Human Anatomy & Physiology I  
BIOL 221 – Fall Semester 2018  
9:25-10:40am, Tuesday and Thursday, RITA 101

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Office Hours: Tu W Th, 11am-12pm, or by appointment

Required text: Human Anatomy and Physiology, 10th+ Ed. (Marieb and Hoehn)  
Recommended Resources: Complete Anatomy (app), Mastering A&P (Pearson)

Course Description  
BIOL 221, Human Anatomy & Physiology I, explores the gross morphology, microscopic anatomy, structure and function of the integumentary, skeletal, nervous, muscular (skeletal, cardiac, and smooth) and endocrine systems of the human body. In addition, the lab presents the histology and gross anatomy of these tissues, organs and organ systems, and provides hands-on experience for learning the topics and principles of physiology presented in the lecture. This course is intended for pre-allied health, pre-nursing, and physical education majors.

Learning Outcomes  
1. Identify and use the basic vocabulary of human anatomy and physiology.  
2. Reiterate key physiological processes, and the relationship between structure and function.  
3. Relate physiology to human health and disease.  
4. Demonstrate an understanding of the scientific method and experimental design.  
5. Demonstrate continued development of written, oral, and computational skill sets.  
6. Demonstrate the ability to work as part of team.

Lecture Schedule  

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Notes, Exams

Exam 1 - 9/13
Exam 2 - 10/9
Exam 3 – 11/8
Thanksgiving Holiday: 11/21
Tue. Dec 11, 8:00am
LAB SCHEDULE
Week of  Topic  Book  Chapters
8/20  No Lab
8/27  Intro, Microscopy, Cell, Histology  3, 4
9/3  Histology  4
9/10  Histology, Integument  4, 5
9/17  LAB PRACTICAL 1
9/24  Bone, Skeleton  6, 8
10/1  Skeleton  8
10/8  Skeleton  8
10/15  LAB PRACTICAL 2
10/22  Muscle - head, torso  9, 10
10/29  Muscle - arms, legs  10
11/5  Fall Break, no Mon/Tue Labs; Muscle - EMG  10
11/12  Muscle - EMG (Mon/Tue); Endocrine (Wed/Thur)  10, 16
11/19  Thanksgiving Break, no Wed/Thur Labs; Endocrine  16
11/26  LAB PRACTICAL 3

Assessment
Assessment of the course will be in the form of 4 lecture exams, 3 lab practical exams, and 7 lab quizzes. The Laboratory component will make up 40% of your overall BIOL 221 grade. The lecture and laboratory components both count towards the final grade, and are not assessed as separate units.

Lecture
Exam 1  100 pts
Exam 2  100 pts
Exam 3  100 pts
Final Exam  300 pts

Lab
Practical Exam 1  100 pts
Practical Exam 2  100 pts
Practical Exam 3  100 pts
Quizzes  100 pts

Total  1000 pts

Exams will cover material presented in lecture and lab. Lecture exams (1, 2 and 3) and lab practical exams are non-cumulative and will test the material presented since the previous exam. The lecture final exam is a cumulative exam. Lab quizzes will cover material presented during the previous lab session.

Your grades are not curved! For students interested in health-related professions, please consider why this is important.

Grade Policy
93-100% A; 90-92% A-; 87-89% B+; 83-86% B; 80-82% B-; 77-79% C+; 73-76% C; 70-72% C-; 67-69% D+; 63-66% D; 60-62% D-; 0-59% F

Lecture Attendance
Your success in this course will depend on your attendance and study habits. Lectures will not necessarily cover introductory material or general information. Therefore, it is expected that you have read the assigned book chapter prior to attending lecture. The assigned book chapters should serve as an introduction to the topics to be discussed.
in lecture, and as a reference when studying the anatomical and physiological principles emphasized in lecture. Lecture PowerPoints will be posted to OAKS, but these do not contain notes, only figures used during lecture.

**Lab Attendance**

Attendance at your registered lab meeting time is mandatory. You will sign into lab at the start of each session, and you will see your instructor to sign out of lab when you leave. Lecture and lab quizzes will be administered at the beginning of lab. Practical exams are timed and rotate through exam stations in order. If you are late to lab, or miss lab altogether, you will miss the opportunity to answer those questions at the missed quiz/exam stations. If you miss a lab due to an excused absence, then the quiz will be dropped and its score will result from the average of the other quizzes. If you miss 3 or more labs, for any reason, then you will receive a WA (withdrawn for excessive absences) for the course (BIOL 221+221L). This is affects your GPA similar to receiving an ‘F’.

