Queen's University School of Kinesiology and Health Studies



Course Name: KNPE 225/3.0 Advanced Human Physiology	Course Instructor: Dr. Michael Tschakovsky	Contact Hours Lectures: 2 x 1.5 hrs / 1 Labs: 1 x 1 hr / 12 we Prerequisite: KNPE 125/3.0 Level 2 or above in a HLTH c Exclusion: PHGY 210/6.0, PHGY 212/ 214/6.0 (PHGY 215/3.0 and P PHGY 170/3.0 may not be take KNPE 225/3.0. PHGY 170/3.0 in the KINE core require	2 weeks eeks or KINE plan. 6.0, PHGY HGY 216/3.0) en with or after is not allowed
Course Description: This course is designed to develop an understanding of the concept of homeostasis and the integrated control of cellular and organ responses involved in regulation and maintenance of homeostasis. Special emphasis will be placed on the systems that respond to exercise stress.		Course Texts: There is an OnQ website for this course.	
 Learning Outcomes: Identify and Describe <u>what a given component in a physiological system IS and DOES</u> to facilitate "physiological literacy" Explain and illustrate <u>the key principles guiding physiological function and homeostatic regulation</u> to guide building physiological system models Explain and Illustrate <u>integrated physiological models</u> to inform their application in understanding changes in any physiological variable Develop and Apply <u>physiological models based on key principles of physiological function for several different physiological systems</u> to solve physiological problems 		Course Evaluation: Tests (5 X 8%) Problem Solving Assignments (5 x 8%) Final Exam	40% 40% 20%
•	Course Outline) 2	

The concept of homeostasis	Control of the heart and blood vessels	
Basics of regulation – feedback systems	Regulation of blood pressure	
Regulation of muscle metabolism/ Components of the physiological system	Regulation of tissue oxygen supply/ Mechanism to Symptom Physiological Problems	
Control of ventilation / Component Recognition	Regulation of body temperature	
Regulation of blood oxygen and carbon dioxide/ Applying principles of physiological function	Regulation of Blood Glucose / Mechanism to Symptom Physiological Problems	
Regulation of acid/base balance/ Component Recognition and model building	Predicting the physiological response to stressors / Symptom to Mechanism Physiological Problem	