

## Liverpool John Moores University

Title: PALAEOPATHOLOGY  
Status: Definitive  
Code: **6018NATSCI** (117562)  
Version Start Date: 01-08-2018

Owning School/Faculty: Natural Sciences & Psychology  
Teaching School/Faculty: Natural Sciences & Psychology

Team	Leader
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**Academic Level:** FHEQ6  
**Credit Value:** 24  
**Total Delivered Hours:** 45

**Total Learning Hours:** 240  
**Private Study:** 195

### Delivery Options

Course typically offered: Standard Year Long

Component	Contact Hours
Lecture	24
Practical	17
Workshop	4

**Grading Basis:** 40 %

### Assessment Details

Category	Short Description	Description	Weighting (%)	Exam Duration
Report	Rpt	Project Report	40	
Essay	Essay	Essay	40	
Test	Test	Phase test	20	

### Aims

*To examine the evidence for disease in human skeletal remains and place it in the appropriate forensic context.*

## Learning Outcomes

After completing the module the student should be able to:

- 1 Differentiate between pathological conditions and normal variation.
- 2 Identify, describe and diagnose pathological processes in the skeleton.
- 3 Interpret pathological evidence and understand how it relates to identification and forensic issues (e.g. cause of death).
- 4 Identify and describe the organisation of the human body into systems and their functions and interactions

## Learning Outcomes of Assessments

The assessment item list is assessed via the learning outcomes listed:

Project report	1	2
Essay	3	
Phase Test	4	

## Outline Syllabus

*Overview of the musculoskeletal, endocrine and respiratory systems. History and principles of palaeopathology, infection, joint disease, congenital disease, metabolic disease, dental disease, neoplasms, pseudopathology, trauma.*

## Learning Activities

The module is delivered through lectures, laboratory practicals and workshops.

## Notes

This module explores the functions, structures, organisation and integration of the human body. In addition it is designed to give students the knowledge to identify the signs of disease in human bone and relate their findings to a broader forensic and archaeological context.