

## نموذج وصف المقرر الدراسي

اسم الجامعة: جامعة وارتث الانبياء عليه السلام

الكلية/ المعهد: كلية الطب

القسم العلمي: التعليم لطبيب

اسم المقرر: الوحدة السابعة / المرحلة الثالثة

النظام الدراسي: النظام القديم

تاريخ اعداد الوصف: ٢٠٢٥ / ٨ / ٢٧

تاريخ ملء الملف: ٢٠٢٥ / ٨ / ٢٧



التوقيع:

معاون العميد للشؤون العلمية: أ. م. وليد الشريم

التاريخ: ٢٠٢٥ / ٨ / ٢٧



التوقيع:

رئيس الفروع او الوحدة: أ. م. د. ناهية محمد

التاريخ: ٢٠٢٥ / ٨ / ٢٧

تم تدقيق الملف من قبل

شعبة ضمان الجودة والأداء الجامعي

اسم مدير شعبة ضمان الجودة والأداء الجامعي: أ. د. ناسر موصى محمد الحويدي

التاريخ: ٢٠٢٥ / ٨ / ٢٧

التوقيع:





إمضاء قائد العميد  
د. عبد العزيز بن محمد العزوي  
عميد كلية الطب

## مفردات منهج المرحلة الثالثة / كلية الطب / جامعة كربلاء

تدرس في هذه المرحلة اربع وحدات هي:

1. الوحدة السابعة (الجهاز الهضمي) ..... 7 أسابيع
2. الوحدة الثامنة (الجهاز البولي التناسلي) ..... 7 أسابيع
3. الوحدة التاسعة (الجهاز العصبي) ..... 9 أسابيع
4. الوحدة العاشرة (الغدد الصماء) ..... 4 أسابيع

• سيتم ذكر المفردات على أساس الوحدات، ولكل مادة على حدة رغم انها تدرس بصورة متكاملة

• هناك ست ساعات أسبوعياً مناقشة على مدى أسابيع كل وحدة على مدى السنة الدراسية أي هناك (6 x 27 = 162 ساعة مناقشة لكل المواضيع بما يكفي ساعات كل موضوع من ساعات النظرية)

• وهناك 54 ساعة مهارة في هذه السنة لكل الوحدات

Unit seven (GIT) Code : medu301

### 1. Anatomy

	ANATOMY	HISTOLOGY	EMBRYOLOGY	hr
<b>WK1</b>				
	esophagus (abdominal part) & Stomach	esophagus & stomach		2+2
	ant. abd wall			2
	surface anatomy of abdomen			1
	Peritoneum & abdominal cavity			2
	surgical anatomy of inguinal canal			2
lab	<b>Anatomy (surface anatomy of abdomen, ant. abd. wall, abd. cavity &amp; peritoneum)</b>			2
<b>WK2</b>				
	anatomy of small intestine	Histology of small intestine		2+2
lab	<b>Histology (esophagus, stomach &amp; small intestine)</b>			2
<b>WK3</b>				
	anatomy of large intestine - part 1	Histology of large intestine		2+2
	anatomy of large intestine - part 2			2
	blood supply of gut			2
	pelvic floor			1
lab	<b>1hr anatomy (large intestine &amp; anal canal) + 1hr histology of LI_ anal canal</b>			2
<b>WK4</b>				
	anatomy of liver & portal vein	Histology of the liver		2+2
lab	<b>Anatomy (liver &amp; extrabiliary apparatus)</b>			2
<b>WK5</b>				
	extrahepatic biliary apparatus	Histology of gallbladder		2+2
lab	<b>Histology (liver &amp; gallbladder)</b>			2

WK6				
	anatomy of the pancreas & spleen	Histology of the exocrine part of pancreas		2+2
			Embryology of GIT	2
WK7				
			Embryological basis of congenital diseases	2
نظري	24	12	4	40
عملي	5	5		10

