



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



الحقيبة التدريسية لمادة

English Language

First Year

تدريسي المادة
أمانى ستار جبار

الفصل الدراسي الثاني

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

Medical Terminology Weekly Plan (Weeks 1–15)

Week 1: Suffix "-ectomy"

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective:

Learn "-ectomy" and its use in surgical procedures.

Teaching Aids:

Medical Videos, Charts

Detailed Summary:

The suffix "-ectomy" refers to the surgical removal of a specific part of the body. It is commonly used in naming procedures that involve cutting out diseased or damaged organs or tissues.

This session will explain how terms like appendectomy (removal of the appendix), tonsillectomy (removal of the tonsils), and mastectomy (removal of the breast) are formed and what they involve clinically.

Understanding this suffix helps students quickly identify procedures in patient records.

Week 2: Suffix "-ology"

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective:

Recognize fields of study in medicine using "-ology".

Teaching Aids:

Flashcards, Crossword Games

Detailed Summary:

The suffix "-ology" means "the study of." It appears in the names of various medical specialties.

This week, students will explore examples such as cardiology (study of the heart), neurology (study of the nervous system), and dermatology (study of the skin).

This understanding helps in recognizing medical specialties and directing patients to the correct departments.

Week 3: Suffix "-pathy"

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective:

Understand "-pathy" related to diseases or conditions.

Teaching Aids:

Matching Terms, Group Activity

Detailed Summary:

The suffix "-pathy" means "disease" or "disorder." It appears in words such as neuropathy (nerve disease), myopathy (muscle disease), and cardiomyopathy (heart muscle disease).

Students will learn how this suffix is used to describe abnormal or diseased states and how to interpret such diagnoses.

Week 4: Cardiovascular

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective:

Describe the cardiovascular system and related disorders.

Teaching Aids:

Heart Models, Animated Videos

Detailed Summary:

The cardiovascular system consists of the heart and blood vessels. It circulates blood, oxygen, and nutrients throughout the body.

Students will learn about heart anatomy, the circulation of blood, and diseases such as hypertension, heart failure, and coronary artery disease.

The role of arteries, veins, and capillaries will also be covered in detail.

Week 5: Respiratory

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective:

Learn about the structure and function of the respiratory system.

Teaching Aids:

Breathing Models, Diagrams

Detailed Summary:

The respiratory system supplies oxygen to the body and removes carbon dioxide. Key parts include the nose, trachea, lungs, and diaphragm. Students will study the mechanics of breathing and explore common diseases like asthma, bronchitis, and pneumonia.

Understanding gas exchange in alveoli is essential for this lesson.

Week 6: Digestive

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective:

Understand the organs and processes of digestion.

Teaching Aids:

Interactive Models, Worksheets

Detailed Summary:

This system breaks down food for energy and nutrient absorption.

Organs include the mouth, esophagus, stomach, intestines, liver, and pancreas.

Students will examine how enzymes and acids contribute to digestion, and discuss conditions such as ulcers, GERD, and liver cirrhosis.

Week 7: Nervous System

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective:

Identify parts of the nervous system and their functions.

Teaching Aids:

Brain Models, Videos

Detailed Summary:

The nervous system includes the brain, spinal cord, and peripheral nerves.

It controls and coordinates body activities. Students will learn about neurons, neurotransmitters, and functions of brain lobes. Conditions like epilepsy, stroke, and multiple sclerosis will be discussed.

Week 8: Abdominal Cavity

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective:

Describe the organs located in the abdominal cavity.

Teaching Aids:

Human Torso Model, Labeling Activity

Detailed Summary:

The abdominal cavity houses major digestive, urinary, and reproductive organs.

These include the liver, stomach, intestines, kidneys, and spleen.

Students will explore the arrangement and function of each organ, and how inflammation or infection can affect them.

Week 9: Transverse Plane

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective:

Understand anatomical planes with focus on transverse plane.

Teaching Aids:

Diagrams, Body Maps

Detailed Summary:

The transverse plane divides the body into upper and lower parts.

Students will learn how this orientation is used in imaging (CT, MRI) and surgical planning.

Practical understanding of anatomical planes improves precision in diagnosis and procedures.

Week 10: Proximal

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective:

Learn anatomical directional terms with emphasis on "proximal."

Teaching Aids:

Activities with Body Directions

Detailed Summary:

"Proximal" refers to a point closer to the origin of a limb or body part.

It is frequently used in descriptions of limbs and muscles. For example, the shoulder is proximal to the hand.

Students will apply this term through diagram labeling and physical examples.

Week 11: Distal

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective:

Understand "distal" and related anatomical terminology.

Teaching Aids:

Student Exercises, Practice Sheets

Detailed Summary:

"Distal" refers to a point further from the origin of a limb. It is often used in contrast to "proximal." For example, the fingers are distal to the elbow. Students will practice using both terms in describing injury locations and joint anatomy.

Week 12: Epidemic

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective:

Explain what an epidemic is and historical examples.

Teaching Aids:

News Articles, Video Reports

Detailed Summary:

An epidemic is a rapid spread of a disease within a specific population or region.

This session covers examples like the Ebola outbreak, SARS, and cholera.

Students will learn factors contributing to outbreaks and measures for control, such as quarantine and contact tracing.

Week 13: Chronic

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective:

Differentiate between chronic and acute conditions.

Teaching Aids:

Case Examples, Comparison Charts

Detailed Summary:

"Chronic" refers to conditions that persist over a long period, often for life.

These include diabetes, hypertension, and arthritis.

Students will examine how chronic diseases affect quality of life and the importance of long-term care and lifestyle management.

Week 14: Acute

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective:

Define "acute" and its usage in medical diagnosis.

Teaching Aids:

Lecture Slides, Short Quiz

Detailed Summary:

An "acute" condition appears suddenly and is usually severe but short-lived.

Examples include acute appendicitis and acute asthma attacks.

This session helps students recognize the urgency and appropriate response to acute medical cases.

Week 15: Malignant

Duration: 2 hours

Learning Objective:

Understand "malignant" as related to cancers and serious diseases.

Teaching Aids:

Cancer Awareness Material, Video

Detailed Summary:

"Malignant" refers to harmful, aggressive growths, usually associated with cancer.

Students will learn how malignant tumors differ from benign ones, signs of cancer, and the importance of early detection.

Topics like metastasis and treatment options are also introduced.