<u>2011/12 Batch</u> Infection 2 - Year 3 Semester 2

Credits: 2 Revised on 16th July, 2015

Duration: 45 Hrs.

Topic/ concept	Objectives	Time	Teaching/ learning activity	Department
Clinical microbiology and				
parasitology				
The pathogenesis of infections at different body sites and principles of				
liagnosis, treatment and prevention				
2011-3/SBM-5/01				
1. As applied to urinary tract infections	 Be able to explain the pathogenesis of uncomplicated and complicated urinary tract infections explain the principle underlying microbiological diagnosis of UTI describe the methods of collection and transport of urine for culture outline principles of treatment and prevention of UTI 	1 h	Lecture	Microbiology
2011-3/SBM-5/02				
 As applied to skin and wound infections 	 Be able to describe the risk factors for infections of the skin describe the principles of classifying post operative wound infections describe the methods of collection and transport of samples for microbiological diagnosis outline principles of treatment and prevention 	½ h	Lecture	Microbiology
2011-3/SBM-5/03				
3. Scabies	 Be able to identify Sarcoptes scabiei mite outline the life cycle describe the pathological and clinical consequences of infection caused by this organism. 	½ h	Lecture	Parasitology
	 4) state the principles underlying the prevention and the control of scabies 5) name the drug(s) used in the treatment 		J. A Edmun	И
			Chairperson Curriculum Coordina Faculty of Medicine	-

Faculty of Medicine University of Peradeniya

2011-3/SBM-5/04				
4. Leishmaniasis	 Be able to name the parasite(s) causing human leishmaniasis in Sri Lanka name the group ,stating the genus, of the arthropods transmitting human leishmaniasis in Sri Lanka describe the breeding habitats of the vectors in Sri Lanka describe the pathological and clinical consequences relating to infection with this parasite in Sri Lanka outline the management of cutaneous leishmaniasis in Sri Lanka naming the antileishmania drugs currently used 	1 h	Lecture	Parasitology
2011-3/SBM-5/05				
 As applied to muscular skeletal infections 	 Be able to list infections of the muscular skeletal system explain the pathogenesis of osteomyelitis, septic arthritis and infections of muscles describe the methods of collection and transport of samples for microbiological diagnosis outline principles of treatment and prevention 	1 h	Lecture	Microbiology
2011-3/SBM-5/06				
6. As applied to respiratory system	 Be able to list the infections which occur in the respiratory tract and associated organs state the most likely organisms associated with infections at each site recall the source and virulent factors associated with respiratory tract infections describe the specimen (including mode of collection and transport) and diagnostic tests used to determine the aetiology of infections of the respiratory tract describe the principals of choosing antimicrobial therapy in treatment of respiratory tract infections 	1 h	Lecture	Microbiology
2011-3/SBM-5/07				
 As applied to cardio vascular system 	 Be able to state the risk factors for infective endocarditis describe the pathogenesis of infective endocarditis list the important pathogens and factors which contribute to these organisms causing infective endocarditis discuss how the pathogenesis of infective endocarditis contributes to the symptoms and signs of the disease and in selection of diagnostic 	1 h	Lecture J. A Ednmu	Microbiology
	tests		Chairperson	- ·
			Curriculum Coordina Faculty of Medicine	ting Committee

Faculty of Medicine University of Peradeniya

2011-3/SBM-5/08				
 As applied to gastro intestinal tract: Infective diarrheas (parasitic, viral and bacterial) and food poisoning 	 Be able to list the causes of infective diarrhea and food poisoning describe the pathogenesis of infective diarrheas describe the pathological and clinical consequences of infection. state the principles underlying the prevention and the control of parasitic diarrhoea. name the drugs used against these protozoa state the key methods of diagnosis of infective diarrhea and food poisoning outline key methods in prevention of diarrhea and food poisoning 	2 h	Lecture	Microbiology or Parasitology
2011-3/SBM-5/09				
9. Diarrhoeal diseases*	1) Objectives 1 – 7 of topic 7	1 h	SGD	Microbiology & Parasitology
2011-3/SBM-5/10			a ==	
10. Intestinal helminthiasis	 Be able to name the pathogenic intestinal nematodes found in humans in Sri Lanka describe the pathological and clinical consequences met with in infection caused by these nematodes in humans state the principles underlying the prevention and the control of intestinal helminthiasis name the antihelmintic drugs in common use and describe the mode of action of each list the intestinal helminthes that cause malnutrition & learning disabilities in SL describe the major mechanism responsible for malnutrition in each infection 	2 h	SGD	Parasitology
2011-3/SBM-5/11 11. As applied to the CNS	 Be able to list normal protective measures of CNS discuss the methods of invasion of CNS by pathogens and pathogenesis of CNS infections (meningitis, encephalitis, encephalopathies, prion disease and brain abscesses) describe different types of meningitis describe different types of encephalitis and encephalopathies 	1 h	Lecture J. A Edmun	Microbiology

