MED 3003: INTEGRATION OF BASIC SCIENCES TO CLINICAL SCIENCES I

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Course Date	October 05-30, 2020	
Exam Dates	Theoretical Exam: October 28, 2020	
Course Coordinator:	FATİH ÖZDENER	
Academic Unit	Academic Staff	Theoretical hours
Clinical Anatomy	Çağatay Barut, Prof.	1
Clinical Biochemistry	Yeşim Neğiş, Assoc. Prof. Özlem Unay, Assist. Prof. Erdem Yılmaz, Assist. Prof.	3
Clinical Microbiology	Orhan Cem Aktepe, Prof. Gülden Çelik, Prof.	6
Clinical Pathology	Özlem Yapıcier, Prof.	8
Clinical Pharmacology	Fatih Özdener, Assist. Prof. Zülfiye Gül, Assist. Prof.	15
Clinical Physiology	Sema Tülay Köz, Assoc. Prof Faize Elif Bahadır, Assist. Prof.	4
Research Methodology	Sebahat Dilek Torun, Assoc. Prof Melike Yavuz, Assist. Prof. Petek Eylül Taneri, Assist. Prof.	9
TOTAL		46

COURSE AIM:

The aim of this course is to provide the integration of basic sciences with the most common internal diseases.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

At the en	At the end of this lesson, the student will be able to:		
DEP.	TOPIC		LEARNING OUTCOMES
	rulmonary Embolism T-1)	1. 2. 3. 4.	Discuss the clinical anatomy of lungs and pulmonary circulation Identify the main structures of the lungs and related vessels Define pulmonary embolism in relation to vascular anatomy of the lungs Describe the characteristic and clinical presentations of pulmonary embolism in relation to clinical anatomy Recognize how pulmonary emboli affect the morphology and

At the	At the end of this lesson, the student will be able to:		
DEP.	TOPIC	LEARNING OUTCOMES	
CLINICAL BIOC	Hypertension/ CAD/Heart Failure/Arrhythmias (T-1) Diabetes	 Describe the laboratory findings in hypertension Define cardiac enzymes and their change of levels by time in coronary artery disease Describe Brain Natriuretic Peptide (BNP) and its correlation with heart failure Describe the laboratory changes in arrhythmias Classify types of diabetes Identify the acute and chronic complications of diabetes 	
BIOCHEMISTRY	(T-1) Anemia (T-1)	 Explain the pathogenesis of diabetes Explain the effect mechanism of insulin and oral anti diabetic agents Explain the biochemical laboratory tests for diagnosis of diabetes Classify types of anemia List the laboratory parameters used for diagnosis of anemia 	
	(1 4)	 Define the use of laboratory parameters in the differential diagnosis of anemia 	

At the end of this lesson, the student will be able to:				
DEP.	TOPIC	LEARNING OUTCOMES		
	Fever etiology in Infectious origin (T-1)	 Define fever and fever types Explain the mechanism of fever List the definitions of fever of unknown origin List the infectious etiological agents responsible from fever List the steps in investigating fever of unknown origin 		
CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY	Cardiovascular System Infections (T-1)	 List the main group of microorganisms responsible from cardiovascular system infections Explain the pathogenesis List the main methods in the laboratory diagnosis List the main advantages and disadvantages of the methods and interpretation of the results List the preventive measures and the routine recommended antimicrobial treatment 		
NOTOGA	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (T-1)	 Recall the anatomical structure List the main group of microorganisms responsible from upper respiratory tract infections Explain the pathogenesis List the main methods in the laboratory diagnosis List the main advantages and disadvantages of the methods and interpretation of the results List the preventive measures and the routine recommended antimicrobial treatment 		

