

III. Rotation Design

The majority of the Infectious Disease rotation occurs in the hospital setting as a consulting service. A portion of

- c. Clinical Skills - the student should demonstrate the following problem solving skills:
 - 1. Assesses vital signs & triage patient according to degree of illness
 - 2. Perform good auscultatory, palpatory & visual skills
 - 3. Perform a thorough physical exam pertinent to the rotation

- d. Osteopathic Manipulative Medicine - the student should demonstrate the following skills in regards to osteopathic manipulative medicine:
 - 1. Apply osteopathic manipulative medicine successfully when appropriate
 - 2. Perform and document a thorough musculoskeletal exam
 - 3. Utilize palpatory skills to accurately discern physical changes that occur with various clinical disorders
 - 4. Apply osteopathic manipulative treatments successfully

- e. Medical Knowledge – the student should demonstrate the following in regards to medical knowledge:
 - 1. Identify & correlate anatomy, pathology and pathophysiology related to most disease processes
 - 2. Demonstrate characteristics of a self-motivated learner including demonstrating interest and enthusiasm about patient cases and research of the literature
 - 3. Are thorough & knowledgeable in researching evi() 2 (18 (e409 502.9361 cm BT 45 0 0 4502.93 (y Tf (!6 () 8ncm E

- i. Describe appropriate screening techniques and risk factors for acquiring HIV
- ii. Describe immunization recommendations for HIV-infected patients
- iii. Describe recommendations for HIV treatment and pregnancy
- iv. Understand metabolic complications from long-term antiretroviral therapy
- v. Discuss prophylaxis of opportunistic infections in HIV-infected patients

Pneumocystis jirovecii

Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Toxoplasmosis gondii

Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare

f. Skin and soft tissue infections

1. Reading assignment: IDSA guidelines on diabetic foot ulcers and Cecil's essentials, Ch 101, pg 969 -974
2. Objectives

- i. Discuss the risk factors and diagnosis criteria (including use of imaging) for diabetic foot ulcers
- ii. Describe common microbiology and empiric treatment for diabetic foot infections
- iii. Discuss diagnosis and microbiology of common skin infections:

Erysipelas

Cellulitis

Necrotizing fasciitis

Varicella-zoster

Herpes simplex

Folliculitis

ii. Discuss key therapies in treating sepsis including:

Fluid resuscitation

Cultures prior to initiating antibiotics if does not delay therapy

Remove foreign devices as able

Begin broad-