**Student Conduct**

1. There is to be no talking during the lecture. If you have a question, please raise your hand prior to asking the question. While answering a student’s question, please remain quiet so that the student and other class members can hear the reply.
2. Remember, you are attending the lecture to learn, not to text-message, surf the internet, sleep, or distract the instructor or the other students.
3. Please turn off all cellular phones, tablets/laptops before entering the lecture. Bring a pen/pencil and paper; take notes, draw diagrams and become proficient illustrating the anatomy that underlies the physiological concepts!
4. Be prepared! Read the relevant sections in the assigned book chapters before coming to class and lab.
5. No form of academic dishonesty is acceptable. Dishonesty includes, but is not limited to: cheating on an exam; stealing exam questions; substituting one person for another at an exam; falsifying data; destroying, tampering with, or stealing a computer program or file; and plagiarizing (using as one’s own the ideas and writings of another). Lying, cheating, attempted cheating, and plagiarism are violations of our Honor Code that, when identified, are investigated. Each incident will be examined to determine the degree of deception involved. Incidents where the instructor determines the student’s actions are related more to a misunderstanding will be handled by the instructor. A written intervention designed to help prevent the student from repeating the error will be given to the student. The intervention, submitted by form and signed by both the instructor and the student, will be forwarded to the Dean of Students and placed in the student’s file. Cases of suspected academic dishonesty will be reported directly by the instructor and/or others having knowledge of the incident to the Dean of Students. A student found responsible by the Honor Board for academic dishonesty will receive a XF in the course, indicating failure of the course due to academic dishonesty. This grade will appear on the student’s transcript for two years after which the student may petition for the X to be expunged. The student may also be placed on disciplinary probation, suspended (temporary removal) or expelled (permanent removal) from the College by the Honor Board. Students should be aware that unauthorized collaboration -working together without permission- is a form of cheating. Collaboration during the completion of the quizzes or exams is NOT permitted. Other forms of cheating include possessing or using an unauthorized study aid (which could include accessing information stored on a cell phone), copying from others’ exams, fabricating data, and giving unauthorized assistance. Students can find the complete Honor Code and all related processes in the Student Handbook at [http://www.cofc.edu/generaldocuments/handbook.pdf](http://www.cofc.edu/generaldocuments/handbook.pdf)
6. If you have a documented disability than may require assistance, you will need to contact the Center for Disability Services for coordination of your academic accommodations. If the CDS will be involved in administering an exam, we request that you inform us in advance (e.g. the day before the exam is not acceptable). The CDS is located in the Lightsey Center in Suite 104. The CDS phone number is (843) 953-1431. For more information about disabilities, see [http://disabilityservices.cofc.edu](http://disabilityservices.cofc.edu).
7. No College of Charleston employee or student should be subject to unwelcome verbal or physical conduct. It is expected that students, faculty and staff will treat one another with respect. Individuals who violate this policy are subject to discipline up to and including termination and/or expulsion from the College and the possibility of civil and criminal prosecution.
Learning Objectives:

Week of 8/20
Intro, Homeostasis
Form determines function (Ch. 1.1)
Overview of levels of biological organization (Ch. 1.2)
Organ system overview (Fig. 1.3)
Requirements for life (Ch. 1.3)
Homeostasis (Ch. 1.4)
Components of homeostatic control (Fig. 1.4)
Negative (Fig. 1.5) and positive (Fig. 1.6) feedback mechanisms
Anatomical position (Ch. 1.5; Fig. 1.7)
Anatomical vocabulary (Table 1.2)

Week of 8/27
Cell
Cell theory (Ch. 3.1)
Fluid mosaic model of the plasma membrane (Ch. 3.2)
Phospholipids
Glycolipids
Cholesterol
Membrane proteins (Ch. 3.2)
Cell junctions
Tight junctions
Desmosomes
Gap junctions
Organelles (Ch. 3.7)
Mitochondria
Ribosomes
Endoplasmic reticulum (rough and smooth)
Golgi apparatus
Peroxisomes
Lysosomes
Nucleus (Ch. 3.9)
DNA (Fig. 3.27)
RNA (Ch. 3.11)
Transcription (Figs. 3.30, 3.31)
Translation (Figs. 3.32, 3.33)

