adequate search strategy on the basis of a given issue and also be able to adapt the search strategy to the chosen database and/or selected source of information and be able to analyse the quality regarding different search strategies (M3). be able to both search and compile information based on a given medical question that is related to the course contents (M2). be familiar with the major medical information offer (S1). Attitude The student should be able to reflect on the importance of a scientific attitude within medicine (S2). Overall aims of professional development (PD). Knowledge/understanding The student should be able to define central ethical concepts (S2). define basic concepts in medical psychology (S2) account for professional ethical rules and for different ethical systems of relevance to medical ethics (S3) Skills The student should be able to identify ethical problems and also be able to analyse and argue rationally about them (M4). identify psychological issues (M2) be able to conduct interviews with patients in a patient-centered way (M2) Attitudes The student should be able to respond to patients as well as family and colleagues, and others concerned in a respectful way and also be able to reflect on different interests at stake (S3, M3).

Content

The course is organised in three main parts and a completing fourth part. The fourth part consists of a written final examination that can be preceded by integrating and summarising elements. Primary care, professional development and scientific development are integrated in the course. Part 1: Hematopoiesis, the immune system, circulation and respiration (Blood, the immune system, circulation, respiration), 8.5 credits This part is divided in three sections. Both basic scientific and clinically active teachers participate in the teaching. The topic-specific core consists of the basic scientific disciplines macro and microscopical anatomy, physiology, medical biochemistry and immunology. Hematopoiesis and the immune system: The blood components and properties. The importance of the blood for respiration, circulation, hemostasis, communication and transport . The molecular, cellular and histological structure of the immune system and the normal functions of the system. Circulation: The basic morphology and characteristics of heart musculature. The anatomy, histology and normal functions and regulation of the heart and the blood vessels .. Respiration: The anatomy and histology and normal functions and regulation of the lungs and the upper and lower airways. In connection with the teaching of the respective function area, practical parts focusing on clinical examination methods are implemented. Basic science and clinic are integrated in each function area, with examples drawn from pathophysiology and with illustrations from the primary care placement. Function systems that may be discussed with included integrating assignments. Circulation: Chest pain, heart murmurs, heart arrests, high blood pressure, low blood pressure, abnormal heart activity, faint/collapse, swelling in extremity, oedemas. Respiration: Dyspnea, respiratory sounds, respiration difficulties, cyanosis, cough unconsciousness/coma. Hematopoiesis and the immune system: Paleness, hemorrhagic disorder, fever, enlarged lymph nodes, lump in the groin, lump in the throat Part 2: Urogenital organs, body fluids, the endocrine system, reproduction (Urogenital organs, body fluid, the endocrine system, reproduction), 8.5 credits This part is divided in three sections. Both basic scientific and clinically active teachers participate in the teaching. The topic-specific core consists of the basic scientific disciplines macro and microscopical anatomy, physiology, medical biochemistry and immunology. The urinary organs: The anatomy, histology and function of the kidneys and the urinary tract. Regulation of fluid, electrolyte and acid/base balance. Endocrinology: Hormone-producing cells, tissues and the histology and anatomy of the glands. The chemistry, production and effects of hormones, and the regulation of hormonal systems. Reproduction: The development, histology and anatomy of female and male external and internal genital organ. The structure of the pelvis and birth canal. Sex differentiation. The morphology and function of germ cells. The effects and regulation of gonadal hormones. Fertilisation. Pregnancy. Basic science and clinic are integrated in each function area, with examples drawn from pathophysiology and with illustrations from the primary care placement. Function systems that may be treated,with included integrating assignments: The urinary organs: Blood in urine, pain in urination, thick urethral strictures, urinary incontinence, large and small amount of urine, increased thirst, high blood pressure, abnormal heart activity, increased sweating. Metabolism and the endocrine system: tiredness, dizziness, head-ache, swelling, arrhythmia, high blood pressure, low vision, depression, sleep disorders, diarrhea, constipation, muscle weakness, weight loss, weight gain/overweight, increased hair growth, increased sweating, increased thirst. Reproduction: Pregnancy and labour, infertility and sexual dysfunction,