2011-3/SBM-5/12				
 As applied to infections in pregnancy, foetus and neonate 	 Be able to list common infections in pregnancy , the foetus and the neonate describe factors which contribute to the risk of infection in these patient groups outline key features of diagnosis, treatment and prevention 	1/2 h	Lecture	Microbiology
2011-3/SBM-5/13				
13. Toxoplasma gondii	 Be able to outline the life cycle of <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> list the modes of transmission of infection describe the spectrum of clinical manifestations describe the laboratory diagnosis describe the principles of management outline the prevention & control of infection 	1/2 h	Lecture	Parasitology
2011-3/SBM-5/14				
 14. Molecular diagnosis of infective disease *(viral, bacterial, fungal and parasitic) 2011-3/SBM-5/15 	 Be able to describe the basis of molecular diagnosis state the role of molecular methods in diagnosis of infective disease 	1 h	Lecture	Microbiology or Parasitology
15. As applied to sepsis	Be able to	1 h	Lecture	Microbiology
	 defibe bacteraemia, septicaemia and septic syndrome describe laboratory diagnosis of bacteramia and septicaemia including collection, processing and reporting of appropriate specimen identify the sources of bacteramia and septicaemia describe the pathogenesis of septicaemia, septic syndrome discuss the pathogenesis of management of devise related infections, typhoid fever and brucellosis discuss the infectibe aetiologies, diagnosis and management of PUO 			Mcrobiology
2011-3/SBM-5/16				
 Case scenarios – typhoid, fever and rash, post operative fever 	1) discuss the case scenarios given using microbiological concepts	1 h	SGD	Microbiology
2011-3/SBM-5/17				
17. Role of the laboratory in diagnosis of infective diseases	Be able to 1) list the common investigations that aid the diagnosis of infective diseases 2) diseases	1 h	Lecture	Microbiology
	 discuss the concepts of Sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value and apply it to common tests 		J.A.Edu	Multi.

Chairperson Curriculum Coordinating Committee Faculty of Medicine University of Peradeniya