Tissues
Four primary tissue types – epithelium, connective tissue, muscle, nervous.
Epithelium (Ch. 4.2)
Simple
Squamous
Cuboidal
Columnar

Week of 9/3
Tissues
Epithelium (Ch. 4.2)
Stratified
Squamous
Cuboidal
Columnar
Pseudostratified
Transitional
Connective tissue (Ch. 4.3; Fig. 4.8)
Connective Tissue Proper
Areolar
Adipose
Dense regular and irregular CT
Cartilage
  Elastic
  Hyaline
  Fibrocartilage
Bone
Blood
Muscle (Ch. 4.4; Fig. 4.9)
  Skeletal
  Cardiac
  Smooth
Nervous tissue (Ch. 4.5; Fig. 4.10)
  Neurons
  Neuroglia
    Astrocytes
    Microglia
    Schwann cells and oligodendrocytes
    Ependymal cells

Week of 9/10

Integumentary System
Layers of the skin (Ch. 5.1; Fig. 5.1)
  Epidermis (Ch. 5.2)
    Cells
      Keratinocytes
      Melanocytes
      Dendritic cells
      Tactile cells
  Layers (Fig. 5.2)
    Stratum basale
    Stratum spinosum
    Stratum granulosum
    Stratum lucidum
    Stratum corneum.
  Dermis (Ch. 5.3; Fig. 5.3)
    Papillary layer
    Reticular layer
Skin pigmentation (Ch. 5.4)
Structure of hair and the hair follicle (Ch. 5.5; Fig. 5.6)
Structure of nails (Ch. 5.6; Fig. 5.7)
Exocrine glands
  Eccrine sweat glands
  Apocrine sweat glands
  Sebaceous glands
Functions of the integumentary system (Ch. 5.8)
  Protection/immune
  Regulation of body temperature
  Cutaneous sensation
  Metabolism
  Blood reservoir
  Excretion

Week of 9/17

Bone - Structure
  Intro to skeletal system, cartilages (Ch. 6.1)
  Functions of bones (Ch. 6.2)
  Axial and appendicular skeleton, classification of bone (Ch. 6.3)
  Bone Structure (Ch. 6.4)
    Compact (cortical) bone
    Spongy (trabecular)
Structure of long bone (Fig. 6.4)
The osteon (Haversian system) (Figs. 6.7, 6.6)
  Cells of bone tissue (Fig. 6.5)
Chemical composition of bone
Bone markings (Table 6.1)

Week of 9/24
Bone - Development/Growth
  Bone development (Ch. 6.5; Figs. 6.8, 6.9)
  Bone growth (Figs. 6.10, 6.11)
  Bone remodeling (Ch. 6.6; Figs. 6.12, 6.13)
    Repair of fractures (Fig. 6.14; Table 6.2).
  Bone disorders (Ch. 6.8; Figs. 6.15, 6.16)

Week of 10/1
Skeleton, Joints
  Classifications of joints (Ch. 8.1)
    Synarthroses
    Amphiarthroses
    Diarthroses
  Fibrous joints (Ch. 8.2)
    Sutures (Figs. 8.1a, 7.5b, 7.4)
    Syndesmoses (Figs. 8.1b; 7.29b&c, 7.34)
    Gomphosis (Figs. 8.1c, 7.11, 23.12)
  Cartilaginous joints (Ch. 8.3)
    Synchondroses (Figs. 8.2a, 7.23a, 6.8, 6.11)
    Symphyses (Figs. 8.2b, 7.17, 7.31)
  Synovial joints (Ch. 8.4)
    Structure (Figs. 8.3, 8.4)
    Movements (Figs. 8.5, 8.6)
    Types (Ch. 8.5; Focus Figure 8.1)
  Joint injuries and disorders (Ch. 8.6; Figs. 8.13, 8.14)

Week of 10/8
Excitable Cell Physiology
  Passive and active transport
    Diffusion (Ch. 3.3; Figs. 3.6, 3.7)
    Fick’s Law of Diffusion
    Osmosis (Figs. 3.8, 3.9)
    Na”/K” ATPase (Ch. 3.4; Focus Figure 3.1).
  Excitable cells
    Resting membrane potential (Ch. 3.5, Ch. 11.4; Fig. 3.14; Focus Figure 11.1)
      Nernst Equation
      Goldman-Hodgkin-Katz Equation

