

AHD Objectives 11/15/2022:

Tick-borne diseases

1. Know the clinical manifestations, diagnostic testing and treatment of lyme disease by stage of infection.
2. Make a table outlining the vector, geographical setting, clinical manifestations, diagnostic testing, lab manifestations and treatment of the following diseases:
 - a. Rocky mountain spotted fever
 - b. Anaplasmosis and ehrlichiosis
 - c. Babesiosis

Sexually transmitted infections

1. 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

Neutropenic fever

1. Define chemotherapy-induced neutropenia and fever in this context.
2. Describe the initial management of a patient diagnosed with chemotherapy induced neutropenic fever in terms of empiric antibiotic coverage and appropriate diagnostic testing.
3. List several reasons (about 5) for which a patient should have vancomycin given at time zero (time of diagnosis).
4. Describe the clinical syndromes associated with neutropenic fever specifically the well-known clinical syndromes of invasive aspergillus, ecthyma gangrenosum, and typhlitis.
5. Describe when antimicrobial therapy for neutropenic fever can be discontinued.