وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة التقنية الجنوبية
المعهد التقني العمارة
قسم تقنيات الإدارة الصحية

الحقيبة التدريسية لمادة

English Language

First Year

تدريسي المادة
أماني ستار جبار

الفصل الدراسي الأول

Medical Terminology Weekly Plan (15 weeks)

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General Objective of Studying Medical Terms (First Year)

The study of Medical Terms aims to:

_ Medical terms enable health care workers to communicate efficiently with each other and with their patients in one language.

_They ensure complete and mutual understanding of patients' issues, including diagnosis and treatment procedures.

_Medical terms help us decipher complex information because they are made up of roots, prefixes, and suffixes that generally have fixed meanings to all workers in health care careers

_Medical terms facilitate the process of documentation and make it easy and fast due to the frequent use of abbreviations in recording medical information.

Target Group:

This course is designed for: First-year students in Health Management Technology Dep.

Teaching Techniques and Educational Tools Used:

_ Whiteboard and markers
_ Laptop computer
_ Interactive whiteboard
_ Diagram
_Body Models

Week 1: Anatomy

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective: Understand the basic structure of the human body and identify major organs and systems.

Teaching Aids:
Anatomical diagrams, body models, labeled charts

Topic: Anatomy is the branch of biology that deals with the structure of living organisms. In medical science, it focuses on the human body—its organs, bones, muscles, and systems.

Students will learn about the skeletal system (bones), muscular system (muscles), nervous system (brain, spinal cord, nerves), and other body systems.

Understanding anatomy is essential for identifying where diseases or injuries occur.

Example: Knowing the location of the liver helps in diagnosing hepatitis.

Week 2: Physiology

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective: Explore how the body's systems and organs function together.

Teaching Aids: Animated videos, system flow charts, simulations.

Topic: Physiology studies how the parts of the body work individually and in cooperation. It explains how the heart pumps blood, the lungs exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide, and how the kidneys filter waste.
This week focuses on how the body maintains homeostasis (balance) through feedback mechanisms.

Example: When the body becomes hot, it sweats to cool down — this is a physiological response.

Week 3: Pathology

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective: Understand the nature and cause of diseases and how they affect body function.

Teaching Aids: Case studies, pathology images, disease models.

Topic: Pathology is the study of diseases: how they develop, what causes them, and what they do to the body. Students will explore infections, tumors, inflammation, and genetic disorders.
The lesson includes types of pathology: clinical, anatomical, and molecular.

Example: Diabetes mellitus is a disease where the body cannot regulate blood sugar properly—its cause and effects are studied in pathology.

Week 4: Pharmacology

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective: Understand the basics of how medications work, their classifications, and effects on the human body.

Teaching Aids: Drug charts, sample medication labels, educational videos

Topic: Pharmacology is the science that studies drugs and their interaction with the body. Students will learn how

medications are absorbed, distributed, metabolized, and eliminated (ADME process).
The session introduces drug categories (like antibiotics, analgesics, antihypertensives), routes of administration (oral, injection, etc.), and side effects.

Example: Paracetamol is a common analgesic that reduces pain and fever.

Week 5: Medical Terminology

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective:
Develop skills to understand and use medical terms by breaking down word parts (roots, prefixes, suffixes).

Teaching Aids:
Flashcards, interactive games, worksheets
Detailed Summary: Medical terminology is the 'language of medicine.' It allows healthcare professionals to communicate clearly and accurately.
Students learn to build and decode medical terms using word roots (like 'cardio' = heart), prefixes ('hypo' = below), and suffixes ('-itis' = inflammation).

Example: The word hypoglycemia means 'low blood sugar' (hypo + glyc + emia).

Week 6: Cardiovascular System

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective:
Identify the parts of the cardiovascular system and describe how blood circulates in the body.

Teaching Aids:
Heart models, blood flow charts, videos.

Topic:
The cardiovascular system includes the heart, blood, and blood vessels. Its main role is to transport oxygen, nutrients, and waste products throughout the body. Students will explore the structure of the heart (chambers, valves, vessels), and understand common conditions like hypertension, heart attack, and stroke.

Example: A heart attack (myocardial infarction) occurs when blood flow to part of the heart is blocked.

Week 7: Respiratory System

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective: Understand the structure and function of the respiratory system and the process of gas exchange.

Teaching Aids:
Lung models, breathing animations, labeled diagrams.

