Cornell Guided Notes

Principles of Biomedical Technology (Principles of Biomedical Science) | 2026-09-18

Name	Period	Date	Lesson
		2026-09-18	

Lesson focus

Analyze histology evidence

Key words and questions	Prepared details and student notes

Essential question
What is today's target?

Interpret tissue and heart observations with a CER and evaluate identification limits. Big idea: Histological evidence requires comparison to normal reference tissue; a pathologist identifies disease by recognizing what is absent or distorted.

My notes, examples, and questions

Key words
What vocabulary unlocks the lesson?

- homeostasis
- tissue
- organ system
- toxicology
- histology
- mechanism of death

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?**	- Comparison to reference images is required because tissue appearance varies between individuals; diagnosis is based on deviation from normal, not on a single observation. - Two variables that affect slide interpretation are the quality of the staining (how well the dye bound to structures) and the thickness and angle of the tissue section. - Microscopy alone cannot determine cause of death; it must be combined with gross anatomy, clinical history, and toxicology for a complete forensic picture. **My notes, examples, and questions**
Process notes **What happens during class?**	- 0:00: Return Wednesday lab notebooks; display reference histology images for all four tissue types - 0:10: Guided comparison: walk through one tissue type together, identifying normal vs. abnormal features - 0:22: Students compare their four sketches to references; annotate differences directly on their notebook sketches - 0:38: Heart-pathology connection: for one heart structure, research and note one associated pathology (e.g., valve thickening, chamber enlargement) - 0:52: CER writing: claim about what tissue damage could indicate cause of death, evidence from comparison, reasoning from pathology connection - 1:05: List two slide-interpretation variables and one limitation of microscopy alone; preview Friday submission **My notes, examples, and questions**

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Steps and evidence **What do I do and turn in?**	- Compare your tissue sketches to reference histology images. - Write a CER: what tissue damage could indicate cause of death? - Relate one heart structure to a possible pathology. - Identify two variables that affect slide interpretation. - State one limitation of microscopy for determining cause of death. Evidence: CER - CER arguing what tissue damage could indicate as a cause of death, using Wednesday's microscopy observations as evidence and referencing a comparison to normal histology in the reasoning. **My notes, examples, and questions**
Checks for understanding **How do I know I got it?**	- I can interpret histology against references. - I can connect anatomy to possible pathology. **My notes, examples, and questions**

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Lab or safety notes
What must I handle carefully?

Supplies:
- Compound light microscope
- Prepared tissue slides (muscle, epithelial, nervous)
- Preserved heart or anatomical heart model
- Dissection tray and probe
- Nitrile gloves
- Lab notebook for histology sketches
- Sample toxicology data sheet

My notes, examples, and questions

Summary

Today's lesson focused on Analyze histology evidence. The main target was: Interpret tissue and heart observations with a CER and evaluate identification limits. The evidence of learning is CER: CER arguing what tissue damage could indicate as a cause of death, using Wednesday's microscopy observations as evidence and referencing a comparison to normal histology in the reasoning.. In my own words, the most important idea from today is:

My summary

My final question or connection