18. As applied to infections of the compromised host to include AIDS Be able to 1 h 19 do - 0 explain the transmission and pathogenesis of HIV infection and AIDS 1 h 19 do - 2 h 2 h S 11-3/SBM-5/19 2 h 2 h S 20. Emerging and re emrging infections in the immunocompetent and immunocompetent and immunocompromised patients 1 h 1 h 21. Jose All State All All State All State All State All State All Sta		
AIDS 2 h ADS 2 h S 19 do - 2 list the common opportunistic infections which occur in AIDS and the principles of diagnosis of these infections 2 h S 19 do - 3 describe the principles of diagnosis of these infections 3 describe the principles of prevention of HIV infection and the progression to AIDS 2 h S 11-3/SBM-5/19 5 5 5 5 1 h 1 h 20. Emerging and re emrging infections in the immunocompromised patients 8 8 belo to 1 h 1 h 10. State emerging & re-emerging infections which may be important in SL & worldwide 3 birefly describe the factors which pre-dispose to emergence & re-emerging of infections in immunocomptement & immuno compromised patients 4) recognize the current handicaps when dealing with the risks of these infections. 1 11-3/SBM-5/20 21. Malaria Be able to 1 1 h 21. Malaria Be able to 1 n ame the parasites causing human malaria indicating those present in Sri Lanka. 1 h 22. Epidemiology and control of malaria Be able to 1 name the anti malarial drugs in common use and describe the mode of action of each 2 h 23. Epidemiology and control of malaria 1) describe the preventive and control measures used in National Malaria Program in Sri La	Lecture	Microbiology
19 do - 2) list the common opportunistic infections which occur in AIDS and the principles of diagnosis of these infections 3) 3) describe the principles of grevention of HIV infection and the progression to AIDS 1 20. Emerging and re emrging infections in the immunocompetent and immunocompromised patients Be able to 1 20. Emerging and re emrging infections which may be important in SL & worldwide 3) briefly describe the factors which pre-dispose to emergence & reemergence of infections. 1 h 20. Infections in the immunocompromised patients 3) briefly describe the factors which pre-dispose to emergence & reemergence of infections. 1 h 21. Malaria Be able to 1 h 11-3/SBM-5/20 1 1 h 21. Malaria Be able to 1 h 10. name the parasites causing human malaria indicating those present in Sri Lanka. 2) describe the life cycle 1 h 21. Malaria Be able to 1 h 1 h 22. Epidemiology and control of malaria Be able to 1 h 2 h 23. describe the preventive and control measures used in National Malaria Program in Sri Lanka 2 h 2 h		
11-3/SBM-5/19 Image: Constraint of the principles of prevention of HIV infection and the progression to AIDS 20. Emerging and re emrging infections in the immunocompetent and immunocompromised patients Be able to 1 h 3) briefly describe the factors which pre-dispose to emergence & re-emerging infections. 1 h 1 3) briefly describe the factors which pre-dispose to emergence & re-emergence of infections in immunocompetent & immuno compromised patients 1 h 11-3/SBM-5/20 1 1 h 1 h 21. Malaria Be able to 1 h 1 h 22. Energing and control of malaria 1 h 1 h 1 h 3) briefly describe the factors which pre-dispose to emergence & re-emergence of infections in immunocompetent & immuno compromised patients 1 h 1 h 4) recognize the current handicaps when dealing with the risks of these infections. 1 h 1 h 11-3/SBM-5/20 1 1 h 1 h 21. Malaria Be able to 1 h 1 h 1 1 name the parasites causing human malaria indicating those present in Sri Lanka. 2 h 1 h 22. Epidemiology and control of malaria 1 h 1 h 2 h 1 23. briefly describe the preventive and control measures used in National Malaria Program i	Student seminar	Microbiology &
3) describe the principles of prevention of HIV infection and the progression to AIDS 11-3/SBM-5/19 20. Emerging and re emrging infections in the immunocomptenet and immunocomptenet and immunocomptenet and is the emerging & re-emerging infections which may be important in SL & worldwide 1 h 20. Emerging and re emrging infections in the emerging & re-emerging infections which may be important in SL & worldwide 1 h 20. Emerging infections in the emerging & re-emerging infections which may be important in SL & worldwide 1 briefly describe the factors which pre-dispose to emergence & re-emergence of infections in immunocomptent & immuno comptent & immuno comptent & immuno comptent & immuno comptent & immuno compromised patients 4) recognize the current handicaps when dealing with the risks of these infections. 1 h 11-3/SBM-5/20 20 21. Malaria Be able to 1 h 1) name the parasites causing human malaria indicating those present in Sri Lanka. 2 describe the pathological and clinical consequences of the erythrocytic cycle 4 h 30 describe the pathological and clinical consequences of the erythrocytic cycle 4 h 2 h 22. Epidemiology and control of malaria Be able to 1 h 2 h 23. describe the preventive and control measures used in National Malaria Program in Sri Lanka 2 h 2 h		Parasitology
11-3/SBM-5/19 1 20. Emerging and re emrging infections in the immunocomptenet and immunocomptenet and immunocomptenet and is the emerging & re-emerging infections which may be important in SL & worldwide 1 h 3) briefly describe the factors which pre-dispose to emergence & re-emergence of infections. 1 h 4) recognize the current handicaps when dealing with the risks of these infections. 1 h 11-3/SBM-5/20 21. Malaria Be able to 1) name the parasites causing human malaria indicating those present in Sri Lanka. 1 h 20. Epidemiology and control of malaria Be able to 1 h 11-3/SBM-5/21 2 h 1 h		
