

Infectious Disease Elective

Legend for Educational Activities

FR – Faculty Rounds	RR – Radiology Rounds
DSP – Directly Supervised Procedures	EBM - Evidence Based Medicine
FS – Faculty Supervision	M&M-Morbidity & Mortality
MR – Morning Report	DL- Didactic Lectures
DPC – Direct Patient Care	GR – Grand Rounds
BRL --Board Review Lectures	JC – Journal Club
MJ – Medical Jeopardy	PC–Professionalism Curriculum

Legend for Evaluations

FE - Faculty Evaluations
DSP – Directly Supervised Procedures
ITE – In-Training Exam
PDR–Program Director’s Review (twice annually)
PR – Peer Review

The rotation is offered as a 4 week elective offering both inpatient and sub-specialty clinic experience. The educational goals for this rotation are indicated for each of the six ACGME competencies.

A. Patient Care

	Educational Goals	Educational Activities	Evaluation Tools
1.	Ability to take a complete medical history and perform a careful and accurate physical examination with a focus on Infectious disease.	DPC, FR	FE
2.	Ability to write concise, accurate and informative	DPC, FR	FE

	histories, physical examinations and progress notes with a focus on Infectious disease.		
3.	Ability to formulate comprehensive and accurate problem lists, differential diagnoses and plans of management.	DPC, FR	FE, ITE
4.	Ability to write concise, accurate, informative and helpful consultation notes, clearly outlining the recommendations and explaining their rationale.	DPC, FR	FE

B. Medical Knowledge

	Educational Goals	Educational Activities	Evaluation Tools
1.	Understanding the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis and management of infections and disorders of host defense commonly seen by a specialist.	DPC, FR, DL	FE, ITE
2.	Familiarity with the indications for, principles, complications, and interpretation of specialized tests, including histopathology, microbiologic cultures and sensitivities and serologic tests for infection and immune competence.	DPC, FR, DL	FE, ITE
3.	Familiarity with the indications for and complications of various immunizations and antibiotic therapy.	DPC, FR, DL	FE, ITE

C. Interpersonal Skills and Communication

	Educational Goals	Educational Activities	Evaluation Tools
1.	Communicate sensitively and effectively with patients with Infectious disease problems and with their families.	DPC, FR, DL	FE
2.	Communicate effectively with colleagues, staff and other services regarding Infectious disease patients.	DPC, FR, DL	FE

D. Professionalism

	Educational Goals	Educational Activities	Evaluation Tools
1.	Interact professionally toward patients, families, colleagues, and all members of the health care team.	DPC, FR, DL	FE
2.	Appreciation of the social context of illness.	DPC, FR, DL	FE

E. Practice-Based Learning and Improvement

	Educational Goals	Educational Activities	Evaluation Tools
1.	Commitment to professional scholarship, including systematic and critical perusal of relevant print and electronic literature, with emphases on integration of basic science with clinical medicine, and evaluation of information in light of the principles of evidence-based medicine.	DPC, FR, DL, JC,	FE, ITE

F. Systems-Based Practice

	Educational Goals	Educational Activities	Evaluation Tools
1.	Work with the service requesting the consultation to assure that care for the patient’s medical needs is properly coordinated with care being delivered by the primary service.	DPC, FR, DL	FE
2.	Knowing when to consult or refer a patient to a infectious disease	DPC, FR	FE
3.	Willingness and ability to help the requesting physician in a consultative or co-management capacity, according to the needs of the situation.	DPC, FR, DL	FE
4.	Learning by participation in ward rounds, teaching conferences and other educational activities.	DPC, FR, DL	FE
5.	Willingness and ability to teach medical students.	DPC, FR, DL	FE
6.	Consideration of the cost-effectiveness of diagnostic and treatment strategies.	DPC, FR, DL	FE

PG1 Detailed Objectives:			
Common Clinical Presentations – it is expected that the resident learns the differential diagnosis and the ability to perform a cost-effective work-up of these conditions.			
		Extensive understanding of full differential. Knowledge of the full w/u and ability to carry out a prioritized, cost effective w/u.	
	Cough/pneumonia		
	Headache, stiffneck		
	Dysuria		
	Vaginal discharge		
	Sore throat, painful swallowing		
	Penile discharge		
	Diarrhea		
	Painful eyes/red eye		
	Dental abscesses		
	Facial or ear pain/sinus pain		
	Cellulitis		

