

Cyclical Review: October 2018

COURSE DISCIPLINE: PSYCH

COURSE NUMBER: 103

COURSE TITLE (FULL): Physiological Psychology

COURSE TITLE (SHORT): Physiological Psychology

CATALOG DESCRIPTION

PSYCH 103 provides an introduction to the scientific study of the biological bases of behavior and its fundamental role in the neurosciences. Physiological, hormonal, and neurochemical mechanisms, and brain-behavior relationships underlying the psychological phenomena of sensation, perception, regulatory processes, emotion, learning, memory, and psychological disorders are addressed. The course also includes historical scientific contributions and current research principles for studying brain-behavior relationships and mental processes. Ethical standards for human and animal research are discussed in the context of experimental research.

Total Lecture Units:3.00

Total Laboratory Units: 0.00

Total Course Units: 3.00

Total Lecture Hours:54.00

Total Laboratory Hours: 0.00

Total Laboratory Hours To Be Arranged: 0.00

Total Contact Hours: 54.00

Total Out-of-Class Hours: 108.00

Prerequisite: PSYCH 101.



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ENTRY STANDARDS

	Subject	Number	Title	Description	Include
1	PSYCH	101	General Psychology	Demonstrate familiarity with the major concepts, theoretical perspectives, research methods, core empirical findings, and historic trends in psychology;	Yes
2	PSYCH	101	General Psychology	critically analyze major theoretical perspectives of psychology (e.g. behavioral, biological, cognitive, evolutionary, humanistic, psychodynamic, and sociocultural);	Yes
3	PSYCH	101	General Psychology	demonstrate knowledge and understanding of biological bases of behavioral and mental processes, sensation, perception, learning, memory, cognition, consciousness, individual differences, personality, social psychology;	Yes
4	PSYCH	101	General Psychology	demonstrate knowledge and understanding of developmental changes across the lifespan, psychological disorders, emotion, and motivation;	Yes
5	PSYCH	101	General Psychology	describe and demonstrate an understanding of applied areas of psychology (e.g. clinical, counseling, forensic, community, organizational, school, and health);	Yes
6	PSYCH	101	General Psychology	recognize and understand the impact of diversity on psychological research, theory, and application;	Yes
7	PSYCH	101	General Psychology	understand and apply psychological principles to personal experience as well as social and organizational settings.	Yes

EXIT STANDARDS

- Define and use basic biological, physiological, and psychological terminology of the neurosciences;
- 2 differentiate among specialty areas within biological psychology and the related disciplines within the neurosciences and the types of research that characterize the biopsychological approach;
- 3 summarize the major issues in human evolution, genetics, and behavioral development that underlie the "biology of behavior";
- 4 generate and explicate concrete examples of invasive vs. noninvasive research methods and the general principles of research ethics for the study of animals and human beings, including the research safeguards and the peer-review process in science;



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- explain scientific approaches used in methodologies for the study of brain-behavior relationships;
- explain the general anatomy and physiology of the nervous system and its relationship to behavior;
- 7 describe neural conduction and synaptic transmission;
- 8 discuss the role of the neuroendocrine system as it relates to behavior;
- g summarize examples of various brain-behavior relationships including ingestive behavior, motivation, sexual behavior, sleep, learning, memory, stress, drug dependence, and psychiatric disorders such as affective disorders and schizophrenia.

STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES

- 1 critically analyze psychophysiological techniques;
- 2 explain the process of neural communication;
- 3 recognize and explain the anatomy of the nervous system.

COURSE CONTENT WITH INSTRUCTIONAL HOURS

	Description	Lecture	Lab	Total Hours
1	Research Methods and Ethics • Scientific method • Experimental design • The scientific research process	6	0	6
2	Research ethics applied to humans and animals Quantitative Genetics and Behavior DNA, gene sequences, and protein products Family, adoption, and twin studies Genes, environment, and interactions Complex traits	6	0	6
3	Neural Communication and Neurochemicals Graded potentials and action potentials Neurotransmitters	6	0	6



