

Objectives 8/22/2023

Sexually transmitted infections

Make a table and outline the symptoms, diagnostic strategy, and treatment for the following STIs:

- a) Chlamydia trachomatis infection – cervicitis, urethritis or proctitis
- b) Neisseria gonorrhoeae infection - cervicitis, urethritis or proctitis and disseminated gonococcal infection
- c) Pelvic inflammatory disease
- d) Epididymitis
- e) Herpes simplex virus
- f) Syphilis – outline based on stage

Mycobacterial tuberculosis infection

1. Describe the common clinical manifestations of active TB infection.
2. Describe the two testing options used for the diagnosis of latent TB infection. With the tuberculin skin test, make a table outlining which groups meet positivity based on size of induration (ie. $\geq 5\text{mm}$, $\geq 10\text{ mm}$, $\geq 15\text{ mm}$).
3. Describe the gold standard for diagnosis of active pulmonary TB infection.
4. Describe the treatment recommendations for both latent and active TB, including duration of treatment.
5. List the most common side effects of the primary TB medications: isoniazid, pyrazinamide, rifampin, ethambutol.

Staph aureus bacteremia

1. Understand the seriousness of staphylococcus aureus bacteremia (SAB) and describe the risk of metastatic infection and endocarditis in patients who have SAB.
2. Describe the appropriate clinical evaluation of a patient with SAB according to the IDSA guidelines.
3. Compare/define uncomplicated bacteremia and complicated bacteremia and know the appropriate duration of intravenous antibiotic therapy for both.
4. Know the preferred therapy for methicillin-sensitive staphylococcus aureus (MSSA) bacteremia and the options for therapy for methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) bacteremia.