Infectious Disease
Course Goals

Goals

1. Name common microbial pathogens.
2. Name the diseases caused by common microbial pathogens.
3. Describe presenting symptoms of specific infectious diseases.
4. Describe laboratory methods used to diagnose specific infectious diseases.
5. Explain therapeutic options for specific infectious diseases.
6. Describe vaccines to prevent specific infectious diseases.
7. Describe key virulence factors for specific infectious diseases and explain how these virulence factors are important in the pathogenesis and symptoms of specific infectious diseases.
8. Describe features of the innate and acquired host response associated with protection from disease (protective immune responses).
9. Describe features of the host immune response associated with immunopathogenesis.
10. Appreciate epidemiologic features of specific infectious diseases, including modes of transmission (aerosols, food-borne, parenteral, sexual, zoonotic, iatrogenic, etc...) and means of blocking transmission (handwashing, body fluid precautions, pasteurization, mosquito control, etc...).
11. Appreciate how the microbiome and disbiosis contribute to health and disease.
Infectious Disease
Session Learning Objectives

ID - Anaerobes

1. Discuss the ramifications of oxygen toxicity for the ability of anaerobes to cause significant disease in humans.
2. Discuss the role of the anaerobic normal flora in the formation of soft tissue abscesses.
3. Identify and describe the pathogenesis of disease(s) caused by the major species of Clostridium (C. tetani, C. botulinum, C. perfringens, C. difficile), and discuss similarities and differences in terms of acquisition of the organism, virulence factors associated with disease, treatment, prevention, and public health implications.
4. Discuss the likely means by which botulinum toxin would be used as a "bioweapon."

ID - Anaerobes/Wound Unknown I & II

1. Recognize bacterial species commonly found in wound infections.
2. Identify the site of origin of anaerobic bacterial species commonly found in wound infections and discuss the predisposing conditions leading to wound infection by these opportunistic pathogens.
3. Describe the special conditions required for growing obligate anaerobic bacterial species.
4. Identify the most common Clostridium sp. found in wounds and discuss their distinctive characteristics.

ID - Antifungals

1. Describe the mechanisms of action and mechanisms of fungal resistance for Amphotericins, Azoles and triazoles, Echinocandins, Flucytosine, Terbinafine, and Grisofulvin.
2. Describe the spectrum of activity of Amphotericins, Azoles and triazoles, Echinocandins, Flucytosine, Terbinafine, and Grisofulvin (some drug groups have different activities).
3. Describe the pharmacokinetic factors in the selection of antifungal therapy.
4. Recognize the importance of host factors in the selection of antifungal therapy.
5. Identify the major restricting toxicities important in the selection of antifungal therapy.

ID - Antimicrobials III

1. For each antimycobacterial group, describe the mechanisms of action, mechanisms of bacterial resistance, pharmacokinetics, interaction of the drug with the host (drug-drug interactions, toxicities and adverse reactions), and use of drug in treatment of infections (spectrum of activity and usage).
ID - Antimicrobials II

1. Describe the mechanism of action and resistance for each drug group.
2. Describe the pharmacokinetic factors in the selection of antibiotic therapy.
3. Explain the importance of host factors in the selection of antibiotic therapy.
4. Know the major restricting toxicities important in the selection of antimicrobial therapy.
5. Know the main uses of all antibiotics for bacteria and diseases where antibiotics are warranted.
6. For each drug class, know the drug targets, mechanism of action and resistance, basis for selective toxicity, general pharmacokinetics, major restricting toxicities, general spectrum of activity, and main uses.
7. For each of the "bolded" drugs on the distributed drug list know the drug targets, mechanism of action and resistance, basis for selective toxicity, general pharmacokinetics, major restricting toxicities, general spectrum of activity, and main uses.
8. For each drug name (unbolded ones too), be able to identify it with a particular class; do not need to know the above details.

ID - Antiparasitics

1. Discuss the therapeutic uses of antiparasitics.
2. Describe the mechanism of action of antiparasitic agents (where known).
3. Discuss the important pharmacokinetics of antiparasitic agents that impact use.
4. Discuss the antiparasitic agents' drug toxicity that prevents use or requires consideration during treatment.
5. Describe the drug resistance and alternative treatment strategies for antiparasitic agents.

ID - Antiretroviral Agents

1. Describe the six different mechanistic classes of agents currently available.
2. Describe the basic mechanisms of resistance for each of the six classes of anti-HIV agents and discuss the relevance of the high rate of mutation of HIV per replication cycle to the great potential for genotypic variation and the need for multi-drug treatment regimens that will reduce viral replication to the lowest possible level.
3. For the six classes of anti-HIV agents, list the primary route of administration and the primary elimination pathway and describe the potential drug-drug interactions that can occur at both the absorption and eliminations steps (detrimental and beneficial) - recognize that these factors influence the selection of agents for a given patient with regards to convenience and optimization of adherence.
4. List the most common use-limiting toxicities for each of the anti-HIV classes and recognize that drug tolerability is a major factor in drug selection for any given patient.
5. Recognize that the standard of care for HIV infections involves multi-drug regimens based on the results of resistance testing and the avoidance of virologic failure and drug-drug interactions.
6. Describe the sites of drug action in relation to the replicative life cycle of the HIV virus.
7. Describe the clinical relevance of NRTIs being prodrugs that require intracellular activation.
ID - Arboviral Diseases

1. Define an arbovirus and name which three taxonomic families include most arboviruses.

2. Name the major human disease outcomes associated with arboviral infection and describe how arboviral diseases are diagnosed.

3. Describe the transmission cycle of arboviruses, including: vectors, reservoir hosts, incidental hosts, and dead-end hosts; factors that determine reservoir hosts and vectors; whether humans can function as reservoir hosts for arboviruses; and reasons why other blood-borne viruses, like HIV, HBV, and HCV, are not arboviruses.

4. Describe other, non-vector mechanisms by which arboviruses can be transmitted and discuss why is this medically important.