20. Emerging and re emrging infections in the immunocompetenet and immunocompromised patients Be able to 1 h 1) define emerging & re-emerging infections 1 h 2) list the emerging & re-emerging infections which may be important immunocompromised patients 1 b 2) list the emerging & re-emerging infections which may be important ims L & worldwide 1 b 3) briefly describe the factors which pre-dispose to emergence & re-emergence of infections in immunocompetent & immuno compromised patients 4) recognize the current handicaps when dealing with the risks of these infections. 5) briefly describe the preventive aspects of these infections. 5) briefly describe the preventive aspects of these infections. 11-3/SBM-5/20 21. Malaria Be able to 21. Malaria Be able to 1 h 1) ame the parasites causing human malaria indicating those present in Sri Lanka. 1 h 2) describe the life cycle 3 describe the pathological and clinical consequences of the erythrocytic cycle 1 h 22. Epidemiology and control of malaria Be able to 1 describe the preventive and control measures used in National Malaria Program in Sri Lanka 2 h 23. Malaria 2 describe the geographical distribution and seasonality of malaria in Sri Lanka 2 h		
infections in the immunocompromised patients 1) define emerging & re-emerging infections 2) list the emerging & re-emerging infections which may be important in SL & worldwide 3) birefly describe the factors which pre-dispose to emergence & re- emergence of infections in immunocompetent & immuno compromised patients 3) briefly describe the factors which pre-dispose to emergence & re- emergence of infections. 5) briefly describe the preventive aspects of these infections. 5) briefly describe the preventive aspects of these infections. 1 h 11-3/SBM-5/20 1 21. Malaria Be able to 1) name the parasites causing human malaria indicating those present in Sri Lanka. 1 h 2) describe the life cycle 3) describe the pathological and clinical consequences of the erythrocytic cycle 1 4) name the anti malarial drugs in common use and describe the mode of action of each 2 h 11-3/SBM-5/21 2 2 22. Epidemiology and control of malaria Be able to 2 h		
immunocompetenet and immunocompromised patients 2) list the emerging & re-emerging infections which may be important in SL & worldwide 3) briefly describe the factors which pre-dispose to emergence & re- emergence of infections in immunocompetent & immuno compromised patients 4) 4) recognize the current handicaps when dealing with the risks of these infections. 5) 5) briefly describe the preventive aspects of these infections. 1 11-3/SBM-5/20 1 21. Malaria Be able to 1 1) name the parasites causing human malaria indicating those present in Sri Lanka. 1 1 2) describe the life cycle 3) 3 2 3) describe the pathological and clinical consequences of the erythrocytic cycle 4) 2 4) name the anti malarial drugs in common use and describe the mode of action of each 2 1 11-3/SBM-5/21 2 2 1 22. Epidemiology and control of malaria Be able to 2 2 1) describe the preventive and control measures used in National Malaria Program in Sri Lanka 2 1	SGD	Microbiology &
immunocompromised patients in SL & worldwide 3) briefly describe the factors which pre-dispose to emergence & re- emergence of infections in immunocompetent & immuno compromised patients 4) recognize the current handicaps when dealing with the risks of these infections. 5) briefly describe the preventive aspects of these infections. 11-3/SBM-5/20 1 21. Malaria Be able to 1 1) name the parasites causing human malaria indicating those present in Sri Lanka. 2) describe the life cycle 3) describe the pathological and clinical consequences of the erythrocytic cycle 4) name the anti malarial drugs in common use and describe the mode of action of each 11-3/SBM-5/21 2 22. Epidemiology and control of malaria 2) describe the preventive and control measures used in National Malaria Program in Sri Lanka 2) describe the geographical distribution and seasonality of malaria in Sri Lanka		Parasitology
3) briefly describe the factors which pre-dispose to emergence & re- emergence of infections in immunocompetent & immuno compromised patients 4) 4) recognize the current handicaps when dealing with the risks of these infections. 5) 5) briefly describe the preventive aspects of these infections. 1 11-3/SBM-5/20 1 21. Malaria Be able to 1) name the parasites causing human malaria indicating those present in Sri Lanka. 1 2) describe the life cycle 3) 3) describe the pathological and clinical consequences of the erythrocytic cycle 1 4) name the anti malarial drugs in common use and describe the mode of action of each 2 11-3/SBM-5/21 2 1 22. Epidemiology and control of malaria Be able to 2 h 1) describe the preventive and control measures used in National Malaria Program in Sri Lanka 2 2) describe the geographical distribution and seasonality of malaria in Sri Lanka 2 h		
emergence of infections in immunocompetent & immuno compromised patients 4) ecognize the current handicaps when dealing with the risks of these infections. 5) briefly describe the preventive aspects of these infections. 1 11-3/SBM-5/20 1 21. Malaria Be able to 1) name the parasites causing human malaria indicating those present in Sri Lanka. 1 2) describe the life cycle 3) 3) describe the pathological and clinical consequences of the erythrocytic cycle 4) 4) name the anti malarial drugs in common use and describe the mode of action of each 2 11-3/SBM-5/21 2 22. Epidemiology and control of malaria Be able to 1) describe the preventive and control measures used in National Malaria Program in Sri Lanka 2) 2) describe the geographical distribution and seasonality of malaria in Sri Lanka 2)		
compromised patients 4) recognize the current handicaps when dealing with the risks of these infections. 5) briefly describe the preventive aspects of these infections. 5) briefly describe the preventive aspects of these infections. 11-3/SBM-5/20 1 21. Malaria Be able to 1) name the parasites causing human malaria indicating those present in Sri Lanka. 1 h 2) describe the life cycle 3) describe the pathological and clinical consequences of the erythrocytic cycle 4) name the anti malarial drugs in common use and describe the mode of action of each 1 11-3/SBM-5/21 2 22. Epidemiology and control of malaria Be able to 1) describe the preventive and control measures used in National Malaria Program in Sri Lanka 2 h		
