

AHD Objectives – August 4, 2020

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.

Staphylococcus Aureus Blood Stream Infection

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.

Principles of Antimicrobial Therapy

1. Describe the concepts of broad-spectrum antibiotic coverage, empiric therapy and antibiotic narrowing.
2. List a few clinical situations when the timing of initial antibiotic therapy should be initiated urgently and when initiation can be delayed so that proper diagnostic specimens can be obtained.
3. Make a list of the antibiotics that cover MRSA, both oral and IV options.
4. Make a list of the antibiotics with anti-pseudomonal activity.