5. Identify the number of Dengue virus serotypes and discuss why severe Dengue disease [Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever/Dengue Shock Syndrome (DHF/DSS)] occurs predominantly in regions of the world where multiple serotypes of Dengue virus co-circulate.

6. Describe how arboviral diseases are treated and discuss whether vaccines are available to prevent arboviral diseases.

7. Describe the genome structure, genome organization, and replication cycle of viruses in the arbovirus’s three taxonomic families.

8. Describe the primary risk factor for acquiring severe Dengue disease [Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever/Dengue Shock Syndrome (DHF/DSS)] and discuss why some infants have an increased risk for acquiring DHF/DSS following a primary infection.

9. Describe multiple approaches to prevent arboviral diseases.
ID - Bacterial STDs

1. List the major bacteriological features (i.e. Gram stain, morphology) of Neisseria and Moraxella species that are useful in laboratory diagnosis.

2. Discuss the standard procedures for diagnosis of gonorrhea, whether some are more effective for diagnosis in men than in women and why.

3. Discuss whether men or women more likely to have an asymptomatic infection with N. gonorrhoeae, the epidemiological significance of an asymptomatic carrier, and if an asymptomatic infection is of any concern if there are no symptoms.

4. Describe the clinical manifestations of gonorrhea and what organs (exclude the ones in the urogenital tract) that N. gonorrhoeae can infect.

5. Describe the importance of antigenic heterogeneity in the pathogenesis of gonorrhea, which bacterial surface structures undergo antigenic variation and/or phase variation, and how this antigenic heterogeneity relates to the ability of a single person to be infected multiple times with this organism.

6. Discuss the recommended guidelines for treatment of gonorrhea and how these relate to the treatment of other common STD’s.

7. Define the major characteristics of spirochetes and discuss how they differ from other bacteria.

8. Discuss the various stages of syphilis and describe the major aspects of the pathogenesis and clinical manifestations of each stage.

9. Discuss how syphilis is diagnosed, the best tests for each stage of the disease, why serological tests are not very suitable for the diagnosis of the primary stage of syphilis, and how infectious each syphilis stage is.

10. Discuss the epidemiology of the various diseases caused by Treponema sp.

11. Discuss syphilis treatment, prevention, and the behavior that is most associated with small epidemics of syphilis.

12. Define the Herxheimer reaction.

13. Discuss the major characteristics that differentiate Chlamydia from other bacteria.

14. Describe the life cycle of Chlamydia, including how this unusual life cycle affects treatment of chlamydial infections.

15. Describe the major diseases caused by the different species of Chlamydia.

16. Identify the potential complications of sexually transmitted chlamydial infections for women.

17. Describe the epidemiological characteristics of the different chlamydial infections.

18. Name the diagnostic laboratory tests are used to identify Chlamydia infections.

19. Name the predominant chlamydial infection in developing countries and discuss the reason for its predominance, the consequences of the infection, and the preventive measures being taken to decrease either the incidence of disease or the complications arising from chronic infection.

20. Name the most significant emerging threat with regard to the treatment of gonococcal infections.

21. Describe the “Gold Standard” with regard to the laboratory diagnosis of gonorrhea.

22. Discuss antibiotic resistance developed in Treponema pallidum compared to other bacteria.
ID - Block Introduction
1. Vaccines: Be aware of the vaccines used to prevent specific infectious diseases and the patient populations that should be vaccinated.
2. Vaccines: Be aware of the pediatric vaccination schedule, the adult vaccination schedule, and vaccines for special use.
3. Vaccines: For common vaccines learn whether the vaccine is a killed vaccine, a live-attenuated vaccine, a subunit vaccine, or passive immunization (antibodies).
4. Vaccines: Should pregnant women be vaccinated? Why? Which vaccines?
5. Viruses: Name the major families of pathogenic viruses.
6. Viruses: Name common viral pathogens from each family and their respective disease(s).
7. Viruses: What are the distinguishing characteristics of the major families of pathogenic viruses?
8. Viruses: How do the distinguishing characteristics of virus families correlate with alternative strategies of viral gene expression and genome replication?
9. Viruses: Do viruses have pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs)? What are they? What do they do?

ID - Block Introduction II
1. Discuss the importance of studying microbiology and infectious diseases.
2. Name three variables affect the development of infection and disease.
3. Describe an efficient approach to use Harrison's textbook.
4. Explain the basis for Gram stain, four bacterial groups based on stain and shape, two main bacteria in each group, and their related diseases.
5. Identify common clinical syndromes that are associated with which common bacteria.
6. Name the four questions one can ask when evaluating a patient with presumed infectious disease and describe what factors affect the answers to each one.
1. Name three entities in the differential diagnosis of a tender red leg.
2. Name the four cardinal signs of soft tissue infection (the cardinal findings of inflammation).
3. Name the two most common pathogens that cause cellulitis.
4. Draw a simple diagram of a cross-section of skin, and label the level of involvement for erysipelas, cellulitis, abscess, and necrotizing fasciitis.
5. Describe the distinguishing clinical features of erysipelas, cellulitis, abscess, and necrotizing fasciitis.
6. Discuss the pathogenesis of necrotizing fasciitis with regard to the level of involvement of the skin and anatomic barriers.
7. Define clinical manifestations of necrotizing fasciitis and how they differ from other soft tissue infections.
8. Recognize the two different types of necrotizing fasciitis and the organisms involved.
9. Define the gold standard for diagnosis of necrotizing fasciitis.
10. Recognize the importance of a dual medical and surgical approach to this infectious disease emergency.
11. Recognize the common clinical symptoms and signs of infective endocarditis.
12. Describe the pathophysiology and clinical manifestations of the following features of IE: pre-existing cardiac lesions that predispose to IE, attachment of particular bacterial species to endocardial structures, local destruction of endocardial structures, embolization, systemic signs-fever, malaise, and immune complex mediated manifestations.
13. Discuss how the clinical manifestations of necrotizing fasciitis relate to the pathophysiology of a tender red leg.
ID - Cases: CNS Infections

1. Recognize the common clinical manifestations of CNS infection in children.

2. Identify the most common bacterial etiologies, and the vaccine-preventable causes, of CNS infection in children.

3. Interpret the results of CSF cell count, glucose, and protein to help focus the etiologic differential diagnosis.

4. Identify the most common viral etiologies of acute meningoencephalitis in children.

5. Recognize the epidemiologic risk factors and clinical findings suggestive of enteroviral disease.

6. Discuss how enterovirus infections are transmitted and what infection control measures should be taken to prevent spread.