	1.	List the main group of microorganisms responsible from lower respiratory tract infections
	2.	Explain the pathogenesis
Lower Respiratory Tract Infections - TB	3.	List the main methods in the laboratory diagnosis
(T-1)	4.	List the main advantages and disadvantages of the methods and
		interpretation of the results
	5.	List the preventive measures and the routine recommended
		antimicrobial treatment
	1.	Recall the anatomical structure
	2.	List the main group of microorganisms responsible from urinary tract
		infections
Urinary Tract Infections	3.	Explain the pathogenesis
(T-2)	4.	List the main methods in the laboratory diagnosis
	5.	Recall interpretation of the results
	6.	List the preventive measures and the routine recommended antimicrobial treatment
	1.	List the main group of microorganisms responsible from
	1.	gastrointestinal system infections
	2.	Explain the pathogenesis
Gastrointestinal System Infections	3.	List the main methods in the laboratory diagnosis
(T-2)	4.	List the main advantages and disadvantages of the methods and interpretation of the results
	5.	List the preventive measures and the routine recommended antimicrobial treatment

	end of this lesson, the student will be abl	
DEP.	TOPIC	LEARNING OUTCOMES
	Hypertension / Coronary Artery Disease (T-1)	 Describe the effects of hypertension on the heart and the arteries Explain pathologic basis of coronary artery disease Compare subendocardial and transmural myocardial infarction Get through to the causes of secondary hypertension Describe pathogenesis and causes of syncope Explain the causes of cardiac and noncardiac dyspnea
	Heart Failure / Arrhythmias (T-1)	 Describe pathogenesis of heart faire and major complications of myocardial infarction Explain pathogenesis of arrhythmia and conduction abnormalities Describe pathogenesis of right heart failure Describe pathogenesis of left heart failure
CLINICAL PATHOLOGY	Pulmonary Emboli / Pneumonia / Tuberculosis (T-1)	 Get through the risk factors for lung diseases with associated specific diseases Describe sources and causes of hemoptysis with related diseases Explain pathogenesis and morphological findings of tuberculosis Get through the differential diagnosis of granulomatous inflammation Get through to the microscopic location of the inflammation in classifying pneumonias Describe the complications of pneumonia Get through to risk factors predisposing to pulmonary embolism Explain the complex changes in the pulmonary vasculature and other parts of the lungs due to pulmonary emboli
	Bronchiolitis / Asthma / COPD (T-1)	 Describe the pathogenesis of allergic and idiosyncratic forms of asthma Explain pathologic changes in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
	Diabetes (T-1)	 Get through to causes of polyuria by describing the mechanism and findings of the clinical conditions Describe the metabolic changes in diabetes Explain the clinically important complications of diabetes mellitus and pathologic changes Describe the pathogenesis of leg gangrene
	Goiter / Obesity (T-1)	 Get through to the clinical manifestations of Graves' disease Get through to clinical features of hypothyroidism Describe the pathologic conditions causing thyroid enlargement

syndrome 4. Explain the mechanisms of obesity in diabetes mellitus 5. Describe the obesity related endocrine disorder 1. Describe the causes of inflammatory and noninflammatory acute diarrhea 2. Explain the pathogenesis of chronic diarrhea 3. Describe the differential diagnosis of ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease 4. Get through to factors play an important pathogenic role in peptic u disease 5. Describe the most important complications of peptic ulcer disease 6. Get through to indications of liver biopsy 7. Describe the key histologic features of acute hepatitis 8. Classify the causes of chronic hepatitis and describe the histologic changes in cirrhosis Anemia 1. Explain the etiology and pathogenesis of iron deficiency anemia		
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(7.4)	Anemia	Explain the etiology and pathogenesis of iron deficiency anemia
(1-1)	(T-1)	