## 2. Physiology

week	Objectives/Theory	hours	Objective/practical	hours
one	<p>GIT system overview: To develop an understanding of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The digestive system and its four key functions.</li> <li>-The main structures of the digestive tract and their functions.</li> <li>-The accessory organs of the digestive tract and their functions.</li> <li>-The structure of the wall of the alimentary canal.</li> <li>-The innervation and patterns of motility of GIT.</li> <li>-Enteric plexus of nerves: autonomic nervous system and the neurotransmitters of Enteric Neurons</li> </ul> <p>Physiology of swallowing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Outline the mastication reflex.</li> <li>-Identify the functions of both upper and lower esophageal sphincters.</li> <li>-Discuss the phases of swallowing, how it is mediated and the role of upper and lower esophageal sphincters</li> <li>-Outline factors affecting tone of the lower esophageal sphincter.</li> <li>-Identify the receptive relaxation of the stomach.</li> <li>-Discuss the basis of the esophageal manometry test.</li> </ul> <p>Physiology of Gastric secretion, tests, analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Identify the stomach secretions and state their functions.</li> <li>-Explain how the stomach produces hydrochloric acid and pepsin.</li> <li>-Explain mechanism of HCL secretion and how this produces an alkaline tide.</li> <li>-Describe the three phases of gastric function.</li> <li>-How does food in the duodenum inhibit motility and secretion in the stomach?</li> </ul>	3		2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Describe the physiological mechanisms that acidic environment.</li> <li>Identify the harmful effects of smoking on gastric - .mucosa</li> <li>Describe the cell types in gastric mucosa and - .discuss their function</li> </ul>			
two	<p><b>Physiology of digestion and absorption in small intestines</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Demonstrate the pathophysiology of celiac disease.</li> <li>- Outline the Physiological structure of the intestinal villi.</li> <li>- Recognize the structure and function of crypts of Lieberkuhn.</li> <li>- Recognize the physiological function of enterocytes.</li> <li>- Understand the physiological function of gastric inhibitory peptide hormone.</li> <li>- Recognize the physiological function of secretin.</li> <li>- Understand the physiological function and its role in digestion of cholecystinin hormone.</li> <li>- Recognize the physiological function of vasoactive intestinal peptide.</li> <li>- Demonstrate the segmental movement in different parts of the <b>small</b> intestine.</li> <li>- Demonstrate the peristaltic movement of small intestine.</li> <li>- Demonstrate the role of the proximal segment of the small intestine in regulation of pancreatic enzymes</li> </ul>	3		2
three	<p><b>Colon physiology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify how the mucosa of the large intestine - .differs from that of small intestine</li> <li>Discuss the types of contractions that occur in the - .colon</li> <li>Identify the function of large intestine smooth - .muscles</li> <li>.Explain the neurological control of defecation -</li> <li>Explain the gastro colic and gastroileal reflexes -</li> </ul>	1		
Four	<p><b>Obesity and appetite control</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Differentiate between hunger sensation, appetite - .and satiety</li> <li>Central control of appetite: hypothalamic hunger - .and satiety centers</li> <li>.Adipostat factor: leptin -</li> <li>Gut hormones: cholecystinin; pancreatic - .ghrelin; polypeptide and peptide YY</li> </ul>	1		
five	<p><b>Pathophysiology and Biochemistry of jaundice</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the detoxifying action of the liver - Define - bile</li> </ul>	1		

	Discuss bilirubin Metabolism -			
six	Physiology of exocrine pancreas Discuss the pancreatic juice (Phases of secretion, - mechanism of secretion, major enzymes) Describe the regulation of pancreatic secretion - (neural and hormonal)	1		
total		8		

### 3. Pathology

Pathology curriculum for unit 6 for third stage students (GIT UNIT):-

We eks	Objectives/theory	hours	Objectives/practical	hour s
wk 1	<u>Pathology of esophagus</u> -developmental maformation - hiatus hernia -achalasia and it's causes - pathology of GERD. -Barrett's esophagus, -oesophageal varices. - epidemiology, morphology and C/P of esophageal tumors. <u>Pathology of the stomach</u> -congenital pyloric stenosis - Define acute gastritis and list its causes - Differentiate between type A and type B chronic gastritis - Describe the pathology of hypertrophic gastropathies - Outline the epidemiology, pathogenesis, morphology, C/P and complications of peptic ulcer disease - List types of gastric polyps	2	Microscopical findings of Barrett's esophagus Gross and microscopical features of squamous cell carcinoma of esophagus Gross and microscopical features of gastric ulcer Gross and microscopical features of gastric carcinoma	2