7. Identify one of the relatively common causes of viral encephalitis in normal hosts for which effective antiviral therapy is available.

8. Differentiate the typical CSF profiles seen in acute bacterial meningitis compared with those seen in cases of viral meningitis.

9. Describe the pathophysiology of acute bacterial meningitis.

10. Define meningitis, meningoencephalitis, cerebral edema, and intracranial pressure.

11. List the common etiologies of acute bacterial meningitis for various age groups, understanding the rational for empiric treatment (see Harrison’s Table 360-2 ‘indication and antibiotic’ section for empiric treatment regimens).

12. Delineate a procedural algorithm for patients presenting with symptoms/signs of acute bacterial meningitis, understanding the necessity for rapid initiation of antimicrobials.

13. Generate a differential diagnosis of CNS mass lesion and highlight those diagnoses which would be expected in individuals with HIV-1.

14. Discuss the appropriate diagnostic studies (laboratory, pathology, serology) for evaluating a CNS mass lesion in HIV-infected individuals.

15. Name the most common protozoal disease to cause brain abscess and describe the life cycle and how humans become infected.
ID - Cases: HIV and Immunocompromised Patients

1. Recognize clinical scenarios that should lead you to consider an immunodeficiency in a child.
2. Describe the types of questions that should be asked when eliciting a family history when you suspect an immunodeficiency.
3. Discuss how immunodeficiencies are usually classified.
4. List the screening tests used to investigate immunodeficiency.
5. Explain the defect found in chronic granulomatous disease (CGD) and why this leads to susceptibility to certain types of microorganisms.
6. Identify the possible bacteria that might cause disease and be a gram positive rod on gram stain.
7. Outline the more common clinical manifestations of Nocardia infection in humans.
8. Identify the skin lesions associated with a herpes zoster outbreak.
9. Discuss the pathophysiology of herpes zoster infection and its relationship to chicken pox.
10. Describe the nature of immunodeficiencies associated with Varicella-Zoster virus (VZV reactivation).
11. Discuss the clinical presentation and treatment of patients with HIV-related Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia (PCP).
12. Discuss the diagnostic tests for persons with HIV infection.
13. Relate immunodeficiency to HIV and discuss the predisposition to opportunistic infections.
14. Discuss pulmonary complications of HIV infection.
15. Describe the natural history of HIV infection and discuss the benefit of antiretroviral therapy.
ID - Cases: Parasitic Diseases

1. Describe the lifecycle of Entamoeba histolytica.
2. List the appropriate laboratory tests for the diagnosis of amebiasis.
3. Recognize the basic principles of treatment of amebiasis.
4. Outline public health measures to interrupt the transmission of E. histolytica.
5. Recognize that malaria must be considered in every febrile patient who lives in or has traveled to a malaria-endemic area in the past year.
6. Describe the important clinical differences between Plasmodium falciparum and other species that cause malaria.
7. Describe the three major clinical syndromes associated with severe malaria.
8. Identify the two most important drug treatment regimens for severe malaria.
9. Name three non-pharmaceutical life-saving interventions for severe malaria.
10. Describe the pathophysiologic process that leads to severe malaria.
11. Identify the human genetic variations associated with malaria.
12. Recognize the global importance of parasitic diseases.
13. Discuss childhood malnutrition.
14. Discuss public health interventions.
15. Discuss the clinical spectrum of helminthic infection.
16. Locate information regarding pre-travel immunizations for a traveler.
17. Given a travel destination, find information regarding infectious disease risk.
18. Describe the major epidemiologic features of human trypanosomiasis.
19. Discuss how trypanosomes evade the immune system during bloodstream infection.
20. List some public health interventions to prevent vector-borne diseases.
ID - Cases: Respiratory Infections and Anaerobic Infections

1. Describe the PPD test and given a host category interpret the test results.
2. Outline the pathologic steps which occur with tuberculosis from initial exposure through latent disease and reactivation.
3. Describe appropriate laboratory tests in the evaluation of suspected TB.
4. Explain the rationale for multidrug therapy, prolonged treatment, and directly observed therapy.
5. Contrast the clinical findings in latent TB, inactive TB, and active pulmonary TB.
7. Locate the most recent CDC guidelines for identifying patients at risk for TB in the United States.
8. Recognize the epidemiology of animal bites in the United States.
9. Identify risk factors for bacterial infection after bites (human and animal).
10. Discuss indications for prophylactic antibiotics after a bite and management of the patient with a clinically infected bite.
11. Identify the major microorganisms associated with cat, dog, rat, and reptile exposure.
12. Discuss indications for tetanus prophylaxis after animal exposure.
13. Identify risks that predispose patients to septic joint.
14. Define clinical and laboratory criteria for diagnosing septic joint.
15. Recognize the differential diagnosis of septic joint.
16. Name the most common organisms causing septic joint.
17. Describe the important clinical interventions in the treatment of septic joint.

