

that healthcare givers are familiar with the general aspects of individual infectious diseases, including epidemiology, diagnosis, prevention and treatments.

The objective of this course is to give students a basic knowledge of the various aspects of infectious diseases.

Teaching contents of this part: (1) Concepts of infection: Patterns, infectious agents, source, routes of transmission, prevention and control of infection; and Microorganism-host interactions; (2) Major manifestations of infection and investigative methods of infectious diseases; (3) Principles of management of infection; (4) Study of diseases caused by various infecting agents, including clinical features, investigations, management, complications, prognosis and prevention: Diseases due to viruses, Diseases due to chlamydiae and rickettsiae, Diseases due to bacteria, Diseases due to spirochetes, Diseases due to fungi (mycoses), Diseases due to protozoa, Diseases due to helminthes, Diseases due to arthropods, Sexually transmitted diseases; and (5) Case studies: Discussion of several clinical cases of infection.

'Immunology Diseases' is the topic on the disorders in immune system, including but not limit to autoimmune diseases and rheumatic diseases, which affect people at all ages and constitute a big medical issue. The objective of this course is to give the students a general introduction for clinical practice in autoimmune/rheumatic diseases and the common diseases caused by dysfunction of immune system.

This is achieved in the following aspects: (1) Anatomy of the synovial joint; (2) Clinical approach to the patient with autoimmune/rheumatic diseases; (3) Overview of the common autoimmune/rheumatic diseases: Rheumatoid arthritis, Osteoarthritis, Systemic lupus erythmatosus, Ankylosing spondylitis, Multiple sclerosis, Psoriasis, Graves' disease, Vasculitis, Myasthenia gravis; and (4) Clinical case studies.

#### **BMSC 3016 Respiratory System (2,2,0) (E)**

The respiratory tract is directly open to the outside environment and is easily affected by external changes. Primary respiratory diseases are responsible for a major burden of morbidity and untimely death, and the lungs are often affected in multisystem diseases.

This course aims at offering students a general overview of the Respiratory System and diseases affecting it in the following aspects: (1) The gross anatomy of the respiratory tract from the nose to the lung alveoli; (2) The physiology of ventilation and gas exchange; (3) Pathological changes and pathophysiology in the airway and lungs; (4) Clinical manifestations of respiratory disorders; (5) History taking and physical examination of the respiratory system; (6) Investigative methods of the respiratory system; (7) Overview of common diseases of the respiratory system: Infection, upper and lower respiratory tract, Pulmonary tuberculosis, Obstructive airway diseases, Neoplastic diseases, Pulmonary vascular diseases, Pneumoconiosis, Interstitial lung diseases, Diseases of pleura and mediastinum, Diseases of nasal pharynx, larynx and trachea; and (8) Study of clinical cases.

#### **BMSC 3017 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.

The aim of this course is to provide students with a general overview of the endocrine system in the following aspects: (1) General concepts of the endocrine system; (2) Testing of endocrine functions; (3) Introduction to endocrine diseases; (4) Study of individual endocrine glands: The hypothalamus and the pituitary gland, The thyroid gland, The parathyroid gland, The adrenal gland, Diabetes Mellitus, (Sex hormones are included in the Reproductive System); and (5) Study of clinical cases.

#### **BMSC 3025 Medical Ethics (1,1,0) (E)**

This course aims (1) to introduce students to the moral values of East and West; (2) to deepen the ethical sensitivity of medical students regarding their professional conduct and their clinical decisions; (3) to equip students with basic ethical concepts and applying them to ethical decisions in clinical settings; (4) to stimulate the moral imagination of students through discussions and case studies; and (5) to clarify and reflect on the important medical ethical issues in the modern world.

#### **BMSC 3026 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. It is the aim of this course to give students a general idea of the renal system in the following aspects: (1) Anatomy and physiology of the renal system; (2) Clinical manifestations of renal diseases; (3) Investigations of renal functions and imaging techniques of the renal system; (4) Overview of renal diseases: Renal vascular diseases, Glomerular diseases, Tubulo-interstitial diseases, Congenital abnormalities of the renal system, Infection of the urinary tract, Obstruction of the urinary tract, Urinary tract calculi, Tumours of the urinary tract; (5) Renal involvement in systemic diseases; (6) Drugs and the kidney; and (7) Study of clinical cases.

#### **BMSC 3027 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.

The objective of this course is to give the students a general overview of this system in the following aspects: (1) The anatomy and the physiology of the male and female reproductive systems; (2) Clinical manifestations of disorders of the male & female reproductive systems; (3) Investigative methods of the male and female reproductive systems; (4) Diseases of the male reproductive system; (5) Diseases of the female reproductive system; and (6) Cases studies.

#### **BMSC 3036 Nervous System (2,2,0)**

The nervous system is responsible for perception of the external environment, an individual's behavior in it, and maintenance of the body's internal environment in readiness for this behavior. 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.

It is therefore important that students should have a general knowledge of the nervous system and it is the objective of this course to achieve this. The course will be taught in the following aspects: (1) Anatomy and physiology of the nervous system; (2) Major manifestations of nervous system diseases; (3) Investigation of neurological diseases; (4) Overview of neurological diseases: Infection of the nervous system, Cerebrovascular disease, Trauma, Degenerative diseases, Diseases of nerves and muscles, Disorders of the spine and spinal cord, Intracranial mass lesions; and (5) Study of clinical cases.

#### **BMSC 3037 Public Health and Family Medicine (3,3,0)**

Public health is the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and improving the health of communities through education, promotion of healthy lifestyles and research for disease and injury prevention. It deals with preventive rather than curative aspects of health; and with health issues at population-level rather than individual-level.

The objective of this course is to give students an overview of Public Health in the following aspects: (1) The principles of disease surveillance, biostatistics and epidemiology; (2) The incidence, prevalence and causes of common health problems in Hong Kong; (3) The clinical and preventive aspects of