

August 23, 2016 AHD Objectives

Staph aureus blood stream infections:

1. Understand the seriousness of staphylococcus aureus bacteremia (SAB) and know the risk of metastatic infection, endocarditis, and 3-month mortality in patients who have SAB.
2. Define uncomplicated bacteremia and complicated bacteremia and know the appropriate duration of intravenous antibiotic therapy for both.
3. Know the preferred therapy for methicillin-sensitive staphylococcus aureus (MSSA) bacteremia and the options for therapy for MRSA bacteremia. Know the risks for treatment failures in both MSSA and MRSA bacteremia.

Urinary tract infections: from simple to septic

1. Define acute, uncomplicated cystitis and its clinical presentation. Describe the treatment recommendations for acute, uncomplicated cystitis according to the 2010 IDSA guidelines including antibiotic options and duration of therapy.
2. Define acute pyelonephritis and its clinical presentation. Describe the treatment recommendations for acute pyelonephritis according to the 2010 IDSA guidelines including antibiotic options and duration of therapy. Understand the indications for hospitalization versus outpatient management and know the appropriate evaluation of a patient who fails to clinically improve in 48-72 hours.
3. Define sepsis, severe sepsis, septic shock, and refractory septic shock. Describe the patients who are at risk for sepsis from a urinary source. Know the mortality rate associated with urinary sepsis. Know the most important treatment for sepsis of urinary source other than supportive care and antibiotics. (R_____of O_____)
4. Know the most important risk factor for development of catheter-associated-urinary tract infection. Know the 2 priorities the clinician should have when it comes to CAUTI.

Hepatitis B

1. Know the indications for immunization for hepatitis B infection prevention.
2. Know how to interpret the hepatitis B serologies that indicate acute infection, chronic infection, previous infection, and immunized patients.
3. Describe the four phases of chronic hepatitis B infection including the lab values and indications for treatment.
4. Understand the risks for hepatitis B reactivation.
5. Describe the drugs commonly used to treat hepatitis B and know the indications for treatment.