Cornell Guided Notes

Human Anatomy & Physiology (Human Body Systems) | 2027-02-18

Name	Period	Date	Lesson
		2027-02-18	

Lesson focus

Bioethics: wearable data privacy

Key words and questions	Prepared details and student notes

Essential question
What is today's target?

Debate whether employers should access workers' wearable motion and fatigue data, then post a CER. Big idea: Wearable technology generates physiological data that blurs the line between health privacy and workplace safety monitoring.

My notes, examples, and questions

Key words
What vocabulary unlocks the lesson?

- fatigue
- EMG
- range of motion
- flexion
- extension
- biomechanics
- kinesiology

My notes, examples, and questions

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Cornell Notes - Continued

Key words and questions	Prepared details and student notes
Must-know ideas **What should I understand by the end?**	- Wearable sensors can collect EMG (electromyography), heart rate, and range-of-motion data in real time outside a clinical setting. - Personal health information is protected by HIPAA in clinical contexts, but workplace wearables occupy a legal gray zone. - The bioethical tension is between using data to prevent injury (employer benefit) and the right not to share your body's data with an employer (worker autonomy). **My notes, examples, and questions**
Process notes **What happens during class?**	- 0-5: Intro: what wearable motion sensors actually collect - 5-20: Independent reading and safety-benefit/privacy-harm list - 20-40: John Carroll bioethics debate - 40-55: Draft claim and evidence - 55-75: Write and post CER - 75-80: Class share: most persuasive safety vs privacy arguments **My notes, examples, and questions**

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Steps and evidence **What do I do and turn in?**	- Read the prompt: should a company see the muscle-fatigue data from an employee's fitness wearable? - List two safety benefits and two privacy harms of employer access. - Choose a side and write a one-sentence claim with your reasoning. - Debate in your John Carroll bioethics group and note the strongest counterpoint. - Post a CER response balancing worker safety and data privacy. Evidence: CER - One-paragraph CER taking a position on whether employers should access wearable physiological data from workers. **My notes, examples, and questions**
Checks for understanding **How do I know I got it?**	- You can take a position on employer access to wearable data. - You can balance a safety benefit against a privacy harm. **My notes, examples, and questions**

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Cornell Notes - Continued

Key words and questions | **Prepared details and student notes**

Lab or safety notes
What must I handle carefully?

Supplies:
- Physiology sensor or EMG probe
- Data collection device or laptop
- Hand dynamometer or grip device
- Goniometer for joint angles
- Kinesiology tape
- Lab notebook

My notes, examples, and questions

Summary

Today's lesson focused on Bioethics: wearable data privacy. The main target was: Debate whether employers should access workers' wearable motion and fatigue data, then post a CER. The evidence of learning is CER: One-paragraph CER taking a position on whether employers should access wearable physiological data from workers.. In my own words, the most important idea from today is:

My summary

My final question or connection