Course Description Form for Degree Programmes, Doctoral Studies, Postgraduate Studies and Continuing Education Courses

A) General Course Description

Field	Details
Course title in Polish and English	***Anatomia prawidłowa, część 1/2*** (Normal Anatomy, Part 1/2)
Unit offering the course	Department of Normal Anatomy Faculty of Medicine, NCU Collegium Medicum
Unit for which the course is offered	Faculty of Medicine Medicine, full-time long-cycle master's programme
Course code	1600-Lek11ANAT-J
ISCED code	0912
ECTS credits	7
Type of assessment	Course credit
Language of instruction	Polish
Whether the course may be taken more than once	No
Subject group	Morphological sciences (Group A)
Total student workload	1. **Workload requiring direct participation of academic teachers:** - attendance at lectures: 30 hours - attendance at practical classes: 80 hours - assessment: 10 hours The workload requiring direct participation of academic teachers totals 120 hours, equivalent to 4.8 ECTS credits. 2. **Breakdown of total student workload:** attendance at lectures: 30 hours - attendance at practical classes: 80 hours - preparation for practical classes: 45 hours - preparation for assessment and assessment: 10 + 10 = 20 hours The total student workload is 175 hours, equivalent to 7 ECTS credits. 3. **Workload for learning outcomes achieved through medical simulation (Group A):** Not applicable. 4. **Workload for learning outcomes relating to medical communication:** Not applicable.
Learning outcomes knowledge	W1: Describes the structure of the human body from topographical and functional perspectives, including the topographical relationships between organs, using correct anatomical, histological and embryological terminology in English (A.W1). W2: Describes the microarchitecture of tissues, the extracellular matrix and organs (A.W3). W3: Discusses the stages of human embryonic development, describes the structure and function of the fetal membranes and placenta, the development of individual organs, and the effects of harmful (teratogenic) factors on embryonic and fetal development (A.W4).
Learning outcomes skills	U1: Explains correctly the anatomical basis of the physical examination (A.U3). U2: Infers relationships between anatomical structures from diagnostic imaging performed in living patients, particularly radiological examinations (A.U4). U3: Identifies and locates structures of the human body in anatomical specimens.

	U4: Uses anatomical, histological and embryological terminology correctly in speech and writing in English.
Learning outcomes social competencies	K1: Shows respect for the bodies of donors used in teaching and an understanding of differences in worldview and culture (K_K01). K2: Acts appropriately towards a donor in accordance with ethical principles, while recognizing the social determinants and limitations associated with disease (K_K04). K3: Recognizes personal limitations and assesses personal learning gaps and educational needs (K_K05). K4: Uses objective sources of information appropriately (K_K07). K5: Takes responsibility for decisions made in professional work, including the safety of oneself and others (K_K11).
Teaching methods	**Lectures:** • expository lectures, • interactive lectures, • guided discussion, • case analysis. **Practical classes:** • demonstrations using formalin-preserved specimens and anatomical models, • anatomical dissection, • extended observation, • guided discussion, • case analysis using dissection videos and anatomical charts.
Prerequisites	Students starting this course should have the knowledge and skills taught in advanced-level secondary-school biology.
Brief course description	Normal Anatomy, taught in the first year, provides students with knowledge of the structure and function of the human body. It provides the foundation for further study of general and clinical subjects. Students need this knowledge, among other things, to interpret and distinguish normal from pathological gross-anatomical findings. The course covers seven anatomical regions or specimen blocks: upper limb; lower limb; thorax; abdomen and pelvis; skull; head, neck and sense organs; and brain and neural pathways.
Full course description	Lectures introduce and reinforce knowledge of normal and topographical anatomy for the specimen blocks covered in the course: upper limb, thorax, abdomen and pelvis, lower limb, skull, head, neck and sense organs, and brain and neural pathways. They also cover the development of the organs of the thorax, abdomen and pelvis, the upper and lower limbs, and the central nervous system. Practical classes develop students' ability to identify anatomical structures on bones and formalin-preserved specimens and to analyse the topographical relationships between those structures.
Reading list	**Required reading:** 1) Dalley A.F. II, Agur A.M.R. Moore's Clinically Oriented Anatomy, 10th ed. Wolters Kluwer, 2026. 2) Gould D.J. Neuroanatomia BRS; Edra Urban & Partner, Wrocław 2021, 6th ed. **Supplementary reading:** 1) Drake R.L., Vogl A.W., Mitchell A.W.M. Gray's Anatomy for Students, 5th ed. Elsevier, 2023. 2) Young P.A., Young P.H., Tolbert D.L. Basic Clinical Neuroscience, 3rd ed. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2015. 3) Standring S., Tubbs S.R. (eds.). Gray's Anatomy: The Anatomical Basis of Clinical Practice, 43rd ed. Elsevier, 2025. **Anatomical atlases:** 1) Paulsen F., Waschke J. (eds.). Sobotta. Atlas anatomii człowieka. Angielskie mianownictwo anatomiczne, vols. 1–3, 25th Polish