At the	end of this lesson, the student will be abl	e to:
DEP.	TOPIC	LEARNING OUTCOMES
	Essential Hypertension (T-1)	 Explain the main action the most likely mediates the long-term antihypertensive effect of thiazides Describe the main cardiovascular action that mediates the antihypertensive effect of amlodipine Describe a primary contraindication to the use of ACE inhibitors Describe the action mediating the antihypertensive effect of clonidine Identify the drug used to manage the patient's hypertensive crisis Describe the molecular mechanism of action of the most common drugs used to manage the hypertensive crisis Identify the specific reason for the choice of drug used to treat the patient's hypertensive crisis
CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY	Myocardial Infarction (T-1)	 Explain the main action that mediates the therapeutic effect of nitroglycerin in myocardial infraction Identify the endogenous compound that mediates the pharmacological action of nitrates Explain the main action that mediates the analgesic effect of morphine Explain the molecular mechanism of action of alteplase Describe a serious adverse effect that can occur after the administration of alteplase Identify the endogenous compound that function as a molecular target of enoxaparin Describe an advantage of enoxaparin over the standard unfractionated heparin
	Atrial Fibrillation (T-1)	 Recognize the disease that can be prevented by warfarin therapy in patient with Atrial Fibrillation (AF) Describe a step of the coagulation cascade that is specifically inhibited by warfarin Explain the reason for the use of diltiazem in AF Explain mechanism of action of diltiazem Identify the site of action of diltiazem in AF Identify the drug to be used for maintenance of normal sinus rhythm after cardioversion
	Heart Failure (T-1)	 Identify the primary site of action of furosemide Describe the main action underlying the therapeutic effect of furosemide in heart failure Explain the primary reason for diuretic-induced hypokalemia

5. Identify the drug that can cause tinnitus, hearing loss and vert 6. Explain the molecular mechanism of action of carvediol's 7. Explain the mechanism of action of protamine in cases of hep- overdose 7. Explain the mechanism of action of protamine in cases of hep- overdose 8. Identify the coagulation factor that is most sensitive to hepari induced inhibition 9. Identify the coagulation factor that is most sensitive to hepari induced inhibition 1. Identify the coagulation factor that represents the molecular of dabigatran 1. Identify the drug to be used in cases of serious dabigatran over one of the dabigatran over one of the correct activity of fluoroquinolones 1. Identify the correct activity of fluoroquinolones of the correct activity of fluoroquinolones of the correct activity of fluoroquinolones of the complex of the correct activity of fluoroquinolones of the complex of the correct activity of fluoroquinolones of the complex of the correct activity of fluoroquinolones of the complex of the correct activity of fluoroquinolones of the complex of the correct activity of fluoroquinolones of the complex of the complex of the correct activity of fluoroquinolones of the complex of	5. Identify the drug that can cause tinnitus, hearing loss a 6. Explain the molecular mechanism of action of carvedilor 7. Explain the mechanism of digoxin-induced nausea and 8. Explain the mechanism of action of protamine in cases overdose 9. Identify the coagulation factor that is most sensitive to induced inhibition 1. Identify the coagulation factor that represents the mole of abbigatra. 1. Identify the coagulation factor that represents the mole of abbigatra. 1. Identify the correct activity of fluoroquionlones 2. Identify the correct activity of fluoroquionlones 3. Identify the correct activity of fluoroquionlones 4. Identify the correct activity of province 6. Explain the mechanism of action of action of ceftriaxone 7. Explain the mechanism of action of action of ceftriaxone 8. Explain the mechanism of action of action of action of cephalosporins, macrolides, and fluoroquionlones 8. Explain the mechanism of action of action of ceftriaxone 9. Explain the mechanism of action of action of celtriaxone 1. Identify the common mechanism for bacterial cephalosporins, macrolides, and fluoroquionlones 1. Explain the mechanism of action of action of action of action of abbigatra 1. Identify the enzyme whose inhibition mediates the ant effect of fluiticasone 1. Explain the mechanism of action of montelukast 1. Explain the mechanism of action of clotrimazole 1. Explain the mechanism of action of colorimazole 1. Explain the mechanism of action of colorimazole 1. Explain the mechanism of action of losartan 1. Explain the mechanism of action of insulin 1. Explain the mechanism of action of montelukast 2. Explain the mechanism of action of insulin 3. Explain the mechanism of action of insulin 4. Identify the work common adverse effect of insulin on glucose, protein metabolism 7. Explain the mechanism of action of insulin on glucose, protein metabolism 8. Explain the mechanism of action of insulin on glucose, pr		thiazide
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	Describe the adverse effects of fludrocortisone
	Identify the enzyme that is inhibited by omeprazole
	2. Explain the reason for the long duration of action of omeprazole
Peptic Ulcer Disease	3. Explain the pharmacokinetic action that can account for the high concentration of omeprazole in the stomach lumen
(T-1)	4. Identify the site of action of erythromycin
	Describe the property of H. pylori that makes it very sensitive to metronidazole
	6. Explain the mechanism of action of bismuth salt in peptic ulcer disease
	Describe the optimal duration of an iron therapy for iron-deficiency anemia
Iron Deficiency Anemia	2. Describe a common adverse effect of oral iron preparations
(T-1)	3. Describe a rare but life-threatening adverse effect of intravenous iron administration
	4. Describe the optimal duration of an oral iron therapy for iron-deficiency anemia
	7. Identify the most likely cause of the anemia-induced increase in serum transferrin