4) recognize the current handicaps when dealing with the risks of these infections. 5) briefly describe the preventive aspects of these infections. 21. Malaria Be able to 1) name the parasites causing human malaria indicating those present in Sri Lanka. 2) describe the life cycle 3) describe the pathological and clinical consequences of the erythrocytic cycle 4) name the anti malarial drugs in common use and describe the mode of action of each 11-3/SBM-5/21 22. Epidemiology and control of malaria Be able to 1) describe the preventive and control measures used in National Malaria Program in Sri Lanka 2) describe the geographical distribution and seasonality of malaria in Sri Lanka		
infections. 5) briefly describe the preventive aspects of these infections. 11-3/SBM-5/20 Image: Comparison of the preventive aspects of these infections. 21. Malaria Be able to 1) name the parasites causing human malaria indicating those present in Sri Lanka. 1 h 2) describe the life cycle 3) describe the pathological and clinical consequences of the erythrocytic cycle 4) name the anti malarial drugs in common use and describe the mode of action of each Image: Comparison of the preventive and control measures used in National Malaria Program in Sri Lanka 22. Epidemiology and control of malaria Be able to 2 h 1) describe the preventive and control measures used in National Malaria Program in Sri Lanka 2 h		
11-3/SBM-5/20 Image: Constraint of the second s		
21. Malaria Be able to 1 h 1) name the parasites causing human malaria indicating those present in Sri Lanka. 1 h 2) describe the life cycle 3) describe the pathological and clinical consequences of the erythrocytic cycle 4) name the anti malarial drugs in common use and describe the mode of action of each 11-3/SBM-5/21 22. Epidemiology and control of malaria 1) describe the preventive and control measures used in National Malaria Program in Sri Lanka 2) describe the geographical distribution and seasonality of malaria in Sri Lanka		
1) name the parasites causing human malaria indicating those present in Sri Lanka. 1) 2) describe the life cycle 3) 3) describe the pathological and clinical consequences of the erythrocytic cycle 4) 4) name the anti malarial drugs in common use and describe the mode of action of each 1 11-3/SBM-5/21 2 22. Epidemiology and control of malaria Be able to 1) 2 h 1) describe the preventive and control measures used in National Malaria Program in Sri Lanka 2 h 2) describe the geographical distribution and seasonality of malaria in Sri Lanka 2 h		
Sri Lanka. 2) describe the life cycle 3) describe the pathological and clinical consequences of the erythrocytic cycle 4) name the anti malarial drugs in common use and describe the mode of action of each 11-3/SBM-5/21 Image: Common co	Lecture	Parasitology
2) describe the life cycle 3) describe the pathological and clinical consequences of the erythrocytic cycle 4) name the anti malarial drugs in common use and describe the mode of action of each 11-3/SBM-5/21 22. 22. Epidemiology and control of malaria Be able to 2 h 1) describe the preventive and control measures used in National Malaria Program in Sri Lanka 2) describe the geographical distribution and seasonality of malaria in Sri Lanka		
3) describe the pathological and clinical consequences of the erythrocytic cycle 4) name the anti malarial drugs in common use and describe the mode of action of each 11-3/SBM-5/21 22. Epidemiology and control of malaria Be able to 2 h 1) describe the preventive and control measures used in National Malaria Program in Sri Lanka 2 h 2 h		
erythrocytic cycle 4) name the anti malarial drugs in common use and describe the mode of action of each 11-3/SBM-5/21 22. Epidemiology and control of malaria 22. Epidemiology and control of malaria Be able to 2 h 1) describe the preventive and control measures used in National Malaria Program in Sri Lanka 2 h 2) describe the geographical distribution and seasonality of malaria in Sri Lanka 2)		
4) name the anti malarial drugs in common use and describe the mode of action of each 4) 11-3/SBM-5/21 22. Epidemiology and control of malaria Be able to 2 h 1) describe the preventive and control measures used in National Malaria Program in Sri Lanka 2 h 2 h 2) describe the geographical distribution and seasonality of malaria in Sri Lanka 2 h 2 h		
of action of each Image: science of action of each 11-3/SBM-5/21 Image: science of action of each 22. Epidemiology and control of malaria Be able to 2 h 1) describe the preventive and control measures used in National Malaria Program in Sri Lanka 2 h 2) describe the geographical distribution and seasonality of malaria in Sri Lanka 2)		
22. Epidemiology and control of malaria Be able to 2 h 1) describe the preventive and control measures used in National Malaria Program in Sri Lanka 2 h 2) describe the geographical distribution and seasonality of malaria in Sri Lanka 2 h		
22. Epidemiology and control of malaria Be able to 2 h 1) describe the preventive and control measures used in National Malaria Program in Sri Lanka 2 h 2) describe the geographical distribution and seasonality of malaria in Sri Lanka 2 h		
 malaria 1) describe the preventive and control measures used in National Malaria Program in Sri Lanka 2) describe the geographical distribution and seasonality of malaria in Sri Lanka 	Lecture	Parasitology
 describe the geographical distribution and seasonality of malaria in Sri Lanka 		
Sri Lanka		
		1
3) explain the basis underlying this distribution	D. A. Edur	mun
	D'N ZOUU	
	Chairperson	1
		ordinating Committee

