



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
جهاز الإشراف والتقويم العلمي  
دائرة ضمان الجودة والاعتماد الأكاديمي

## استماره وصف البرنامج الأكاديمي للكليات والمعاهد

الجامعة: وارث الانبياء (ع)

الكلية/ المعهد: كلية الطب

القسم العلمي: د. هشام التعليم / الرئيسي / الرئيسي الرابع

للعام الدراسي : 2025-2026

تاریخ ملأ الملف: 2025/12/23

التوقيع:

المعاون العلمي: أ.م.د علي عبد الرضا الغرة

التاریخ : 2025 \ 12 \ 23

التوقيع :

رئيس الفرع / د. هشام التعليم

التاریخ : 2025 \ 12 \ 23

التوقيع:

المعاون العلمي: أ.م.د علي عبد الرضا الغرة

التاریخ : 2025 \ 12 \ 23

صادقة السيد العميد

الاستاذ الدكتور

علي عبد سعدون

2025 \ 12 \ 23



دفق الملف من قبل  
مدير شعبة ضمان الجودة والأداء الجامعي  
أ.د. علي موسى مهدي  
3 / 12 / 2025

## نموذج وصف المقرر

١. اسم المقرر / الوحدة / الباب					
٢. رمز المقرر					
Med 201					
٣. الفصل / السنة					
٤. تاريخ إعداد هذا الوصف					
٢٠٢٣ / ١٢ / ٢٥					
٥. أشكال الحضور المتاحة					
الزائر					
٦. عدد الساعات الدراسية (الكلي) / عدد الوحدات (الكلي)					
٢٧ / ١٦٢					
٧. اسم مسؤول المقرر الدراسي (إذا أكثر من اسم يذكر) الأيميل : _____					
٨. أهداف المقرر					
ا. اهداف المادة الدراسية					
.....	•				
.....	•				
.....	•				
٩. استراتيجيات التعليم والتعلم					
١٠. بنية المقرر					
طريقة التقييم	طريقة التعلم	اسم الوحدة او الموضوع	مخرجات التعلم المطلوبة	الساعات	الاسبوع

تدرس في هذه المرحلة أربع وحدات هي:

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

\* سيتم ذكر المفردات على أسماء الوحدات، وكل مادة على حدة رغم أنها تدرس بصورة متكاملة

\* هناك ست ساعات أسبوعياً مناقشة على مدى أسبوع كل وحدة على مدى السنة الدراسية أي هناك  $6 \times 27 = 162$  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>				
	sophagus (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
علمي	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

	<p>-Describe the physiological mechanisms that acidic environment.</p> <p>Identify the harmful effects of smoking on gastric - .mucosa</p> <p>Describe the cell types in gastric mucosa and - .discuss their function</p>		
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 cholecystokinin hormone.</li> <li>- Recognize the physiological function of vasoactive intestinal peptide.</li> <li>- Demonstrate the segmental movement in different parts of the small 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> <p>Identify how the mucosa of the large intestine - .differs from that of small intestine</p> <p>Discuss the types of contractions that occur in the - .colon</p> <p>Identify the function of large intestine smooth - .muscles</p> <p>.Explain the neurological control of defecation -</p> <p>Explain the gastro colic and gastroileal reflexes -</p>	1	
Four	<p><b>Obesity and appetite control</b></p> <p>Differentiate between hunger sensation, appetite - .and satiety</p> <p>Central control of appetite: hypothalamic hunger - .and satiety centers</p> <p>.Adipostat factor: leptin -</p> <p>Gut hormones: cholecystokinin; pancreatic - .ghrelin; polypeptide and peptide YY</p>	1	
five	<p><b>Pathophysiology and Biochemistry of jaundice</b></p> <p>Identify the detoxifying action of the liver - Define - bile</p>	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):-

Weeks	Objectives/theory	hours	Objectives/practical	hours
wk 1	<p><u>Pathology of esophagus</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-developmental malformation</li> <li>- hiatus hernia</li> <li>-achalasia and its causes</li> <li>- pathology of GERD.</li> <li>-Barrett's esophagus,</li> <li>-oesophageal varices.</li> <li>- epidemiology, morphology and C/P of esophageal tumors.</li> </ul> <p><u>Pathology of the stomach</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-congenital pyloric stenosis</li> <li>- Define acute gastritis and list its causes</li> <li>- Differentiate between type A and type B chronic gastritis</li> <li>- Describe the pathology of hypertrophic gastropathies</li> <li>- Outline the epidemiology, pathogenesis, morphology, C/P and complications of peptic ulcer disease</li> <li>- List types of gastric polyps</li> </ul>	2	<p>Microscopical findings of Barrett's esophagus</p> <p>Gross and microscopical features of squamous cell carcinoma of esophagus</p> <p>Gross and microscopical features of gastric ulcer</p> <p>Gross and microscopical features of gastric carcinoma</p>	2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- List the most common types of gastric tumors and describe the pathology of each</li> </ul>			
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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 ischaemic 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		

Weeks	Objectives/theory	hours	Objectives/practical	hours
wk5	<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>	1		
Week 6	<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>	2	<p>Microscopic findings of Liver cirrhosis</p> <p>Gross and microscopic features of chronic cholecystitis</p> <p>Gross and microscopic</p>	2

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

#### 4. Pharmacology

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

Weeks	Objectives	Time allocation
4	<b>Pharmacotherapy of obesity</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review the different guidelines for management of obesity</li> <li>- Discuss the role of pharmacotherapy in achieving and maintaining weight loss</li> <li>- Discuss the different types of drugs that are most beneficial</li> <li>- Learn how to maximize benefit and minimize side effects of antiobesity drugs</li> </ul>	1
5	<b>General guidelines for management of viral hepatitis</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Interferon &amp; antiviral therapy in chronic hepatitis</li> <li>- Duration of therapy with anti-viral agents</li> <li>- Different types of interferons</li> </ul>	1
6	-	

##### 5. Microbiology

6 GIT	1 GERD, Heart burn	Microbiology	Helicobacter pylori: Discuss the pathogenicity, transmission ,manifestations, antibiotic therapy	1 hr.
	2 Celiac disease	Immunity	MALT and mucosal immunity -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.	1 hr.

			<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 gliadin and HLA in celiac disease.</li> <li>-Demonstrate that it 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.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Bacterial and Viral agents of diarrhea</li> <li>-Important bacterial pathogens of the GI tract.</li> <li>-Consequences of GIT infections</li> <li>-Secretory 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, routes 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.

			<p>4. Describe the tissue damage caused to immune complexes.</p>	
		<p>Microbiology</p>	<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>	<p>1 hr.</p>