General anatomy

One of the most important basics for the study of medicine and what distinguishes this approach is its focus on the anatomy of the head and neck and has importance as the basis for oral surgery.

Theoretical: It studies the anatomy of the face, neck, central nervous system, muscles, bones, cavities and joints, and it is preferable to use drawing, stereoscopic videos on the Internet, models in the laboratory and diagrams to facilitate memorization and understanding.

Different Learning Methods in the Department of Dentistry

A- Auditory method: This method depends on communicating information in the form of sounds that are heard by the learner for analysis and storage.
B- Visual method: in which information is communicated by displaying color images, videos or any form of visual educational aids.
C- Reading method: It is one of the methods that depend on reading information to understand and store it.
D. Interdisciplinary professional education where dental students collaborate with other healthcare professionals, to promote a holistic approach to patient care.

Different evaluation methods for students in the Department of Dentistry

Daily tests with multiple-choice questions for subjects that require practical skills.
B- Daily exams with practical questions.
C- Semester and final exams.
D- Setting grades for the assigned homework .
H- Grades of participation of questions competing for the subjects of study.
G- Daily evaluation of the student's work in scientific laboratories and educational clinics.

Learning Outcomes for Dental Courses

Using health information technology in oral and dental health care effectively.

Apply appropriate professional, ethical and legal standards in the provision of patient care in accordance with health care rules and regulations.

Providing graduates with scientific knowledge and professional skills in the fields of oral and dental surgery, dental prosthesis, dental preservation,

orthodontics, pediatric dentistry, periodontal pathology and surrounding tissues, as well as community dentistry.

Knowledge of the principles of oral and dental health and understanding of the development, prevention and treatment of related diseases

Health promotion and disease prevention to serve the community.

Integrating basic and medical sciences into healthcare practice.

Develop decision-making and problem-solving skills in healthcare.

Evaluate the state of oral and dental health and the medical condition of the patient, request the necessary diagnostic analyzes, and interpret the results of various analyzes to reach the appropriate diagnosis.

Prepare a care plan for the prevention and treatment of diseases taking into account the needs of the patient.

Demonstrate competence in performing procedures safely in all aspects of dentistry and prevent injuries arising from treatment.

Providing graduates with theoretical knowledge and laboratory and clinical skills that increase the effectiveness of diagnosis.
Preparing dental graduates and training them to become distinguished in various fields of dentistry.

Lesson name and units

Subject	*1st Semester hours/week*		*2nd Semester hours/week*		*Units*	*Code*
	Theory	*Practical*	*Theory*	*Practical*		
١. General anatomy تشريح	١	٢	١	٢	4	GA101

A- Basic information

1-Subject title	**General Anatomy**	
2-Number of credits	Theory:2	Laboratory: 2
3-Number of contact hours	Theory:1h/wk.	Laboratory: 2
4-Subject time	First Year	

No.	Title of the lectures	Hours
1	Introduction to Human Anatomy Descriptive Anatomic Terms	**1**
2	Basic Structures: Skin, Fasciae, Muscle, Joints, Ligament, Bursae	**1**
3	Basic Structures: Bone, Cartilage, Blood Vessels, Lymphatic System	**2**
4	Basic Structures: Nervous System, Mucous Membranes, Serous Membranes	**1**
5	Skeletal system of the body: Skull :Cranial Bones	**2**
6	Skeletal system of the body: Skull : Facial Bones	**2**
7	External Views of the Skull	**2**

8	• The Cranial Cavity • Major Foramina and Fissures locations and structures pass through • Neonatal Skull	**2**
9	▪ Skeleton of the Orbital Region, Openings into the Orbital Cavity ▪ Skeleton of the External Nose, nasal cavity, Paranasal Sinuses ▪ Auditory ossicles Hyoid bone	**2**
10	The Vertebral Column	**2**
11	▪ Structure of the Thoracic Wall ▪ Joints of the Chest Wall	**2**

	▪ Suprapleural Membrane ▪ Diaphragm ▪ Surface Anatomy	
12	Thoracic cavity: Mediastinum, Pleurae, Trachea, Bronchi, Lungs	**2**
13	Pericardium, Heart, Large arteries, veins and nerves of thorax	**3**
14	▪ Bones of the Shoulder (Pectoral girdle) girdles ▪ Bones of the Upper extremities	**2**
15	▪ Bones of the Pelvic girdle ▪ Bones of the Lower extremities	**2**
16	Abdominal cavity and organs	**2**
Total		**30**

Laboratory sessions

No.	Title of the sessions	Hours
1	Introduction to anatomy	**2**
2	Basic structures part 1 (Skin, Fasciae, Muscle, Joints, Ligament, Bursae)	**2**
3	Basic structures part 2 (bone,Cartilage, Blood Vessels, Lymphatic System) and classification of human skeleton	**2**
4	Basic structures part 3(Nervous System, Mucous Membranes, Serous Membranes)	**2**
5	Frontal Bone, Parietal bones	**2**
6	Occipital bone	**2**
7	Temporal bones	**2**
8	Sphenoid bone	**2**
9	Ethmoid bone	**2**
10	Zygomatic bones,Maxillae	**2**
11	Nasal bones ,Lacrimal bones, Vomer,Palatine bones,Inferior conchae	**2**
12	Mandible	**2**
13	External Views of the Skull	**2**
14	Cranial cavity	**2**
15	Major Foramina and Fissures locations and structures pass through the skull	**2**
16	Orbit	**2**
17	nasal cavity	**2**
18	Auditory ossicles , Hyoid bone	**2**
19	General Characteristics of a Vertebra	**2**

20	Vertebral column	**2**
21	Structure of the Thoracic cage (Sternum ,Ribs, Costal Cartilages)	**2**
22	Thoracic cavity (Mediastinum, Pleurae, Trachea, Bronchi)	**2**
23	lung	**2**
24	Anatomy of heart	**2**
25	Major arteries, veins and nerves of thorax	**2**
26	Bones of the Shoulder (Pectoral girdle) girdles	**2**
27	Bones of the Upper extremities	**2**
28	Bones of the Pelvic girdle	**2**
29	Bones of the Lower extremities	**2**
30	Abdominal cavity and organs	**2**
Total		**60**