III. Procedure Skills	Perform	
Blood culture		
Genital cultures		
PG2 Detailed Objectives:		
Common Clinical Presentations – it is expected that the resident learns the differential diagnosis and the ability to perform a cost-effective work-up of these conditions.		
	Extensive understanding of full differential. Knowledge of the full w/u and ability to carry out a prioritized, cost effective w/u.	
Fever unknown origin		
Abdominal or pelvic pain		
Jaundice		
Skin abscesses		
Joint effusion		
Lymphadenopathy		
Physical Diagnosis – it is expected that the resident develops competency in these specific physical exam skills.		
Exanthem/enanthem		
III. Procedure Skills	Perform	
Skin testing placement		
I & D superficial abscesses		
Procedural Skills – it is expected that the resident develops competency in these specific procedures.		
	KOH	
	Wet mount	
Gram stain		
Acid fast stain		
Joint fluid		
Ordering and Understanding of Tests – it is expected that the resident learns the indications and a basic understanding of these tests; however, specific test interpretation would generally require the assistance of a sub-specialist.		
Serologic identification		
	Syphilis	
	Viral hepatitis	
	HIV (Ab)	
	Lyme	
	Histoplasmosis	
	Coccidioidomycosis	
	Cryptococcosis	
	Mononucleosis/EBV	
	CMV	
	C. difficile EIA/cytotoxin	
	Legionella	
	Influenza	

PG3 Detailed Objectives:			

Category	Subcategory	Subcategory	
Physical Diagnosis – it is expected that the resident develops competency in these specific physical exam skills.			
	Lumbar puncture		
	Bone marrow Bx		
Procedural Skills – it is expected that the resident develops competency in these specific procedures.			
	RUA examination		
	Cervical/vaginal/urethral/prostatic secretions		
	Skin test interpretation		
Ordering and Understanding of Tests – it is expected that the resident learns the indications and a basic understanding of these tests; however, specific test interpretation would generally require the assistance of a sub-specialist.			
	Culture requirements	Aerobic, anaerobic specimen types	
	Antibiotic sensitivity		
	PCR, DNA and direct antigen		
Clinical Conditions – it is expected that the resident be familiar with all of the conditions listed. These conditions are divided into 3 categories:			
A – these are conditions that the resident is expected to develop competence in the diagnosis and management of without the need for consultation.			
B – these are conditions that the resident is expected to develop a basic understanding of the diagnosis and management to enable him/her to co-manage with a subspecialty consultant.			
C – these are conditions that the resident is expected to recognize and formulate a differential diagnosis, but management would almost always be carried out by a sub-specialist.			
	Central nervous system	Brain abscess	C
		Meningitis	B
		Encephalitis	C
		Myelitis	C
	Endocarditis		
		Diagnostic studies & blood culture requirement	A
		Treatment prophylaxis	A
	Systemic inflammatory response syndrome, sepsis syndrome, sepsis		B
	Gastrointestinal		
		Dental abscesses	C
		Infectious diarrhea (bacterial, viral, parasitic)	A
		Travel-related diarrhea	A
		Biliary tract infection	B

		Helicobacter pylori		A
		Viral hepatitis		B
		Peritonitis		B
		Diverticulitis		A
		Oropharyngeal infection		
			Candidiasis	A
			Mucositis	B
	Genitourinary			
		Vaginitis		A
		Cervicitis		A
		PID		B
		Epididymitis		A
		Prostatitis (acute/chronic)		A
		Cystitis		A
		Urinary tract infection		A
			Catheter-associated UTI	A
			Long-term catheterizations	A
			Asymptomatic bacteriuria	A
		Pyelonephritis		A
	Sexually transmitted disease			
		Pelvic inflammatory disease		B
			Tubo/ovarian abscess	B
		Gonorrhea		A
		Syphilis		A
		Chlamydia		A
		Trichomonas		A
		Herpes simplex		A
		Genital warts		A
		Genital ulcers		A
		Arthropod infestation		
			Scabies	A
			Pediculosis pubis	A
	Respiratory			
		Upper respiratory tract infection		A
		Otitis externa/media		A
		Sinusitis		
			Acute/chronic	A
		Pharyngitis		A
		Bronchitis		A
		Empyema		A
		Pneumonias		
			Community acquired pneumonia	A
			Nosocomial pneumonia	A
			Fungal pneumonia	B
			Viral pneumonia	B
			Aspiration pneumonia	A

