hemostasis
10) Describe the control of fluid, electrolyte, and acid-base balance
11) Describe the interactions among the cardiovascular, respiratory, urinary and immune systems.

Grading: Grades are assigned based on points earned in written exams, laboratory practicums and in a final exam, as follows:

1) 420 points - 6 scantron exams (70 questions each) (matching - format)
2) 180 points - 6 short-essay exams (3 questions each)
3) 300 points - 6 laboratory practicums (50 questions each)
4) 100 points - final comprehensive exam 100 questions (matching format)
5) no make up work will be allowed unless arrangements are made in advance. Laboratory practicums cannot be made up. Students not taking the final exam will receive a grade of F for the course.
6) grade distribution
   - **A: 90 -100% 900 –1000 points**
   - **B: 80 - 89% 800 – 890**
   - **C: 70 - 79% 700 – 790**
   - **D: 60 - 69% 600 – 690**
   - **F: 00 - 59% 000 – 590**

The Academic Senate has created an academic integrity policy for students at MJC. This policy is part of the Student Code of Conduct.

> *"The grading of a student's work rests on the fundamental idea that an instructor is evaluating a student's own work, so cheating or plagiarism demonstrates a failure to complete this most basic requirement of any course. Thus a faculty member may administer academic consequences for violating the Academic Integrity Policy ranging from partial or no credit on an exam or assignment to an F in the course.*
>
> *The instructor may also consider that a student's violation of academic integrity should be a consideration for disciplinary measures, such as suspension or removal from the course or the college."*

Attendance: Students not attending two consecutive laboratories may be dropped from the course unless arrangements are made in advance. Avoid absences and leaving early.

Cell phones and pagers: Please turn off cell phones and pagers during class.

1) Suggestions for success:

2) Get and use the study guide
3) Study a small amount of material at a time; learn that material thoroughly before moving on to something new.
4) Establish study groups in and out of the lab.
5) Take advantage of the laboratory time.
6) Draw pictures and diagrams of physiological processes.
7) Use the computer labs and the internet.