Week of 10/15
Excitable Cell Phys - Neuron, Graded Potentials and Action Potentials
  Graded Potentials (Ch. 11.5; Figs. 11.9 and 11.10)
  Action Potentials (Ch. 11.6; Focus Figure 11.2; Fig. 11.11)
  Synapse (Ch. 11.7; Focus Figure 11.3)
  Refractory Periods (Fig. 11.13)
  Encoding (Fig. 11.12)

Week of 10/22
Muscle - Skeletal
  Review of muscle tissue (Ch. 9.1)
  Organization of skeletal muscle (Ch. 9.2; Fig. 9.1; Table 9.1)
  Micro-structure and sliding filament theory (Ch. 9.3; Figs. 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.6)
  Muscle stimulation (Ch. 9.4; Focus Figure 9.1; Figs. 9.8, 9.9)
  Excitation-Contraction coupling (Figs. 9.5, 9.7; Focus Figure 9.2)
Week of 10/29
Muscle – Skeletal
Wave summation and motor unit recruitment (Ch. 9.5)
  Muscle twitch
  Summation (Figs. 9.11, 9.12)
  Motor units (Fig. 9.10)
  Recruitment (Figs. 9.12 and 9.14)
Factors that affect maximum muscle performance (Ch. 9.7; Figs. 9.18, 9.19, 9.20, 9.21; Table 9.2).
How muscles are named (Ch. 10.2)
Fascicle arrangements (Ch. 10.3; Fig. 10.1)
Muscle actions (Focus Figure 10.1)
Lever systems (Ch. 10.4; Fig. 10.3)

Week of 11/5
Muscle – Cardiac and Smooth
Smooth Muscle (Ch. 9.9; Figs. 9.22, 9.23, 9.24, 9.25)
Cardiac Muscle (Ch. 18.4, Ch. 18.5; Table 18.1)
  Micro-anatomy (Fig. 18.11)
  Autorhythmic myocardium (Fig. 18.12)
  Contractile myocardium (Fig. 18.5)
  Excitation-contraction coupling

Week of 11/12
Metabolism
Metabolic pathways and muscle performance (Ch. 9.6; Figs. 9.16, 9.17)
  Fatigue
  Excess post-exercise oxygen consumption (EPOC)
Metabolism
  Anabolism and catabolism (Ch. 24.3; Fig. 24.3)
  ATP synthesis (Ch. 24.4; Figs. 24.4, 24.5)
    glycolysis (Fig. 24.6)
    Krebs cycle (Ch. 24.7)
    Electron transport chain (Focus Figure 24.1; Figs. 24.8, 24.9, 24.10)
  Glycogenesis/glycogenolysis (Fig. 24.13)
  Lipid metabolism (Figs. 24.16, 24.15)
  Protein metabolism (Figs. 24.17, 24.19)

Week of 11/19
Endocrine System
Endocrine overview (Ch. 16.1; Fig. 16.1)
Chemical structure of hormones (Ch. 16.2)
Mechanisms of action (Ch. 16.3)
  Secondary messenger system (Fig. 16.2)
  Direct gene activation (Fig. 16.3)
Endocrine stimuli/control (Ch. 16.4; Fig. 16.4)
  Stimuli
    Humoral
    Neural
    Hormonal
  Positive vs negative feedback loops
  Hormone interactions
    Permissiveness
    Synergism
    Antagonism
Hypothalamus and pituitary gland (Ch. 16.6; Focus Figure 16.1; Table 16.2)
  Regulation of Growth Hormone (Fig. 16.5)
Endocrine System

Thyroid
- Regulation of Thyroid Hormone (Figs. 16.7, 16.8, 16.9; Table 16.3)
- Regulation of Calcitonin

Parathyroid
- Regulation of Parathyroid hormone (Figs. 16.11, 16.12)

Adrenal gland hormones
- Regulation of Water Volume and Blood Pressure
  - Anti-diuretic hormone (ADH)
  - Regulation of aldosterone (Fig. 16.4)
    - Humoral control
    - Renin-angiotensin pathway
    - ACTH
    - Atrial natriuretic peptide

Pancreas and regulation of blood glucose (Ch. 16.11; Figs. 16.17, 16.18, 16.19)
- Insulin
- Glucagon
- Type 1 vs Type 2 Diabetes.

Parturition (Ch. 28.16)