



### **Health Care-Associated Pneumonia**

1. Define health care–associated pneumonia (HCAP).
2. Assess patient-specific risk factors for the development of HCAP.
3. Critique primary literature to determine clinical applicability.
4. Given a patient case, devise a treatment plan.

### **Surgical Site Infections**

1. Given a case, assess the patient’s risk of developing SSIs.
2. Formulate recommendations for dosing of antibiotics based on pharmacokinetic variables.
3. Employ the Six Sigma approach to process improvement.

### **Gastrointestinal Infections**

1. Identify microorganisms from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2013 threat list that cause gastrointestinal infection.
2. Develop a treatment plan for a patient with infectious diarrhea.
3. Formulate a strategy to determine which patients are at high risk of developing recurrent *Clostridium difficile* infection.

### **Antimicrobial Stewardship: Strategies to Optimize Efficacy and Minimize Cost**

1. Identify actions described by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to prevent antimicrobial resistance.
2. Choose an antimicrobial stewardship strategy for a given type of hospital or health system.
3. Analyze the cost-benefit of using new technology as an antimicrobial stewardship tool.
4. Plan a stewardship initiative based on antibiogram trends.