

COURSE WALKTHROUGH

(The Instructional Rhythm for an in-class presentation of Anatomy and Physiology I)

Introduction - This course has been developed around a logical sequence of instructional topics that enable the student to think anatomically and physiologically. The student will quickly realize that each lecture unit, although important on its own merits, will be foundational for subsequent units. The instructional units are easy to identify on Blackboard. To achieve the instructional goals, we meet twice weekly. During these times, we will consider topics associated with the scheduled modules. We will also have time set aside for laboratory exercises, lecture content delivery, and assessment.

In support of each instructional module or unit, you will find several tools available to you under the ***Course Content*** tab on Blackboard. When you click on a unit, you will find:

Learning Guide - For each instructional unit, a Learning Guide will help you navigate the course content for each module. The learning guide provides:

- Tips on approaching the content.
- Study pointers.
- Exam issues worth noting.
- Other pertinent guidance.

Lecture Home Page - There is a *Lecture Home Page*. This page is a resource hub for the instructional unit. Here you will find a lecture outline, supportive handouts, laboratory considerations, and other resources. You will note that this is a link to an academic website that I maintain for teaching purposes (A direct link to this website is: www.noelways.com)

Learning Outline - A Lecture Outline is at the core of the learning modules. This outline sequentially organizes the anatomical and physiological considerations for each module and will guide you using the text, videos, and other supplemental materials. You will find that the outlines will help you focus on what is considered essential for each module. Any topics not mentioned in the outlines are not required.

The outline is also designed to be the primary document for note-taking purposes.

Handouts - At specific points in the lecture sequence, the outline may direct you to a Handout. This document usually occurs when there are illustrations or broad physiological processes where the outline may be inadequate. Here, the handout will contain the text and images necessary to master a more complex topic under discussion. Topics covered this way are highly important and require careful consideration.

Image Bank - A link to an Image Bank will support a visual approach to the lecture content. Students who make their study visual tend to excel beyond students who lean solely on notes and written text. In the image bank, you will see internet searches for particular images. You will also find images relevant to your understanding of the material. PowerPoint documents for the lecture are also located there. It is important to note that some of these images may be copyright protected and may only be used for your own educational benefit. They are not to be shared with others outside of this course.

Video Support - A Video Support link that leads to videos providing detailed coverage of the material presented in the lecture sequence. These have unquestionably been former students' favorite "go-to" when learning the material. These videos may have two forms:

1. An actual in-class lecture from a previous semester.
2. A "desktop" lecture, where I present material from my office using video tools available to me.

There is an important caveat here, however. If something is on the outline, you need to know it. If it is not presented in the lecture (rarely does this happen), use your text or other resources to master the topic or point.

In some of the videos, images used may be copyright protected.

Use these videos only for your own personal, educational benefit.

Laboratory Support - *Laboratory Support* tools provide guidance in microscope work, dissections, and models. You will also find documents that will guide you in your mastery of the laboratory material.

About Assessments – Assessments are essential tools for evaluating student progress in a course that is foundational for subsequent course work.

It is vital for college program administrators to know that you are progressing in your quest to become a competent medical professional. Therefore, frequent exams are employed as assessment tools. The exams provide evidence of successful mastery of the curricula and serve as waypoints for students as they progress through a semester.

If a student studies hard and masters the material, the exam can be “fun.”

However, if you do not do well on an exam, “fun” may not be your experience.

Nevertheless, STUDY HARD, and master the material.

Assessment is frequent. With few exceptions, each unit will have its own assessment exam. And some units may be divided into two parts, thereby reducing the content load on any one exam. The moment you finish one exam, you will begin mastering the next unit, and that exam will be forthcoming. By having many exams, we can break up the material into smaller sections for mastery, and by so doing, student retention tends to be higher. Exam dates are on the syllabus. Should unforeseen circumstances necessitate a change in these dates (very unlikely), you will be informed as soon as possible.