

Urinary Tract Infections

Learning Objectives

1. In the context of a urinalysis with culture and susceptibility testing, assess whether antimicrobials are necessary.
2. Develop empiric antimicrobial treatment regimens for acute uncomplicated and complicated urinary tract infections (UTIs) (both cystitis and pyelonephritis).
3. Assess a patient's response to therapy and develop a corresponding therapeutic plan.
4. Develop antimicrobial treatment regimens for UTIs in response to specific culture and susceptibility testing.
5. Develop appropriate prevention recommendations, including antimicrobial prophylaxis regimens, when appropriate, for UTIs.

Sexually Transmitted Infections

Learning Objectives

1. Evaluate behavioral and lifestyle risk factors for sexually transmitted infections (STIs).
2. Apply an understanding of common presentation to identify, assess, and recommend clinical management and/or follow-up for the patient with STIs commonly encountered in the United States.
3. Evaluate the evidence and resources available for use in the prevention, detection, and management of STIs.
4. Design a practice model for successful education and preventing of STIs, including the impact on HIV transmission.

Community-Acquired Pneumonia

Learning Objectives

1. Distinguish the most common community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) pathogens and the risk factors for drug resistance among these pathogens.
2. Apply the results of a validated prognostic scoring system to determine the severity of disease, and select the appropriate site of care for a patient with CAP.
3. Design an appropriate antimicrobial treatment regimen for a patient with CAP.
4. Detect risk factors for the development of CAP.
5. Design a treatment and monitoring plan that increases the likelihood of optimal outcomes for a patient with CAP.

***C. difficile*/Infectious Gastroenteritis/ Travel Medicine Prophylaxis**

Learning Objectives

1. Demonstrate an understanding of the epidemiology, risk factors, pathophysiology, and clinical presentation of *C. difficile* infection (CDI).
2. Applying the diagnostic tests available for *C. difficile* identification, develop a comprehensive treatment plan for a patient with new or recurrent CDI.
3. Design a comprehensive management plan for patients with acute bacterial gastroenteritis.
4. Design a treatment plan for patients with acute viral or protozoal gastroenteritis.
5. Construct pre-travel counseling and recommendations for disease prevention, including traveler's diarrhea prevention and treatment, for a potential traveler.
6. Design a malaria chemoprophylaxis regimen for a potential traveler.