ID - Cases: Respiratory Infections I

1. Describe the clinical syndrome of community-acquired pneumonia and the role of clinical examination and radiography in diagnosis.
2. List the three most important “typical” and “atypical” pathogens causing CAP in the United States.
3. Define the terms “definitive” and “presumptive” in describing etiological diagnoses of pneumonia.
4. Given a sputum gram stain, describe the criteria for an acceptable specimen and identify the characteristics of S. pneumoniae, H. influenzae, S. aureus, and mixed normal flora.
5. Describe the steps in the pathogenesis of pneumococcal pneumonia - from colonization to pneumonia, including the pathologic changes that are expected.
6. Compare and contrast aspiration pneumonitis and aspiration pneumonia.
7. Outline the guidelines for managing a patient with new pneumonia, including consideration of risk factors for antibiotic resistant bacteria.
8. Describe the role of antibiotic prophylaxis, vaccination and other measures in prevention of pneumonia.
**ID - Cases: STDs, UTIs, and PID**

1. Identify important conditions in the differential diagnosis of UTI symptoms in women.
2. Recognize the clinical characteristics of upper versus lower urinary tract infection.
3. Identify microscopic characteristics of UTI.
4. Name four common organisms causing community-acquired urinary tract infections.
5. List four defense mechanisms against UTI.
6. Identify four factors/conditions that increase the risk for UTI.
7. Recognize key differences between community-acquired and catheter-associated UTI’s.
8. Define pelvic inflammatory disease.
9. Name four common organisms causing pelvic inflammatory disease.
10. Identify important considerations in treatment of pelvic inflammatory disease.
11. Name two long-term sequelae of PID.
12. Name three common causes of genital ulcer disease.
13. Recognize the clinical characteristics of the common causes of genital ulcer disease in the United States.
15. Identify appropriate antimicrobial therapy for common causes of genital ulcer disease.

**ID - Encapsulated Bacterial Pathogens**

1. Compare and contrast H. influenzae, N. meningitidis and S. pneumoniae in terms of basic bacteriological features (e.g., morphology etc.), methods and potential problems for laboratory diagnosis, and major virulence factors (e.g. capsules).
2. State the age-related incidence of meningitis for H. influenzae, N. meningitidis, and S. pneumoniae, and discuss the reasons for this age related incidence.
3. Describe the relationship between certain capsular serotypes or serogroups and invasive disease (e.g. meningitis) caused by these organisms.
4. Compare and contrast the immunogenicity of the different capsules of H. influenzae and N. meningitidis, and discuss why this issue is medically important.
5. Explain how antibodies to the capsules are used to identify the organisms and to rapidly diagnose disease without culturing the organism, what precautions need to be recognized when using antiserum for diagnosis, and why it is important to identify the capsular types of these organisms.
6. Describe the basis for vaccines against H. influenzae, N. meningitidis and S. pneumoniae diseases, including their: composition, safety and efficacy, the age groups they are administered to, why they are not effective in all age groups, and why they are only effective against some capsular serotypes or serogroups.
7. Explain why capsular polysaccharides conjugated to proteins are more effective as vaccines than the polysaccharides alone.
8. Identify the prophylactic antibiotics administered for the diseases caused by H. influenzae, N. meningitidis and S. pneumoniae.
ID - Enteric Bacteria I & II

1. Relate morphology, metabolism and genetics of enteric bacteria to pathogenesis.
2. Discuss the diagnostic value of major antigenic structures of enteric bacteria.
3. Compare and contrast mechanisms of pathogenicity of invasive and non-invasive enteropathogenic bacteria.
4. Explain how acidity of the stomach and bacterial virulence factors contribute to the pathogenicity of gastrointestinal pathogens.
5. Identify virulence factors and host cell targets of enterotoxigenic bacteria.
6. Identify mechanisms by which type III secretion systems contribute to pathogenesis.
7. Classify enteric bacteria according to environmental and host range distribution.

ID - Enteric Unknown I - III

1. Recognize the selective and differential basis of the primary media used to isolate pathogens.
2. Describe the biochemical basis of the reactions used to identify enteric bacteria.
3. Discuss rapid screening systems used for presumptive identificaiton of enteric bacteria.

ID - Helminths

1. Identify distinctive properties of helminths especially in comparison to other types of infectious agents (e.g. bacteria, viruses, fungi).
2. Discuss the major factors associated the following intestinal helminths: Tapeworms, Hookworms, Ascaris, Pinworms, Whipworms, and Strongyloides. A, including where the organism is acquired (i.e. its reservoir in nature); the mode of transmission; whether it is only transmitted human to human or is it acquired by contact with animals; where the worm can be located in the human body; and whether it invades beyond the intestine.
3. Recognize the major symptoms associated with human disease and describe how a laboratory or clinical diagnosis is made.
4. Discuss the major factors associated with the following blood and deep tissue helminths: Cysticercus & Echinococcus, Trichinella, Schistosoma, and Filaria, including where the organism is acquired (i.e. its reservoir in nature); the mode of transmission; whether it is only transmitted human to human or is it acquired by contact with animals; and whether there is an insect or animal vector that is required for its transmission.
5. Describe where the worm or other form of the organism (e.g. cyst) can be located in the human body; whether it invades beyond the intestine; how bacteria are associated with the symptoms associated with certain filarial diseases (e.g. Wuchereria bancrofti, Elephantiasis); the major symptoms associated with human disease; and how a laboratory or clinical diagnosis is made.
ID - Hepatitis I & II

1. Describe the presenting symptoms of patients with acute viral hepatitis. Why is the patient jaundiced?
2. Name the viruses that cause hepatitis, describe their molecular features, and describe their modes of transmission.
3. Name the hepatitis viruses for which there are vaccines, describe the antigens used in the vaccines, and explain which populations should be vaccinated.
4. Explain how active and passive immunization for HAV can be used under different circumstances and why both types of vaccination are sometimes necessary.
5. Recognize the molecular basis of laboratory tests used to diagnose specific hepatitis viruses.
6. Describe circumstances when HBV can cause chronic infection (especially in neonates), the pathologic consequences of chronic infection, and how HBV vaccine and HBIG can prevent infection (especially in neonates).
7. Describe HCV infections in patients, the spectrum of disease associated with HCV infections, and the outcomes of interferon and ribavirin therapy in HCV infected patients.
8. Identify the treatments available for patients with chronic HBV and chronic HCV infections and discuss what patient-specific factors (age, weight, viral load, degree of cirrhosis, etc.) affect whether to treat (or to monitor the patient without antiviral therapy) and how to treat the patient.