At the	end of this lesson, the student will be able	to:
DEP	TOPIC	LEARNING OUTCOMES
	Cardiac arrhythmias and their electrocardiographic reflections (T-1)	 Describe the normal sinus rhythm ECG Classify arrhythmias Define the concepts of tachycardia and bradycardia Name common arrhythmias and describe the anatomical region that is responsible from the arrhythmias Describe the electrical mechanisms of arrhythmias and their electrocardiographic reflections Explain treatment strategies of arrhythmias based on pathophysiological mechanisms Name electrolyte disorders that can trigger arrhythmias
CLINICAL PHYSIOLOGY	Physiological Basis of Asthma (T-1)	 Describe the major clinical features of asthma and acute asthmatic attack Describe the changes in the airways in asthma Describe changes in lung volumes, capacities and air flows in asthma Describe the changes in blood oxygen and carbon dioxide content in asthma Describe the immunological, neuromuscular and metabolic events that play role in the pathophysiology of asthma Explain treatment strategies of asthma based on physiological alterations
ОGY	Physiological Basis of Goiter (T-1)	 Describe the characteristic hormonal changes in hyperthyroidism Identify the mechanisms that cause hyperthyroidism. Explain the physiological basis of the signs and symptoms of hyperthyroidism Describe the effects of hyperthyroidism at the cell and organ systems level Name the reasons that cause goiter Explain treatment strategies of hyperthyroidism based on pathophysiological mechanisms
	Case discussions on gastrointestinal system (T-1)	 Describe the roles of the gastrointestinal tract structures in regards to motility, secretions, and digestion and absorption on normal physiological condition Explain the pathophysiology on common gastrointestinal disorders and symptoms, such as irritable bowel diseases, steatorrhea, diarrhea, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome.

At the	e to:	
DEP	TOPIC	LEARNING OUTCOMES
	Introduction to the course / Concept of Research and Research Methodology (T-1)	 Explain the term research Distinguish between common uses of the term research and scientific research List the objectives of research Explain the significance of research Describe the different types of research Distinguish between research methods and research methodology
	Research Process - An overview (T-1)	 Explain the major phases of the research process List the steps of research process in correct order Explain each step of research process briefly Explain the criteria of good research
RES	Formulating the Research Problem (T-1)	 Define what is a research problem List the sources of research problems Differentiate a researchable and non-researchable question Explain the factors to consider in selecting research problems List the steps involved in formulating a research problem Identify the characteristics of a good research problem Demonstrate how to formulate research objectives Define operational definitions
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	Literature review (T-1)	 Explain the place of literature review in research process Explain the functions of literature review as a part of research process. Explain the steps in conducting a literature review.
	Abstract and Index Data Bases (T-1)	 Define abstract and index Explain the differences between abstract and index List the major abstract and index online databases
	Constructing Hypothesis (T-1)	 Describe what is a hypothesis Describe the functions of a hypothesis in a research Explain the characteristics of a good hypothesis Compare null hypotheses and research hypotheses Differentiate the types of hypotheses List the prerequisites for the validity of a hypothesis test
	Epidemiology and Research (T-1)	 Define the term 'epidemiology' Describe the principles and objectives of epidemiology Identify the basic terms of epidemiology
	Descriptive Studies (Case report, case series, ecologic studies) (T-1)	 Describe the case report, case series, ecologic studies Identify the advantages and disadvantages of case report, case series, ecologic studies Define ecological fallacy
	Cross-Sectional Studies (T-1)	 Describe the cross-sectional study design Define the sampling process in cross sectional studies State the definition and the formula of the prevalence Identify the advantages and disadvantages of cross-sectional studies