

AHD Objectives 11/1/2022:

Infections in transplant patients

1. Understand why diagnoses of infections can be more difficult in solid organ transplant (SOT) patients than normal hosts. Describe some reasons why prevention of infection is preferable to treatment of infection.
2. Define donor-derived infection, activation of latent infection in transplant recipients, and recipient-derived infections and give examples of each.
3. Make a table and describe the timeline of post-transplant infections. Specifically know the infections most commonly seen in the first month after transplant, 1-6 months after transplant, and > 6 months after transplant.

Urinary tract infections

1. Define an uncomplicated urinary tract infection and also a complicated urinary tract infection.
2. Which groups of patients with asymptomatic bacteriuria warrant treatment?
3. Describe the clinical presentation of a patient with cystitis and the preferred treatment regimens, including antibiotic choices and duration of therapy.
4. Describe the clinical presentation of a patient with pyelonephritis and the preferred treatment regimens, including antibiotic choices and duration of therapy.
5. Describe the clinical presentation of a patient with acute bacterial prostatitis and the preferred treatment regimens, including antibiotic choices and duration of therapy.

Tuberculosis

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.