ID - Herpesviruses

1. Define the shared properties of all herpesviruses and understand the implications of shared features in pathogenesis of infection.
2. Describe the major gammaherpesvirus-associated malignancies and distinguishing hallmarks.
3. Explain the basis for division of herpesviruses into three subfamilies.
4. Define the molecular targets of antiviral therapy for herpesviruses during lytic replication.
5. Describe the general lytic replication cycle of herpesviruses.
6. Describe methods of transmission for the major herpesviruses.
7. Explain the pathogenesis and natural history of disease associated with major herpesviruses during acute primary infection and during reactivation.
8. Describe the latent reservoir for major herpesviruses from each subfamily.

ID - HIV

1. Discuss the origins of the AIDS epidemic.
2. Describe how HIV-1 infection leads to AIDS.
3. Recognize the common clinical manifestations of acute and chronic HIV-1 infection.
4. Describe the mechanism of action of antiretroviral drugs and how these drugs prevent and/or reverse the clinical manifestations of HIV-1 infection.
**ID - HIV ARS: Diagnosis and Management**

1. Describe the laboratory methods for HIV tests, including: test HIV infection (ELISA, western blotting, RT-PCR), test virus load (quantitative RT-PCR), determine disease status (CD4+ T cell number, percentage, ratio), and test antiretroviral drug resistance (genotyping, phenotyping).

2. Name the antiretroviral drugs used in the treatment of HIV infection and discuss the classes of drugs that can be used against HIV and why cocktails of multiple drugs are used for HAART.

3. Discuss possible symptoms and opportunistic infections in HIV infection.

**ID - Hospital Infection Control**

1. Recognize the proper indications and use of hand hygiene, define hand hygiene, describe the different methods of hand hygiene and when each method should be employed, and explain why health care workers with patient contact are not allowed to have artificial nails.

2. Recognize the various types of barrier precautions and why they are utilized, and explain the rationale for standard precautions and what it entails, what airborne precautions entail, what contact precautions entail, and what droplet precautions entail.

3. List three organisms that can be transmitted via needle sticks and explain the proper procedure that should occur after exposure to a bodily fluid.

4. Recognize the utility of and methods used in infection control surveillance.

5. Recognize the role of infection control in emerging infections and bioterrorism, explain what universal respiratory hygiene/cough etiquette is and why it’s important, and describe the impact of SARS on hospitals and medical staff.

6. Give an example of an organism(s) that would require standard precautions versus airborne precautions versus contact precautions versus droplet precautions.

7. Describe three methods used to prevent exposures to blood borne pathogens or body fluids and list three circumstances in which a health care worker should avoid contact with patients infected with particular organisms.

8. Describe why surveillance is important and list three methods used for surveillance.

9. Describe the process of an outbreak investigation and the methods used to prevent common nosocomial infections.

**ID - HPV, Warts, and Cervical Cancer**

1. Define unique features of HPV structure and life cycle.

2. Identify high and low risk HPVs and their associated diseases.

3. Describe the HPV oncoproteins and their important cellular targets.

4. Explain how HPV-associated lesions could be diagnosed.

5. Explain how the current HPV vaccines are made and what their limitations are.

**ID - Human Retroviruses**

1. Identify types of human diseases associated with HTLV.

2. Describe two types of cancers in HIV infection and their incidences.

3. Define viral proteins and life cycle steps targeted by anti-retroviral drugs.

4. Discuss therapeutic challenges for HIV-positive cancer patients.
ID - Immune Defense and Deficiency

1. Define Immunity and how immunity relates to immunology.
2. Name four components of immune function.
3. Recognize immunodeficiency clinically and with basic lab tests.
4. Recognize the most common causes of immunodeficiency, especially secondary immuno-deficiency.
5. Identify the consequences of immunodeficiency, especially which bugs with which deficiency

ID - Immunodeficiency Cases

1. Compare and contrast the different types of severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID).
2. Explain what the SCID newborn screen assay measures.
3. Discuss the types of microorganisms to which SCID patients are most susceptible.
4. Describe the immunological laboratory abnormalities in patients with common variable immunodeficiency (CVID).
5. Discuss the infectious and non-infections complications for CVID patients.

ID - Intracellular Bacterial Infections

1. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of an intracellular lifestyle inside phagocytic and non-phagocytic host cells.
2. Describe the strategies used by different intracellular pathogens to avoid the antimicrobial defenses encountered during the maturation of phagosomes into phagolysosomes.
3. Describe how different intracellular lifestyles may impact on antibiotic usage and susceptibility.
4. List intracellular pathogens that escape into the cytosol, or remain in vacuoles that are fusogenic or non-fusogenic.
5. Define the genetic basis for the classification of obligate or facultative intracellular pathogens.
6. Compare and contrast the means by which zipper and trigger mechanisms contribute to invasion and dissemination of intracellular pathogens.
7. Explain how the trigger mechanism adds to Listeria clinical syndromes.