Topic:
The respiratory system is responsible for bringing oxygen into the body and removing carbon dioxide. It includes the nose, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, and lungs.
Students will learn how air travels through the system and reaches the alveoli, where gas exchange occurs.
The diaphragm's role in breathing is also discussed.

Example: Asthma is a condition where airways narrow, making it hard to breathe.

Week 8: Digestive System

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective:
Learn how the digestive system breaks down food and absorbs nutrients.

Teaching Aids:
3D digestive tract models, food journey animations, labeled worksheets

Topic:
The digestive system processes food into energy and nutrients. It starts from the mouth, through the esophagus, stomach, small and large intestines, ending at the rectum.
Key functions include digestion, absorption, and waste elimination. Enzymes, bile, and peristalsis (muscle movement) are highlighted.

Example: Ulcers in the stomach lining (gastric ulcers) are a common digestive disorder.

Week 9: Nervous System

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective:
Understand how the nervous system controls body functions and responds to stimuli.

Teaching Aids:
Brain models, neuron diagrams, reflex tests

Topic:
The nervous system includes the brain, spinal cord, and nerves. It receives information through sensory organs and sends messages to control muscles and organs.

Students will explore the central nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous system (PNS).
Also discussed are reflexes and disorders like epilepsy or stroke.
Example: A stroke occurs when blood supply to the brain is interrupted.

Week 10: Musculoskeletal System

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective:
Identify bones, muscles, and joints and explain how they support movement and posture.

Teaching Aids:
Skeleton models, muscle diagrams, movement videos.

Topic:
The musculoskeletal system provides structure, support, and mobility. It includes bones (skeleton), muscles, tendons, ligaments, and joints.
Students learn how muscles contract to move bones, and how joints allow flexibility.
Disorders like fractures, arthritis, and osteoporosis are also introduced.

Example: A sprained ankle is a common musculoskeletal injury caused by stretching ligaments.

Week 11: Infection

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective:
Understand what infections are, how they spread, and how to prevent them.

Teaching Aids:
Role-play scenarios, hygiene posters, animated clips.

Topic: An infection occurs when harmful microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, or parasites enter the body and multiply.
This can lead to symptoms like fever, swelling, and fatigue. Students will explore ways of transmission (airborne, contact, bloodborne), and learn about prevention, like hand hygiene, vaccination, and PPE use.

Example: The flu is a viral infection spread through respiratory droplets.

Week 12: Virus

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective:
Describe the structure, behavior, and examples of viruses.

Teaching Aids:
Virus models, video animations, real-world case studies.

Topic:
Viruses are non-living infectious particles that need a host cell to reproduce.
Students learn about viral structure (protein coat, genetic material), and common diseases like influenza, HIV, and COVID-19.
The body's immune response and the role of vaccines are also discussed.

Example: COVID-19 is caused by the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2.

Week 13: Bacteria

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective:
Understand bacterial structure, classification, and their role in health and disease.

Teaching Aids:
Microscopic images, petri dish visuals, diagrams

Detailed Summary:
Bacteria are single-celled microorganisms that can be beneficial (like gut flora) or harmful (causing disease). Students will explore bacterial shapes (cocci, bacilli, spirilla), reproduction by binary fission, and how antibiotics work against them.
The difference between Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria is also introduced.

Example: Streptococcus causes strep throat, while lactobacillus aids digestion.

Week 14: Vaccine

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective:
Explain how vaccines protect the body and prevent disease spread.

Teaching Aids:
Immunization charts, WHO videos, case scenarios

Topic:
Vaccines stimulate the immune system to recognize and fight pathogens without causing illness. Students learn

about types of vaccines (live, inactivated, mRNA), the concept of herd immunity, and how vaccines have eradicated or controlled diseases like polio and measles.

Example: The COVID-19 vaccine trains the immune system to recognize the spike protein.

Week 15: Suffix '-itis'

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective:
Identify and understand medical terms ending in '-itis' to indicate inflammation.

Teaching Aids:
Word-building worksheets, flashcards, clinical case samples

Topic:
The suffix '-itis' means inflammation. It helps in understanding the nature of a disease just by reading the word.
Students will explore terms like bronchitis (inflammation of the bronchi), arthritis (joints), dermatitis (skin), and learn associated symptoms such as pain, redness, and swelling.

Example: Appendicitis is the inflammation of the appendix and usually requires surgical removal.