

## **August 21, 2018 AHD Objectives**

### **Infections in Transplant Patients:**

1. Understand why infection diagnoses are more difficult in solid organ transplant (SOT) patients than normal hosts. Describe some reasons why prevention of infection is preferable to treatment of infection.
2. Define donor-derived infection, activation of latent infection in transplant recipients, and recipient-derived infections and give examples of each.
3. Make a table and describe the timeline of post-transplant infections. Specifically know the infections most commonly seen in the first month after transplant, 1-6 months after transplant, and > 6 months after transplant.

### **Tuberculosis:**

1. Make a table comparing and contrasting latent TB infection, active TB infection, and extra-pulmonary TB infection based on symptoms, radiographic findings, and diagnostic testing.
2. Define multi-drug resistant TB (MDR) and extensively drug resistant TB (XDR-TB). Understand where MDR is most prevalent in the world and know what percent of TB cases in the US are due to MDR disease.
3. List six socio-demographic risk factors for TB infection.
4. Describe the diagnostic tests for TB disease: TST, IF- $\gamma$  release assay, sputum culture and sputum molecular testing. Know the indications, sensitivities, and specificities of each of these tests.

### **Diabetic Foot Infections:**

1. Describe the lifetime risk of a diabetic patient developing a foot ulcer, and the risk factors for its development.
2. Describe the classification of diabetic foot infection as mild, moderate, and severe.
3. Why should a culture of a superficial wound with a swab be discouraged in the diagnosis of a diabetic foot infection? What is the appropriate culture technique?
4. Describe the patient in whom a diagnosis of osteomyelitis should be suspected, and the appropriate diagnostic tests that should be done to determine if osteomyelitis is present.