	ed. Edra Urban & Partner, Wrocław, 2024. ISBNs: 9788368090185, 9788368090406, 9788368090420. (Polish text with English anatomical terminology.) 2) Acland's Atlas of Human Anatomy: free electronic access for NCU Collegium Medicum students via the Medical Library website.
Assessment methods and criteria	**Requirements for course credit:** 1) To receive credit for the winter semester, students must pass four interim colloquia covering the learning outcomes in the syllabus and meet attendance requirements. Material covered in lectures is assessed in the colloquia and examination. Students must also present completed entries in the Practical Skills Record. 2) Students must come to each practical class prepared for the current topics in the class schedule. Their knowledge is assessed regularly. At the first class, the teacher explains the assessment method, content, dates and grading criteria. 3) For each practical class passed, a student receives up to 0.5 additional point, with a maximum of 3 points per specimen block. These points are added to the score for the theoretical part of the relevant colloquium. Entrance quizzes cannot be retaken, and the additional points cannot be split between the theoretical and practical parts. **Format and conditions for passing a colloquium:** 1) The dates of colloquia are announced before the semester begins on the Department of Normal Anatomy website or notice board. Each colloquium has a practical and a theoretical part. 2) A student may sit a colloquium only after passing the practical classes. 3) Colloquia are held in person. A remote format is possible only if orders of the Rector and Dean introduce restrictions in response to a worsening epidemic situation. 4) The practical part, known as the pin test, requires identification of 15 to 21 anatomical structures on specimens, depending on the number of practical classes. 5) Failure in the practical part results in a failing grade for the colloquium. 6) The in-person theoretical part is a multiple-choice test or a written assessment. The multiple-choice test has 30 to 40 questions, depending on the number of practical classes in the specimen block; each question has five options and one correct answer. 7) When knowledge is assessed through electronic communication or a distance-learning platform, the course coordinator decides whether the colloquium is a test, a written assessment or an oral assessment. 8) A remote colloquium takes place in real time, in a connection with the academic teacher conducting it; the connection may be recorded. 9) A student taking a remote colloquium must have access to a camera, a computer and an internet connection that supports two-way audio and video. The camera may be on a different device from the computer used to answer questions. 10) Throughout the remote colloquium, the student must keep a camera directed at them and a microphone switched on. 11) The student must work independently during a remote colloquium. 12) If a student breaches these obligations, their colloquium may be interrupted and they receive a failing grade. If the connection is lost for reasons beyond both the student's and the teacher's control, the colloquium must be held again for that student.

	13) In an oral colloquium, the student answers three questions and may receive up to 10 points for each. 14) A minimum of 18 out of 30 points is required to pass the oral part. 15) Both parts must be passed to pass the colloquium. 16) The score for the practical part is included in the final colloquium score. 17) A minimum of 60% correct answers is required to pass the practical part. 18) A minimum of 60% correct answers is required to pass the theoretical part. 19) Practical colloquia are marked by the coordinator of the sitting or their delegates and may be reviewed with the academic teacher teaching the group. 20) Theoretical test colloquia take place at the Test Examination Centre or the Department of Anatomy and are machine-marked by a scanner. 21) The first resit colloquium takes place at the next practical class; the date of the second resit is agreed with the course coordinator. 22) Students who do not pass all colloquia do not receive credit for the semester. Under the Study Regulations, a student may take a conditional assessment during the winter or summer examination period. This assessment covers all lectures and practical classes from the semester. 23) During a colloquium, test or other knowledge assessment, students must not possess or use devices with electronic memory or for remote communication (including mobile phones, computers, laptops, tablets, microphones, headphones, smartwatches and cameras), or devices capable of copying, scanning, transmitting or recording content. The restriction on computers, laptops and tablets does not apply to University-owned equipment used to conduct the colloquium. Students must not use materials or software that help them answer questions or seek assistance from other people. 24) Conduct indicating possession or use of the aids or devices listed above, or discovery of such devices, results in immediate termination of the colloquium and a failing grade for both parts. 25) Breach of the prohibitions referred to in points 23 and 24 during an assessment or colloquium may also result in disciplinary proceedings under separate regulations. 26) Assessment materials, including answer sheets and copies of tests, belong to the Department of Normal Anatomy and must not be removed by students. **Lectures:** Theoretical colloquium: ≥ 60%. W1–W3, U1, U2 Extended observation: ≥ 50%. K3–K5 **Practical classes:** Entrance quiz: ≥ 60%. W1–W3, U1, U2 Practical colloquium: ≥ 60%. U1, U2 Theoretical colloquium: ≥ 60%. W1–W3, U1, U2 Extended observation: ≥ 50%. K1–K5 Students may sit the examination only after passing all colloquia and receiving a positive assessment of social competencies.
Professional placements as part of the course	Not applicable

