Appendix 1: Typical courses relevant to the teaching of human anatomy and physiology*

Note: This list should not be considered comprehensive. It is meant simply to provide an indication of the diversity of topics directly relevant to human anatomy and physiology.

Anatomy-related:

Biological (physical) anthropology
Biomechanics
Comparative vertebrate anatomy
Cytology
Embryology, developmental biology
Evolutionary biology
Functional anatomy
Histology (microscopic anatomy)
Human anatomy
Human gross anatomy
Kinesiology
Neuroanatomy or neuroscience
Organology
Osteology
Paleopathology
Pathology
Primate evolution
Radiology
Surgical anatomy
Vertebrate anatomy
Veterinary anatomy (animal sciences)

Physiology-related:

Animal or vertebrate physiology
Biophysics
Cell physiology
Comparative physiology
Exercise physiology
General physiology
Human physiology
Mammalian physiology
Medical physiology
Neurophysiology, neuroscience, neurobiology
Pathophysiology
Pharmacophysiology
Systems physiology (e.g. cardiovascular physiology, endocrinology, immunology, respiratory physiology, renal physiology, gastrointestinal physiology, etc.)
Vertebrate physiology
Veterinary physiology (animal sciences)

Ancillary courses of value**

**A maximum of 6 credits from this category may be counted toward the 18-credit requirement.

Biochemistry
Biomedical engineering
Cell biology
Epidemiology
Genetics
Graduate course in pedagogy
Medical anthropology
Microbiology
Molecular biology
Nutrition
Pharmacology
Public health
Statistics/biostatistics