BMS 2540 Digestive System and Hepatobiliary System (2.5,3,0) (E)
The digestive and hepatobiliary systems are responsible for digestion and absorption of nutrition for all metabolic activities of the body. The liver, apart from taking part in digestion, also participates in a number of important functions. Diseases of these two systems are a major cause of morbidity and mortality.

BMS 2550 Endocrinology (2,2,0) (E)
The endocrine system together with the nervous system are the two major control systems that allow specialized tissues to function in an integral way. Endocrinology concerns the synthesis, secretion and action of hormones, which are chemical messengers that coordinate the activities of different cells. Apart from diabetes mellitus, endocrine diseases are a relatively rare cause of death. But the common occurrence of endocrine disorders requires certain knowledge in this field.

BMS 2560 Hematology (2,2,0) (E)
Blood disorders cover a wide spectrum of illnesses ranging from the commonly encountered anemias to rarely seen conditions such as congenital coagulation disorders. Diseases affecting other systems can also affect the hematopoietic functions, making their study an integral part of the assessment of any medical diseases. The objective of this course therefore aims at giving the students a general overview of hematopoietic functions and diseases affecting these functions.

BMS 2570 Renal System (2,2,0) (E)
The kidneys play an important role in the maintenance of the internal environment of the body. Malfunction of the kidneys can affect other systems of the body; alternatively diseases of other parts of the body can also have detrimental effects on the kidneys.

BMS 2580 Reproductive System (2,2,0) (E)
The reproductive system is an essential system of the body. It not only is responsible for the procreation of the species, but also responsible for the hormonal control of the sexual characteristic of the individual. Derangement in this system can cause debilitating diseases of the body.

BMS 2610 Immunology Disease (2,2,0) (tbc)
Rheumatology is the study of rheumatic diseases (i.e. diseases of the connective tissues, muscles, bones and joints of the body), which affect people of all ages and constitute a big medical issue. Recent advances in immunology closely relate the pathogenesis of rheumatological disorders to the immune system. The immune system is responsible for the defense mechanism of the body. It helps the body to fight invading pathogens, destroy altered and cancerous cells and clear up old and dying cells. Malfunction of the immune system will cause a number of diseases. Autoimmunity causes most of the connective tissue diseases of the body. It is the objective of this course to give the students an overview of the immune system and some of the diseases caused by dysfunction of this system, including rheumatological disorders.

BMS 2620 Nervous System (2,2,0) (tbc)
The nervous system is responsible for perception of the external environment, an individual's behaviour in it, and maintenance of the body's internal environment in readiness for this behaviour. Disorders of the nervous system are responsible for a significant percentage of acute medical admissions and are also responsible for a large proportion of chronic physical disability.

BMS 3190 Medical Statistics (2,2,0) (E)
The logic of statistical thinking is a very important element in medical education. Intelligent use of facts and figures is nowadays an essential part of the training for a doctor. This course furnishes students with statistical concepts and ideas which are useful in medicine. Students' understanding will be fostered through computer experiments in a computer laboratory.

BMS 3581-2 Honours Project I & II (3,0,*) (tbc)
Under the supervision of project supervisor(s), final year students are required to carry out an independent research on a topic in the areas of Chinese medicine and basic biomedical science. The research project provides students with the opportunities to extend knowledge and establish a solid foundation for the development of future research planning and reporting skills.

BMSC 1005 Anatomy (3,3,0) (E)
This course aims to introduce the fundamental knowledge of anatomy to Chinese medicine students so as to prepare them for future elaborated training in various organ-based systems. Anatomy is the study of the morphological structures of the human body. In the beginning of the course, the musculoskeletal system will be emphasized, with concurrent supplementation with in-depth laboratory demonstration. This will be followed by presentation of different system anatomy, including digestive, respiratory and cardiovascular, urogenital and neuronal systems. The lecture and laboratory teachings may be assisted by implementing some small group discussion sessions in a problem-based approach.

BMSC 1007 Physiology (3,3,0) (E)
In this module the students are introduced a basic knowledge of the mechanisms of human body functions. The mastering of this course would provide a foundation for other medical courses.

BMSC 1008-9 Biomedical Sciences Lab I & II (1,0,3) (E)
The laboratory sessions cover Anatomy, Physiology, and Biochemistry. Through these practical classes, concepts taught in lectures will be reinforced and enriched by means of audio-visual aids, models, specimens tissue sections and hand-on experiences. The students will learn anatomical and functional aspects of the human body by conducting various tests, and to apply their knowledge and techniques to perform selected biochemical and molecular biology experiments, with special emphasis on their applications in medicine.

BMSC 1015 Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (3,3,0) (E)
This course aims to provide students with fundamental knowledge on the principles of biochemistry. In the beginning, the structures and functions of bio-macromolecules will be introduced. This is followed by mechanisms of enzymes, and the key metabolic pathways and their relevance to diseases. Basic concepts of gene expression, regulation and manipulation will be introduced to students, and they will be exposed to common techniques used by molecular biologists, with special emphasis on their applications in medicine.

BMSC 1025 Anatomy and Physiology (3,3,0) (tbc)
In this module the students are introduced a basic knowledge on the anatomy of the human body and the mechanisms of body functions. The mastering of this course would provide a foundation for other biomedical courses.

BMSC 2005 General Pathology (3,3,0) (tbc)
Pathology is a subject about structural changes and functional disturbances in tissues and organs of the body caused by diseases. It is a mandatory course to link between basic and clinical medical sciences. Students will be introduced to the basis of histopathology and pathophysiology, and learn the fundamental mechanisms, morphological changes, as well as physiological impacts of commonly seen diseases. General pathology that deals with common and basic pathological changes will be taught here to lay foundation for systemic pathology where individual diseases will be taught in each organ-system in Clinical Medicines. The knowledge will be re-enforced by practical sessions. The students' learning and analytical ability will be enhanced by means of case studies, and examination of gross and microscopic specimens. Problem-based learning is implemented whenever possible after