B) Description for the Academic Term

Field	Details
Academic term in which the course is taught	First semester (winter), 2026/2027
Assessment method for this term	Course credit
Types of classes, hours and assessment	Lectures: 30 hours; course credit Practical classes: 80 hours; course credit
Course coordinator for this term	dr hab. n. med. Mariusz Baumgart, prof. UMK
Teachers conducting the classes	**Lectures:** dr Monika Paruszewska-Achtel **Practical classes:** 1) dr Monika Paruszewska-Achtel 2) mgr Anna Borowicz-Lipiec 3) lek. Marzena Jarzembowska-Chodkiewicz 4) lek. Julia Pasińska
Course status	Compulsory course
Class groups and group sizes	Lectures: entire year group Practical classes: groups of 12 students
Dates and locations of classes	Class dates and locations are announced by the Recruitment and Student Affairs Office of NCU Collegium Medicum in Bydgoszcz.
Hours taught through distance learning	Not applicable
Course website	https://www.wl.cm.umk.pl/kizap/informacje-dla-studentow/
Learning outcomes by type of class	**Lectures:** W1: Describes the structure of the human body from topographical and functional perspectives, including the topographical relationships between organs, using correct anatomical, histological and embryological terminology in English (A.W1). W2: Describes the microarchitecture of tissues, the extracellular matrix and organs (A.W3). W3: Discusses the stages of human embryonic development, describes the structure and function of the fetal membranes and placenta, the development of individual organs, and the effects of harmful (teratogenic) factors on embryonic and fetal development (A.W4). U1: Explains correctly the anatomical basis of the physical examination (A.U3). U2: Infers relationships between anatomical structures from diagnostic imaging performed in living patients, particularly radiological examinations (A.U4). K3: Recognizes personal limitations and assesses personal learning gaps and educational needs (K_K05). K4: Uses objective sources of information appropriately (K_K07). K5: Takes responsibility for decisions made in professional work, including the safety of oneself and others (K_K11). **Practical classes:** W1: Describes the structure of the human body from topographical and functional perspectives, including the topographical relationships between organs, using correct anatomical, histological and embryological terminology in English (A.W1). W2: Describes the microarchitecture of tissues, the extracellular matrix and organs (A.W3). W3: Discusses the stages of human embryonic development, describes the structure and function of the fetal membranes and placenta, the development of individual organs, and the effects of harmful (teratogenic) factors on embryonic and fetal development (A.W4). U1: Explains correctly the anatomical basis of the physical examination (A.U3). U2: Infers relationships between anatomical structures from diagnostic imaging performed in living patients, particularly radiological examinations (A.U4). U3: Identifies and locates structures of the human body in anatomical specimens.

	U4: Uses anatomical, histological and embryological terminology correctly in speech and writing, in English. K1: Shows respect for the bodies of donors used in teaching and an understanding of differences in worldview and culture (K_K01). K2: Acts appropriately towards a donor in accordance with ethical principles, while recognizing the social determinants and limitations associated with disease (K_K04). K3: Recognizes personal limitations and assesses personal learning gaps and educational needs (K_K05). K4: Uses objective sources of information appropriately (K_K07). K5: Takes responsibility for decisions made in professional work, including the safety of oneself and others (K_K11).
Assessment methods and criteria by type of class	**Lectures:** Theoretical colloquium: ≥ 60%. W1–W3, U1, U2 Extended observation: ≥ 50%. K3–K5 **Practical classes:** Practical colloquium: ≥ 60%. U1–U4 Theoretical colloquium: ≥ 60%. W1–W3, U1, U2 Extended observation: ≥ 50%. K1–K5 Students may sit the examination only after passing all colloquia and receiving a positive assessment of social competencies.
Topics by type of class	**Lecture topics:** 1) The musculoskeletal system. Joints of the upper and lower limbs. 2) Divisions of the nervous system. Structure of a spinal nerve. Brachial plexus, Part 1. 3) Brachial plexus, Part 2. Lumbosacral plexus. 4) Topography of the lower limb. 5) Joints of the vertebral column and thorax. 6) The heart. Fetal and postnatal circulation. The lymphatic system. 7) Autonomic nervous system of the thorax, abdomen and pelvis. 8) Development of the peritoneum. The digestive system. 9) Veins of the abdomen and pelvis. Portocaval and cavocaval anastomoses. 10) The pelvic canal. 11) The genitourinary system. **Practical class topics:** 1) Occupational health and safety rules. Requirements for course credit. Introduction to the course. Body axes and planes. General structure of bones. Types of bone connections. Divisions of the skeleton. 2) Regions of the upper limb. Bones of the upper limb. Joints of the upper limb. 3) The muscular system; muscle types; vector analysis of muscle action. Muscles and fasciae of the upper limb. Actions of upper-limb muscles. 4) Vessels of the upper limb: arteries, veins, lymph nodes and lymphatic vessels. 5) The nervous system and the structure of a spinal nerve. Brachial plexus: structure, location, and short and long branches. Clinical manifestations of nerve palsy. 6) Topographical features of the upper limb: axillary fossa and axillary space, medial and lateral bicipital grooves, cubital fossa, radial and ulnar grooves of the forearm, ulnar (Guyon's) canal, carpal tunnel and neurovascular bundles of the upper limb. **7) Upper-limb colloquium: practical and theoretical parts.** 8) Resit of the upper-limb colloquium. Regions and planes of the thorax and back. Bones and joints of the vertebral column. Bones and joints of the thorax. 9) Muscles and fasciae of the thorax. Mammary gland. Diaphragm: structure and action. Muscles and fasciae of the back.