ID - Introduction to ID Block & Antimicrobials I

1. Describe the mechanism of action and resistance for each drug group.
2. Describe the pharmacokinetic factors in the selection of antibiotic therapy.
3. Explain the importance of host factors in the selection of antibiotic therapy.
4. Discuss the major restricting toxicities important in the selection of antimicrobial therapy.
5. Discuss the main uses of all antibiotics for bacteria and diseases where antibiotics are warranted.
6. For each drug class, describe the drug targets, mechanism of action and resistance, basis for selective toxicity, general pharmacokinetics, major restricting toxicities, general spectrum of activity, and main uses.
7. For each of the “bolded” drugs on the distributed drug list describe the drug targets, mechanism of action and resistance, basis for selective toxicity, general pharmacokinetics, major restricting toxicities, general spectrum of activity, and main uses.
8. For each antibiotic discussed, identify it with a particular class.
ID - Medical Mycology II - Opportunistic Invasive Fungal Infections
1. Contrast the morphologic appearance of Cryptococcus vs. Candida.
2. Discuss the ecology of Cryptococcus.
3. Choose an appropriate rapid diagnostic test for Cryptococcal meningitis
4. Explain 2 key virulence factors associated with Cryptococcus.
5. Identify the fungal organism most frequently associated with infection of indwelling intravenous catheters.
6. Explain the limitations of the (Beta)-D-glucan antigen test.
7. Identify key host risk factors associated with invasive aspergillosis.
8. Describe key pathologic features associated with invasive aspergillosis.
9. Compare host risk factors and clinical symptoms between chronic pulmonary aspergillosis and invasive pulmonary aspergillosis.
10. Distinguish between the appearance of Aspergillus and Mucorales hyphae
11. Explain 2 key virulence factors of Rhizopus and correlate to host risk factors.
12. Summarize the clinical presentation of rhinocerebral mucormycosis and key management decisions.
13. Choose a diagnostic test to detect PCP.
14. For each of the diseases discussed, identify which antifungal agents are useful in management of severe disease.

ID - Medical Mycology III - Dimorphic Fungi - Madinger
1. Name the 6 medically important dimorphic fungi.
2. Compare and contrast the key features of dimorphic fungi vs opportunistic fungi, with regard to culture and histopathology.
3. Ddentify the geographic distribution and ecological niche for each of the dimorphic fungi.
4. For each of the dimorphic fungi, identify the characteristic yeast form and the mould form.
5. Choose an appropriate specimen for culture if disseminated histoplasmosis is suspected.
6. Interpret a serologic test result for Coccidioides and correlate to further management.
7. Describe the clinical appearance of "sporotrichoid" spread and provide a differential diagnosis.

ID - Microbiome in Health and Disease
1. Define microbiome, gnotobiotic, commensal, mutualist, parasite, and immune homeostasis.
2. Outline the large-scale organization of cellular life and name the primary Domains.
3. List two common pathogens belonging to each of these common bacterial phyla: Actinobacteria, Firmicutes, and Proteobacteria
4. Describe the concept of pathogen exclusion and provide an example.
5. Describe the role of the gut microbiome in human nutrition.
6. Discuss the natural history of the infant microbiome.
7. Discuss some primary factors that influence early colonization of an infant.
8. Define "dysbiosis" and provide two examples.
ID - Mycobacterial Diseases I & II

1. Describe the unique properties of mycobacteria and how they create special problems for the isolation and identification of these organisms.
2. Describe how M. tuberculosis is transmitted and the odds of developing disease.
3. Describe the development of immunity to M. tuberculosis.
4. List the immune factors known to control M. tuberculosis.
5. Differentiate between primary, latent, and reactivation tuberculosis.
6. Describe how M. tuberculosis survives within a phagosome.
7. Discuss the primary goal of tuberculosis control.
8. Describe the symptoms of active tuberculosis and two methods for detecting latent infection.
10. Describe the pros and cons of BCG vaccination.
11. Compare and contrast M. tuberculosis and non-tuberculosis mycobacterial (NTM) infections.
12. Describe disease caused by MAC.
13. Describe the definitive treatment for Buruli ulcer in early disease.
14. Describe how M. leprae is transmitted.
15. Compare and contrast the two extreme forms of leprosy in terms of their bacteriological and immunological characteristics.

ID - Mycology I - Introduction to Medical Mycology

1. Name an important pathogen in each of the following categories: Yeast, Hyaline mould, Dematiaceous mould, Dimorphic fungus, order Mucorales.
2. Choose which histologic stains and microbiology stains are useful for identifying fungi.
3. Diagram the key features of a typical fungal cell wall and identify targets for antifungal drugs.
4. Describe the pathogenesis of invasive fungal infections and typical histopathology.
5. Compare and contrast the distinguishing features of plant, fungal and animal cells.

ID - Mycoplasma/Legionella

1. Describe the clinical syndrome of atypical pneumonia.
2. Describe and compare biological characteristics of Mycoplasma and Ureaplasma.
3. Explain how diagnostic tests for infections caused by Mycoplasma pneumoniae and Ureaplasma urealyticum work, and how they are used in medical practice.
4. Describe and compare biological characteristics of Legionella pneumophila and related species.
5. Explain how diagnostic tests for infections caused by Legionella species work, and how they are used in medical practice.
ID - Opportunistic Infections

1. Define the terms Opportunistic, Nosocomial and iatrogenic infections.

2. Describe the nature of a biofilm and identify one or more clinical conditions where biofilms play a role in a specific disease.

3. Describe some conditions of the host (i.e., the patient) that can contribute to opportunistic infections and how some of these conditions are more likely to lead to certain types of infections (e.g., a defect in the production of antibody).

4. Identify the predominant gram-negative organisms associated with opportunistic infections and discuss which one is most frequently found and which one is associated with the highest mortality.

5. Discuss the evidence that endotoxin contributes to the pathogenesis of extraintestinal infections by gram negative bacteria.

6. Explain why when Pseudomonas aeruginosa produces a toxin, which has the same mechanism of action intracellularly as diphtheria toxin does, then why don't patients with Pseudomonas aeruginosa infections have the same symptoms as a patient with diphtheria.

7. Discuss the virulence factors of Pseudomonas aeruginosa that contribute to its pathogenesis, and describe where (what organ) and under what conditions (kind of infection) these virulence factors are more significant than others.

8. Describe the mechanisms microorganisms have developed to overcome the limiting amount of free iron in a host, the mechanisms the host has to limit free iron that might be available to an invading microbe, and the factors that could upset the balance of limiting nutrients in a host leading to disease by opportunistic pathogens.