Tuberculosis				
		Pulmonary & extrapulmonary disease		B
		Atypical mycobacteria		B
Non-HIV viral disease				
		Respiratory and influenza		A
		Enteroviral		A
		Dermatologic		A
		Mononucleosis		A
		Hepatitis		A
		Herpes simplex and varicella-zoster infection		A
		Viral infections in the immunocompromised patient		B
Infection in the immunocompromised non-HIV patient				
		Solid organ recipients		B
		Bone marrow transplants		C
		Chronically immunosuppressed patients		C
Skin				
		Cellulitis		A
		Soft-tissue infections		A
		Dermatological manifestations of systemic infectious disorders		
			Mycotic	B
			Bacterial	A
			Viral	A
			Toxigenic	B
Rheumatologic/musculoskeletal				
		Osteomyelitis		A
		Septic arthritis		B
		Infection of prostheses, joints		B
Systemic mycoses				
		Aspergillosis		B
		Candidiasis		B
		Blastomycosis		B
		Coccidioidomycosis		B
		Cryptococcosis		B
		Histoplasmosis		B
Lyme disease				
		Diagnosis		A
		Management		A
Parasitic diseases				
		Malaria		B
		Toxoplasmosis		B
		Babesiosis		B
		Giardia		A
		Helminths		B
		Microsporidia		B
		Cryptosporidia, soprota		B
		Ameba		A
Emerging pathogens				
		Viruses		A

	Parvoviruses		
		Viral hepatitis	A
		Human papillomavirus	A
		Human herpes virus type 6	B
		Human herpes virus type 7	B
		Hantavirus infection	B
		Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy agents	C
		Human T-cell Lymphotropic Virus type I	B
		Virus type II	B
	Chlamydia pneumoniae (formerly TWAR)		
		Clinical manifestations, diagnosis, therapy	B
	Ehrlichia species		B
	Rochalimaea infections		
		Cat-scratch disease	B
		Bacillary angiomatosis and peliosis hepatis	B
	Bacteria		
		Group A streptococcus	A
		Haemophilus influenzae biogroup aegyptius	B
		Borrelia species	B
Eye infections			
	Conjunctivitis		A
	Keratitis		B
	Endophthalmitis		C
	Periocular infections		B
Immunizations			
	Childhood immunizations		A
	Adult immunizations		A
	Recommendations for vaccines		A
Infectious disease issues in occupational health			
	Rabies		B
	The Health Care Worker		A
Travel-related issues			
	Information resources		A
	Pre-travel counseling		A
	Risk assessment and education for travelers		A
	Preventive measures		A
	The returning traveler		A
Resistance to antibacterial agents			
	MRSA, MRSE		A
	Enterococcus, VRE		A

		Aerobic gram negative organisms		A
		Cost-effective approaches to outpatient antibiotic use		A
	Empiric antibiotic therapy for outpatient/inpatient bacterial infections			A
	Infections of implanted foreign bodies and devices			B
	HIV			
		Associated malignancies		C
			Differences between men and women	A
		Diarrhea		B
		Fever		B
		Headache		B
		Hepatitis		B
		Memory loss, dementia		B
		Oral disease		B
		Seizure		B
		Skin disorders		B
		Tuberculosis		B
		Visual disorders		B
		Weight loss		B
		Cytomegalovirus retinitis		
			Treatment	B
		Mycobacterium avium complex infection		B
		Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia		
			Uncomplicated	A
			With respiratory failure	B

Infectious Disease Additional Objectives:		
Diagnose babesiosis.		
Diagnose Giardia lamblia infection.		
Diagnose nonmenstrual toxic shock syndrome.		
Diagnose Plasmodium falciparum malaria.		
Diagnose the cause of malignant external otitis.		
Diagnose the cause of thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura–hemolytic uremic syndrome.		
Diagnose West Nile virus encephalitis.		
Follow isolation precautions to prevent transmission of infectious agents in health care settings.		
Give HIV-infected patients the appropriate immunizations.		
Manage a brain mass in a patient with HIV.		
Manage a Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction.**		
Manage asymptomatic bacteriuria.**		
Manage latent tuberculosis.		
Treat a cat bite.		
Treat acute bacterial rhinosinusitis.		
Treat an HIV-infected patient with cryptococcal meningitis.		
Treat cervicofacial actinomycosis.		

Treat Clostridium difficile-associated colitis.		
Treat ehrlichiosis.		
Treat group A streptococcal pharyngitis.		
Treat health care-associated pneumonia.		
Treat latent tuberculosis.		
Treat pyelonephritis.		
Treat septic arthritis.		
Treat Streptococcus pneumoniae meningitis.		
Treat Trichomonas vaginalis infection.		
Treat urethritis.		