	10) Heart and pericardium. Thoracic vessels: arteries, veins, lymph nodes and lymphatic vessels. 11) Airways: trachea, bronchi and lungs. Pleura. 12) Somatic innervation of the thorax and back. Autonomic innervation of the thorax. Mediastinum: position, divisions and contents. Topographical features of the thorax and back: suboccipital triangle, interlobar triangle, triangle of auscultation, lumbar triangle and lumbar tendinous space. **13) Thorax colloquium: practical and theoretical parts.** 14) Resit of the thorax colloquium. Abdominal lines, regions and planes. Abdominal muscles and fasciae. Topography of the anterolateral abdominal wall: rectus sheath and inguinal canal. Hernias. Peritoneum: position, development and topography. 15) Abdominal and pelvic vessels: abdominal aorta and its branches, internal iliac artery, inferior vena cava, internal iliac veins, and abdominal and pelvic lymph nodes and lymphatic vessels. 16) Somatic innervation of the abdomen and pelvis. Lumbar plexus: structure, location, and short and long branches in the abdomen and pelvis. Clinical manifestations of nerve palsy. Autonomic innervation of the abdomen and pelvis: celiac, intermesenteric, superior hypogastric and inferior hypogastric plexuses. Pudendal nerve. Pelvic splanchnic nerves. 17) Abdominal organs: spleen, pancreas, liver, biliary tract, abdominal part of the esophagus and stomach; their blood supply and innervation. 18) Abdominal organs: small and large intestines; topography, blood supply and innervation. Retroperitoneal organs: kidney, adrenal gland and ureter. 19) Bones, joints and ligaments of the bony pelvis. Pelvic planes and measurements. Perineal regions. Pelvic and urogenital diaphragms. Connective-tissue neurovascular plate. Divisions of the pelvic canal. Fascial spaces of the pelvis. Ischioanal fossa, pubic recess, pudendal canal, superficial and deep perineal spaces, and greater and lesser sciatic foramina. 20) Male reproductive organs, urinary bladder and male urethra. 21) Female reproductive organs, urinary bladder and female urethra. **22) Abdomen and pelvis colloquium: practical and theoretical parts.** 23) Resit of the abdomen and pelvis colloquium. Regions of the lower limb. Bones of the lower limb. Joints of the lower limb. 24) Muscles and fasciae of the lower limb. Actions of lower-limb muscles. 25) Vessels of the lower limb: arteries, veins, lymph nodes and lymphatic vessels. 26) Lumbar and sacral plexuses: structure, location, and short and long branches in the lower limb. Clinical manifestations of nerve palsy. 27) Topographical features of the lower limb: obturator canal, greater and lesser sciatic foramina, common lacuna (lacuna communis), femoral triangle, femoral canal, adductor canal, popliteal fossa, fascial compartments of the leg and tarsal tunnel. **28) Lower-limb colloquium: practical and theoretical parts.** **29) Resit of the lower-limb colloquium.** 30) **End-of-semester course credit.**
Teaching methods	**Lectures:** • expository lectures, • interactive lectures, • guided discussion, • case analysis. **Practical classes:** • demonstrations using formalin-preserved specimens and anatomical models, • anatomical dissection, • extended observation, • guided discussion, • case analysis using dissection videos and anatomical charts.
Reading list	Same as in Section A.