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Anatomy and Dhysiology			
Anatomy and Physiology			
 Meninges, ventricles, and CSF Central nervous system (structure & function of forebrain, midbrain, & hindbrain) Peripheral nervous system (structure & function of somatic & autonomic systems) Terms for anatomical directions Planes/sections of the nervous system 	6	0	6
Sensation and			
 Vision Audition Gustation and olfaction Cutaneous senses and proprioception Pain 	5	0	5
Hormone System, Sexual Development, and Sexual Behavior			
 Eating, thirst, and sleep Sexual development Hormonal and neural control of sexual behavior 	6	0	6
Memory			
 Learning Types of memory Hippocampus vs. cortex Long term potentiation Amnesia, dementia, and Alzheimer's disease 	3	0	3
Psychophysiological Techniques and Brain Imaging			
Electrophysiological techniquesPsychophysiological techniquesBrain imaging approaches	3	0	3
Neurological Disorders			
 Seizure and epilepsy Parkinson's disease Multiple sclerosis Stroke 	4	0	4
	Central nervous system (structure & function of forebrain, midbrain, & hindbrain) Peripheral nervous system (structure & function of somatic & autonomic systems) Terms for anatomical directions Planes/sections of the nervous system Sensation and Perception Vision Audition Gustation and olfaction Cutaneous senses and proprioception Pain Hormone System, Sexual Development, and Sexual Behavior Eating, thirst, and sleep Sexual development Hormonal and neural control of sexual behavior Memory Learning Types of memory Hippocampus vs. cortex Long term potentiation Amnesia, dementia, and Alzheimer's disease Psychophysiological Techniques and Brain Imaging Electrophysiological techniques Psychophysiological techniques Psychophysiological techniques Psychophysiological techniques Brain imaging approaches Neurological Disorders Seizure and epilepsy Parkinson's disease	Central nervous system (structure & function of forebrain, midbrain, & hindbrain) Peripheral nervous system (structure & function of somatic & autonomic systems) Terms for anatomical directions Planes/sections of the nervous system Sensation and Perception Vision Audition Gustation and olfaction Cutaneous senses and proprioception Pain Hormone System, Sexual Development, and Sexual Behavior Eating, thirst, and sleep Sexual development Hormonal and neural control of sexual behavior Memory Learning Types of memory Hippocampus vs. cortex Long term potentiation Amnesia, dementia, and Alzheimer's disease Psychophysiological Techniques and Brain Imaging Electrophysiological techniques Psychophysiological techniques Psychophysiological techniques Brain imaging approaches Neurological Disorders Seizure and epilepsy Parkinson's disease Multiple sclerosis	Central nervous system (structure & function of forebrain, midbrain, & hindbrain) Peripheral nervous system (structure & function of somatic & autonomic systems) Terms for anatomical directions Planes/sections of the nervous system Sensation and Perception Vision Vision Cutaneous senses and proprioception Pain Hormone System, Sexual Development, and Sexual Behavior Eating, thirst, and sleep Sexual development Hormonal and neural control of sexual behavior Memory Learning Types of memory Hippocampus vs. cortex Long term potentiation Amnesia, dementia, and Alzheimer's disease Psychophysiological Techniques and Brain Imaging Electrophysiological techniques Praychophysiological techniques Praychophysiological techniques Brain imaging approaches Neurological Disorders Seizure and epilepsy Parkinson's disease Multiple sclerosis



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OUT OF CLASS ASSIGNMENTS

- 1 homework assignment (e.g., contrast differences in brainwave activity for the stages of sleep);
- short papers or essays demonstrating application of concepts and critical thinking skills (e.g., short essay discussing the experimental design of an assigned journal article);
- research paper demonstrating use of sources and critical thinking skills (e.g., paper describing the causes, symptoms, types, and treatments for seizure);
- 4 individual projects (e.g., presentation regarding electrophysiological techniques);
- 5 group projects (e.g., informational poster about antidepressant medication).

METHODS OF EVALUATION

- 1 four to five in-class tests and one final examination requiring demonstration of course exit standards:
- 2 peer review or critique of student work;
- 3 instructor evaluation of in-class assignments;
- 4 instructor evaluation of in-class presentations;
- 5 class participation in individual and group tasks to practice course exit standards.

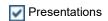
Lecture Laboratory Studio Discussion Multimedia Tutorial Independent Study Collaboratory Learning Demonstration

Field Activities (Trips)

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION







TEXTBOOKS

Title	Туре	Publisher	Edition	Medium	Author	IBSN	Date
Biopsychology	Required	Allyn and Bacon	10	print	Pinel, John	978013420 3690	2018

COURSE OUTLINE : PSYCH 103
D Credit – Degree Applicable

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COURSE ID 004155