	- List the most common types of gastric tumors and describe the pathology of each			
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Weeks	Objectives/theory	Hours	Objectives/practical	hours
wk2	<p>Describe the pathology of Meckel's diverticulum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- List the most common causes of intestinal obstruction.</li> <li>- List causes &amp; describe morphology of ischemic bowel disease.</li> <li>- Define malabsorption &amp; list its causes.</li> <li>- Outline the pathogenesis, morphology celiac disease</li> <li>- Define &amp; classify diarrhea and list its causes.</li> <li>- List the most common pathogens causing diarrhea</li> <li>- List the different types of small intestinal tumors and describe the pathology of each.</li> </ul>	1		
wk 3	<p>Outline the pathology of Hirschprung disease</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Differentiate between Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis</li> <li>- List the different types of intestinal polyps</li> <li>- Discuss the pathology of Diverticular disease</li> <li>- List the different familial cancer syndromes of the colon and explain the underlying molecular events</li> </ul>	1	<p>Microscopical findings of Celiac disease</p> <p>Gross and microscopical features of different intestinal polyp</p> <p>Gross and microscopical features of</p>	2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enumerate the common malignant tumors of the colon and describe the morphology &amp; staging of CRC</li> <li>- Describe the morphology, C/P and complications of acute appendicitis</li> <li>- Define and classify Hemorrhoids, list tumors of anal canal</li> </ul>		<p>Inflammatory bowel disease</p> <p>Gross and microscopical features of colonic adenocarcinoma</p>	
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Weeks	Objectives/theory	hours	Objectives/ practical	hours
wk4	<p>Define liver cirrhosis. List its causes.</p> <p>Outline its pathogenesis, morphology and consequences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Outline the causes, mechanism and complications of portal hypertension</li> <li>- Outline the pathology of Alcoholic liver diseases and describe liver morphology in each.</li> <li>- Discuss the pathology of NAFLD/NASH</li> <li>- Outline the pathogenesis, morphology and clinical features of: Hemochromatosis, Wilson's disease, <math>\alpha</math>-1 antitrypsin deficiency, Reye's syndrome</li> <li>- Classify tumors of the liver and outline the predisposing factors, diagnostic morphology and possible treatment modalities.</li> </ul>	2		

<b>Weeks</b>	<b>Objectives/theory</b>	<b>hours</b>	<b>Objectives/ practical</b>	<b>hours</b>
<b>wk5</b>	<p>Define and classify jaundice, list its causes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Outline the pathway of bilirubin metabolism</li> <li>- List the different liver function tests and outline their interpretation</li> <li>- Discuss the Pathogenesis, morphology, C/P and complications of PBC/PSC</li> <li>- List the different hepatotropic viruses and discuss the mode of transmission, C/P, complications and serologic diagnosis of each</li> <li>- List manifestations of liver failure</li> </ul>	<b>1</b>		
<b>Week 6</b>	<p>Outline the etiology, pathogenesis, C/P and complications of gall bladder stones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Outline the pathogenesis, morphology and clinical picture of Acute/chronic cholecystitis</li> <li>- Describe the morphology and clinical picture of Cholangiocarcinoma</li> <li>- List the different developmental malformations involving the pancreas</li> <li>- Define, list causes and describe the morphology and clinical picture of Acute/chronic pancreatitis.</li> <li>- Describe the pathology of pancreatic pseudocyst Classify pancreatic tumor</li> </ul>	<b>2</b>	<p>Microscopical findings of Liver cirrhosis Gross and microscopical features of chronic cholecystitis Gross and microscopical</p>	<b>2</b>



			ical changes in pancreat ic tumors	
<b>Total hours</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	