Faculty of Medicine University of Peradeniya

2011-3/SBM-5/22				
23. Zoonotic diseases in Sri Lanka	 Be able to define zoonoses & list the zoonotic diseases reported in SL causative agent, mode(s) of transmission, diagnosis, prevention & control of common zoonotic diseases commonly found in SL factors influencing incidence & prevalence of zoonotic infections principles of surveillance, prevention, control and elimination of zoonotic infections 	1 h	SGD	Microbiology & Parasitology
2011-3/SBM-5/23				
24. Brancroftian filariasis	 Be able to name the filarial parasites of humans indicating which are found in SL describe the geographical distribution of Bancroftian filariasis in Sri Lanka outline the LC of <i>W.bancrofti</i> indicating the infective, pathogenic & diagnostic stages. describe the phenomenon of 'periodicity of microfilaria' describe the pathogenesis & clinical features of Bancroftian filariasis describe the laboratory methods of diagnosis of lymphatic filariaisis name the antifilarial drug(s) used in Sri Lanka and describe the mode of action of each state the principles underlying the prevention and the control of Bancroftian filariasis describe the preventive and control measures used in the National Filariasis Control Programme in Sri Lanka 	1 h	Lecture	Parasitology
2011-3/8BM-5/24			-	
25. Collection and transport of specimen for common microbiological investigations	1) discuss the principals of collection and trans port of specimen for common microbiological investigations	1/2 h 1/2	Lecture Lecture	Microbiology Parasitology
26.	Be able to 1) collect proper samples for 2) arrange for proper transport 3) interpret Common microbiological tests	1 h	SGD	Microbiology and Parasitology
2011-3/SBM-5/25				
27. MCQ session		1 h	SGD	Microbiology & Parasitology
2011-3/SBM-5/26	Xnen M	1.1.	CCD	Missiste 9
28. SAQ session	J. A Edmun	1 h	SGD	Microbiology & Parasitology