ID - Picornavirus Diseases

1. Identify molecules of the virus and host that define picornavirus serotypes.

2. Name human enteroviruses and the diseases they cause.

3. Discuss enterovirus transmission and epidemiology and identify when seasonal epidemics of enterovirus disease occur in the US.

4. Describe picornavirus gene expression and RNA replication and discuss the timing and magnitude of virus replication in tissue culture cells (one-step growth in HeLa cells).

5. Describe the "protective" immune response to enterovirus infections and discuss how IgA & IgG & maternal antibodies impact virus transmission and disease.

6. Describe the basic aspects of enterovirus pathogenesis, virus spread from portal of entry to target organs, and timing of host acquired immune response (antibodies).

7. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of the IPV and OPV vaccines, who gets vaccine-associated paralytic poliomyelitis (VAPP), and whether the vaccination prevents infection, or prevents disease, or both.

8. Explain "herd immunity."

9. Describe the factors that influence the ability to eradicate viruses from the world and discuss whether you think the poliovirus eradication campaign will be successful or fail and why.
ID - Pneumonia

1. Describe why pneumonia is a "great neglected disease of mankind."
2. Distinguish pneumonia from other causes of cough and respiratory symptoms.
3. Identify the common risks and mechanisms of risk for pneumonia.
5. Describe the efficacy and related caveats associated with protection provided by pneumonoccal and influenza vaccines.

ID - Protozoa and Worms

1. List the names of a group of important human parasites.
2. Associate clinical symptoms and histories with important human parasites.
3. Recognize important human parasites in clinical specimens.
4. Recognize infective forms of important human parasites.
5. Identify the morphologies of the parasites that are critical for the diagnosis.

ID - Protozoa I

1. Define protozoa and explain why they are important for human health and medicine.
2. Describe the life cycles and diagnostic features of the major protozoa that grow in the intestinal tract and genitourinary tract.
3. Describe the pathogenic mechanisms of these protozoa and compare them with those of other pathogenic microbes.
4. Describe the major diseases caused by these protozoa and explain the principles for preventing and treating them.

ID - Protozoa II

1. Describe the transmission, clinical presentation, and diagnostic features of the major protozoa that grow in the blood and tissues.
2. Describe the pathogenic mechanisms of these protozoa and compare them with those of other pathogenic microbes.
3. Describe the major diseases caused by these protozoa and explain the principles for preventing and treating them.

ID - Respiratory Unknown I - III

1. Recognize the diverse microbial flora associated with the skin and mucous membranes of every human being.
2. Recognize common bacterial etiologic agents of upper, middle, and lower respiratory tract infections.
3. Describe the distinctive characteristics of the various species of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria commonly found in respiratory tract infections.
4. Explain the presence of pathogenic bacterial species in the absence of disease and discuss the potential of the normal microbial flora to cause disease.
**ID - Respiratory Viruses I - Influenza**

1. Name the different types of viruses that can replicate in respiratory tract and whether they can replicate in URT, LRT or both.
2. Identify which viruses have replication limited to the respiratory tract and which viruses become systemic.
3. Describe how the respiratory viruses are transmitted.
4. Describe in detail influenza virus (e.g. replication, prevention, pathogenesis, treatment).
5. Describe in detail measles, mumps, and RSV (e.g. replication, prevention, pathogenesis, treatment)
6. Differentiate between orthomyxoviruses and paramyxoviruses.

**ID - Respiratory Viruses II & III**

1. List the viruses that commonly cause disease in the respiratory tract and describe each of them and the diseases they cause.
2. Describe the number of serotypes of each of these viruses, their epidemiology, and risk factors for serious diseases or death.
3. Describe the availability of vaccines or drugs against these respiratory viruses.
4. Describe SARS coronavirus and the disease it caused in 2002-3, its epidemiology, global spread and mortality rate.
5. Explain the likely source of the SARS coronavirus and what was done to prevent the virus from becoming established as a common human respiratory pathogen worldwide.
6. Three important viruses that cause febrile exanthems in children enter by the respiratory tract are measles, mumps and rubella. Currently these are controlled by live attenuated viral vaccines that are administered together (MMR). Describe these viruses and the diseases they cause, including the number of serotypes, their pathogenesis, and their epidemiology.
7. Explain the current efforts to eradicate measles virus, and reasons for resurgence of these virus diseases in Europe.

**ID - Rickettsia/Bartonella**

1. Describe the major biological characteristics of Rickettsiae and related bacteria.
2. Describe the pathogenesis and clinical presentations of infections caused by Rickettsiae and related bacteria.
3. Identify and describe the etiologic agents, common reservoirs, and modes of transmission of epidemic typhus, endemic typhus, Brill’s disease, scrub typhus, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, and Q fever.
4. Describe the characteristics of Ehrlichia sp. and the major features of infections that they cause.
**ID - Rota, Calici, Viral Diarrhea**

1. List/Name viruses that can cause gastroenteritis.

2. Explain the hallmarks of viral gastroenteritis differentiating it from bacterial diarrhea. Interpret situations in which a viral diagnosis in gastroenteritis is useful/not useful. Explain how diagnosis of gastroenteritis viruses can be made.

3. Describe the transmission routes of viruses causing gastroenteritis. Recognize the factors leading to high transmission rates in epidemics (low infectious dose, high viral load in stool, prolonged asymptomatic shedding, hardy on surfaces).

4. Describe the replication and pathogenesis of Rotaviruses and Noroviruses.

5. Explain reasons for the changing epidemiology of the different gastroenteritis viruses. Which is most common in the US? Which is most common in developing countries? Which is the biggest contributor to mortality? Which is most likely to cause epidemics in a cruise ship or in a US hospital setting? Which are associated with common-source food-borne or water-borne outbreaks?

6. Describe the problems in eliciting immunity to gastroenteritis viruses. Explain why one can get viral gastroenteritis multiple times each year.

7. Compare the types of vaccines currently licensed and in development for gastroenteritis viruses. Explain which vaccines will need to contain multiple serotypes of virus.