#### 4. Pharmacology

Weeks	Objectives	Theory/hr
1	Principles of treatment of peptic ulcer disease - Proton pump inhibitors (PPI), H2 blockers, Antacids, Cytoprotective agents - Anti-H. pylori drugs, - Prokinetic Drugs	2
2	Antiemetics, IV-fluids/ORS Anti-infectious drugs, antiamebic drugs, Antihelminthic drugs	2
3	Pharmacotherapy of : 1. IBD: Aminosalicylates, Cortico-steroids, Immunosuppressants, TNF antagonists 2. IBS: Anti-spasmodics (Anticholinergics) • Role of chemotherapy in management of CRC: Antimetabolites, Platinum compounds, Topoisomerase inhibitors. • - Laxatives/purgatives: Bulk-forming laxatives, Osmotic laxatives, Irritant laxatives, Stool softeners	2

Weeks	Objectives	Theory/hr
4	<b>Pharmacotherapy of obesity</b> - Review the different guidelines for management of obesity - Discuss the role of pharmacotherapy in achieving and maintaining weight loss - Discuss the different types of drugs that are most beneficial - Learn how to maximize benefit and minimize side effects of antiobesity drugs	1
5	<b>General guidelines for management of viral hepatitis</b> <b>-Interferon &amp; antiviral therapy in chronic hepatitis</b> - - Duration of therapy with anti-viral agents - Different types of interferons	1
6	-	

### 5. Microbiology

6	1 GERD, Heart burn	Microbiology	<b>Helicobacter pylori:</b> Discuss the pathogenicity, transmission, manifestations, antibiotic therapy	1 hr.
	2 Celiac disease	Immunity	<b>MALT and mucosal immunity</b> -List the different of mucosa associated lymphoid tissue -Explain their functional significance -Differentiate between lymphoid and non-lymphoid trafficking of immune cells. -Identify the role of M cells in gut mucosa.	1hr.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Explain why commensalism can become pathogenic in immune compromised states</li> <li>Immunological basis of celiac disease</li> <li>-Explain the difference between hyposensitivity and autoimmunity.</li> <li>-Recall the concept of molecular mimicry.</li> <li>-Identify the role of gliding and HLA in celiac disease.</li> <li>-Demonstrate that is both a T cell and B cells mediated disorder.</li> <li>-Explain that Ab can be used to identify autoimmune disorder.</li> </ul>	
	Micro.	<p>A. Bacterial and Viral agents of diarrhea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Important bacterial pathogens of the GI tract.</li> <li>-Consequences of GIT infections</li> <li>-Secretary diarrhea.</li> <li>-Acute diarrhea, management.</li> <li>-Invasive diarrhea</li> <li>-Antibiotic-associated diarrhea</li> <li>-Specimens selection of microbiology laboratory diagnosis</li> </ul>	1 hr.
		GI parasites infections	

		Parasitology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. List common intestinal protozoa.</li> <li>2. List common intestinal helminthes and the silent morphological features, routs and modes of transmission.</li> <li>3. Laboratory diagnosis.</li> <li>4. management of common parasitic infections including prevention strategies.</li> </ol>	1 hr.
		Microbiological/ Immunological Lab.	Viral, bacterial and parasitic causes of diarrhea	6 hr. (2hr/3 groups)
	3 Colorectal Ca	Genetics	<p>Genetic predisposition to colorectal ca</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Discuss the hereditary susceptibility to colorectal carcinoma</li> <li>2. Discuss the hereditary versus sporadic colorectal carcinoma.</li> <li>3. List different genes that may be involved in such cancer.</li> </ol>	1 hr.
	5 Hepatitis B	Immunity	<p>Immune response to viral infections</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1-Recall the innate immune response to viral infections</li> <li>2. Describe the role of adaptive immune</li> <li>3. Enlist the different strategies used by virus to evade the immune system.</li> </ol>	1 hr.

			4. Describe the tissue damage caused to immune complexes.	
		Microbiology	<p>Viral hepatitis</p> <p>1-Describe the microbiological properties of Hepatitis A, B, C, D and E viruses.</p> <p>2. Describe the clinical presentation, management and natural history of acute hepatitis A, B and C.</p> <p>3. Discuss the interpretation and significance of laboratory tests for investigation of liver diseases.</p> <p>4. Discuss the interpretation of serological investigations in the diagnosis of acute and chronic viral hepatitis.</p> <p>5. Discuss the methods for control and prevention of viral hepatitis.</p>	1 hr.