**BODY PLAN & ORGANIZATION**

| **HAPS Topic** | **Learning Outcome** | **Text** | **HTHS 1110** |
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| Anatomical position | 1. Describe a person in anatomical position. | 1.5 | Objective 4. Describe the human anatomical position. |
| 2. Describe how to use the terms right and left in anatomical reference. | 1.5 | Objective 5. Define the directional terms used in human anatomy. |
| Body planes & sections | 1. Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected. | 1.5 | Objective 6. Identify the three cardinal planes used to section the body. |
| 2. Describe the appearance of a body presented along various planes. | 1.5 |
| Body cavities & regions | 1. Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity. | 1.5  1.2 | Objective 7. Locate the major body cavities.  Objective 8. Identify the major organs of the body and identify (wherever possible) the major body cavity they occupy. |
| 2. List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body. | 1.5 | Objective 10. Given a body sectioned in one of the major planes, be able to identify major organs and structures.  Objective 11. Locate the major bones of the body. |
| 3. Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each. | 1.5 | Objective 9. Identify the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions. |
| Directional terms | 1. List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy. | 1.5 | Objective 5. Define the directional terms used in human anatomy. |
| 2. Use appropriate directional terminology to describe the location of body structures. | 1.5 |
| Basic terminology | 1. Define the terms anatomy and physiology. | 1.1 | Objective 1. Define anatomy and physiology. Define the subdivisions of anatomy. |
| 2. Give specific examples to show the interrelationship between anatomy and physiology. | 1.4  1.5 | Objective 13. Compare and contrast anatomical and physiological approaches to the study of human medicine. Give examples showing the interrelationship between anatomy and physiology. |
| 3. Use basic regional and systemic terminology to locate and identify structures of the body. | 1.5 | Objective 10. Given a body sectioned in one of the planes, be able to identify organs & structures. |
| Levels of organization | 1. Describe***,*** in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism. | 1.2 | Objective 2. Give an example of each level of organization of the human body. |
| 2. Give an example of each level of organization. | 1.2 |
| Survey of body systems | 1. Identify the organ systems of the human body and their major components. | 1.2 | Objective 3. Identify the 11 organ systems of the body. Name the functions of each of the 11 systems. |
| 2. Describe the major functions of each organ system. | 1.2 |

**HOMEOSTASIS**

| **HAPS Topic** | **Learning Outcome** | **Text** | **HTHS 1110** |
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| Definition | 1. Define homeostasis | 1.4 | Objective 14. Define homeostasis. Provide specific examples of organ systems maintaining homeostasis. |
| General types of homeostatic mechanisms | 1. List the components of a feedback loop and explain the function of each. |  | Objective 15. List the components of a homeostatic feedback loop and explain the function of each. |
| 1. Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationship between stimulus and response. | 1.4 | Objective 18. Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationship between stimulus and response. Explain why negative feedback is the most commonly used mechanism to maintain homeostasis in the body. |
| 1. Explain why negative feedback is the most commonly used mechanism to maintain homeostasis in the body. | 1.4 |
| Examples of homeostatic mechanisms | 1. Provide an example of a negative feedback loop that utilizes the nervous system to relay information. Describe the specific organs, structures, cells or molecules (receptors, neurons, CNS structures, effectors, neurotransmitters) included in the feedback loop. | 1.4 | Objective 16. Give an example of a negative feedback loop in homeostasis. Describe the specific structures included in the feedback loop. |
| 1. Provide an example of a negative feedback loop that utilizes the endocrine system to relay information. Describe the specific cells or molecules (production cells, hormones, target cells) included in the feedback loop. |  |
| 1. Provide an example of a positive feedback loop in the body. Describe the specific structures (organs, cells or molecules) included in the feedback loop. | 1.4 | Objective 17. Give an example of a positive feedback loop in homeostasis. Describe the specific structures included in the feedback loop. |
| Application of homeostatic mechanisms | 1. Provide specific examples to demonstrate how organ systems respond to maintain homeostasis. |  | Objective 15. List the components of a homeostatic feedback loop and explain the function of each. Explain how different organ systems relate to one another to maintain homeostasis.  Objective 18. Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationship between stimulus and response. Explain why negative feedback is the most commonly used mechanism to maintain homeostasis in the body. |
| 1. Explain how different organ systems relate to one another to maintain homeostasis. |  |
| Predictions related to homeostatic imbalance, including disease states & disorders | 1. Predict factors or situations affecting various organ systems that could disrupt homeostasis. |  |
| 1. Predict the types of problems that would occur in the body if various organ systems could not maintain homeostasis and allowed regulated variables (body conditions) to move away from normal. |  |