**ID - Sepsis**

1. Describe the cardinal signs and symptoms of sepsis, severe sepsis septic shock and multiple organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS).

2. Discuss the epidemiology of sepsis and the clinical risk factors, including who gets sepsis, when, and why.

3. Describe the key microbial factors and host response molecules responsible for the systemic inflammatory response (SIRS) and the nature of the immune response in severe sepsis.

4. Catalog the early (3 hour bundle) treatment components and delayed (6 hour bundle components) for early recognition, diagnosis and treatment of sepsis based on the 2012 Surviving Sepsis Campaign guidelines.

5. Analyze the host and environment factors that challenge successful development of novel targeted therapies including new antibiotics and immune modulatory therapies for the treatment of sepsis.

**ID - Small Groups Gastroenteritis & Diarrhea**

1. Identify three risks for enteric infection while traveling abroad.

2. Define “diarrhea.”

3. Recognize the characteristics of inflammatory vs. non-inflammatory watery diarrhea.

4. Name three common organisms causing inflammatory and three for non-inflammatory diarrhea.

5. Name the single most important and effective intervention for controlling the morbidity and mortality of diarrheal illness in children and adults in the U.S. and worldwide.

6. Identify the common etiologies of viral gastroenteritis in childhood.

7. Describe the transmission, epidemiology, and pathophysiology of viral gastroenteritis.

8. Discuss the treatment of viral gastroenteritis.

ID - Staphylococci

1. Describe how Staphylococci are distinguished from other gram positive cocci like streptococci.
2. List important Staph. aureus virulence factors and describe how they contribute to the symptoms of infections.
3. Explain how protein A interacts with antibodies.
4. Explain coagulase and describe how it would contribute to disease.
5. Describe how Staph. aureus infections be identified in the clinical laboratory.

ID - Streptococci

1. Describe the classification system of streptococci based on visible hemolysis on sheep blood agar.
2. Describe the hemolytic pattern of common streptococci species.
3. Describe Lancefield classification of streptococci and the antigens involved in classification.
4. Assign the common streptococci species to the correct Lancefield groups.
5. Describe the structure of streptococci and the role in virulence of capsule, cell wall and cell wall components, teichoic acids, and enzymes and toxins.
7. Describe the pathogenesis of group B streptococci infections, particularly the role of the capsule.
8. Differentiate enterococci and group D streptococci.
9. Describe common infections due to viridans streptococci.
10. Describe the metabolism of streptococci and the common tests used for classification, including catalase, bacitracin sensitivity, CAMP test, bile esculin hydrolysis and growth in NaCl.
ID - Toxigenic Bacteria

1. Discuss why diphtheria toxin is the most important virulence determinant of this organism.
2. Discuss how the diphtheria toxin is used in the prevention of diphtheria, what is used to treat diphtheria besides antibiotics, and why it does not always prevent mortality.
3. Discuss the safety and efficacy of the respective current vaccines against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough, and whether or not a person 20 yrs old who had received all his/her childhood DPT vaccinations, and none since, be sufficiently protected against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough if they came in contact with someone with either of these diseases.
4. Discuss how or why DPT vaccines protect against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough.
5. Describe other known virulence factors of C. diphtheriae and B. pertussis besides Diphtheria toxin and Pertussis Toxin and their possible role in disease, if they are known.
6. Discuss specific problems associated with making a laboratory and clinical diagnosis of Diphtheria and Whooping Cough and how they influence initiation of treatments for these diseases.
7. Discuss whether or not a physician should always wait for a laboratory diagnosis before treating these diseases and why.
8. Discuss the environmental factors, if any, that influence the expression of the virulence factors of C. diphtheriae and B. pertussis.
9. Discuss the value of antibiotic usage in Diphtheria and Whooping Cough when the major manifestations of these diseases are due to toxins (against which antibiotics have no effect).
10. Discuss who should not be vaccinated with the whole cell pertussis vaccine and why.
11. Describe the difference between the split pertussis vaccine and the whole cell pertussis vaccine.

ID - Viral Diagnostics

1. Recognize diagnostic tests that are used in hospitals and central laboratories to identify pathogenic viruses.
2. Discuss the collection and handling of clinical specimens.
3. Describe the classical methods in diagnostic virology to determine virus size, type of nucleic acid, and virus structure.
4. Recognize the laboratory tests that are used to identify pathogenic viruses in clinical specimens, including virus cultivation (growth in tissue culture cells and cytopathic effects), tests for virus antigen (Western blot, immunofluorescence assay, hemadsorption, rapid immunoassays), tests for virus nucleic acid (PCR, RT-PCR, Multiplex PCR - qualitative vs. quantitative), and tests for virus-specific antibody (ELISA, Western blot, Hemagglutination Inhibition).

ID - Zoonotic Bacterial Diseases

1. Recognize societal factors leading to the emergence of zoonotic infections.
2. Identify major pathways of transmission of zoonotic infections (e.g. direct contact or vector borne).
3. Recognize the individuals who are at greatest risk for zoonotic infections.
4. Describe major aspects of the historical origins, microbiology, epidemiology, clinical features, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of four important zoonotic infections, including: plague, tularemia, brucellosis, and Lyme disease.
ID - Zoonotic Viral Diseases

1. Explain why zoonotic viruses are sporadically present in the human population; appearing, disappearing and re-emerging in either predictable or unpredictable fashion.

2. Discuss the epidemiology, prevention, diagnosis, treatment and outcomes of zoonotic viral diseases present in Colorado (Rabies, Hantavirus, Colorado Tick Fever, and West Nile Virus, others).

3. List who should receive rabies vaccine and rabies post-exposure prophylaxis.

4. Recognize notable zoonotic viral diseases elsewhere in the world (Ebola, SARS, Monkeypox, Nipah, others).

5. Explain how global surveillance and public health interventions for emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases can be used to protect people in the US and throughout the world.

6. Describe factors that contribute to the emergence or re-emergence of zoonotic viruses.