



CME Sponsors: American Medical Seminars, Inc.
Activity Title: Infectious Diseases in the Adult Patient: A Primary Care Update
Activity Dates: December 24, 26-28, 2018
Presenting Faculty: Donald Kaye, M.D., M.A.C.P.; Elaine T. Kaye, M.D.; Keith S. Kaye, M.D., M.P.H.;
Kenneth Kaye, M.D., F.A.C.P.; and Jerry Zuckerman, M.D.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Following this course, the participant should be able to recognize the epidemiology and classify commonly presenting infectious diseases; identify the clinical manifestations, pathogenesis and methods of diagnosing the presenting diseases; and apply the current recommendations of pharmacologic management, referral or follow-up and prevention. This activity is expected to result in improved competence in making appropriate diagnosis and providing effective treatment and referral or follow-up care with the overall goal of improving patient outcomes.

The emphasis will be on aligning physician behavior with current guidelines and evidence-based medicine, as indicated within each topic's specific objectives. This course was designed to cover the spectrum of Infectious Diseases essential to all practicing physicians in FM, IM, and EM.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Day 1

Herpesvirus Infections.

Upon completion of this session, using the recommendations and evidence-based guidelines of ACIP and AAP, the participant should be able to: ^{EBM, GL, COMP}

1. Relate the clinically pertinent aspects of herpesvirus infections.
2. Diagnose the syndromes, clinical complications and attributes of recurrent disease.
3. Use anti-virals where appropriate in management of herpes virus infections.

Viruses to be covered include:

- a. Herpes simplex virus;
- b. Epstein-Barr virus;
- c. Cytomegalovirus;
- d. Varicella-zoster virus;
- e. HHV6.

Common Skin and Nail Infections.

Upon completion of this session, using recommendations, statements, and guidelines from the CDC and BAD, the participant should be able to: ^{GL, COMP}

1. Diagnose and treat a variety of common cutaneous infections as follows:
 - a. Bacterial infections;
 - b. Fungal infections;
 - c. Viral infections;
 - d. Nail infections and other nail abnormalities;
 - e. Parasitic infestations.

Fever of Unknown Origin in Adults for the Primary Care Physician.

Upon completion of this session, using the best evidence-based information available in the literature, the participant should be able to: ^{EBM, COMP}

1. Relate the differential diagnosis of FUO.
2. Order an appropriate laboratory evaluation for the workup.
3. Evaluate and relate the likely prognosis.
4. Order a consultation when appropriate.

Update on Infective Diarrhea.

Using IDSA, HICPAC, CDC, FDA, and WHO evidence-based guidelines and recommendations, upon completion of this session, the participant should be able to: ^{EBM, GL, COMP}

1. Differentiate the presentation of toxigenic and invasive diarrhea.
2. Relate food-borne pathogens to illness.
3. Evaluate when to use fecal WBC, stool cultures or molecular testing and stool O&P examinations.
4. Prescribe antibiotic therapy for various diarrheal illnesses when appropriate.

Endocarditis and Orthopedic Device Infection Prophylaxis Guidelines: What the PCP Needs to Know.

Upon completion of this session, using evidence-based guidelines from the AHA, ADA, AAOS and AUA, the participant should be able to: ^{EBM, GL, COMP}

1. Apply current recommendations for antibiotic prophylaxis of endocarditis and prosthetic joints.
2. Illustrate data supporting prophylaxis.
3. Determine appropriate patients for prophylaxis.
4. Use proper administration of prophylactic antibiotics, including prophylaxis in the allergic patient.

Day 2

Update on Antimicrobial Resistance.

Upon completion of this session, using IDSA and SHEA evidence-based guidelines and CDC and WHO surveys, the participant should be able to: ^{EBM, GL, COMP}

1. Interpret the pattern of emergence of resistance of certain infecting bacteria.
2. Analyze the epidemiology that may indicate potential resistance among the organisms discussed, such as:
 - a. Pneumococci;
 - b. Enterococci;
 - c. Gram negative bacilli.
3. Use current therapeutic regimens while considering resistance.



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HIV Primer for the Primary Care Physician.

Using recommendations and evidence-based guidelines from IDSA, HIVMA, USPHS, CDC and ACP, upon completion of this session, the participant should be able to: ^{EBM, GL, COMP}

1. Relate the latest epidemiology of HIV infection.
2. Interpret recommendations for HIV screening.
3. Interpret diagnostic tests (e.g. viral load, CD4 count) and apply them to HIV management.
4. Illustrate the principles of antiretroviral treatment.

Update on Urinary Tract Infection.

Upon completion of this session, using evidence-based guidelines of the IDSA, AUA and EBM publications, the participant should be able to: ^{EBM, GL, COMP}

1. Relate the epidemiology of UTIs.
2. Illustrate the attributes of lower tract and upper tract infections and reinfections and relapses.
3. Diagnose chronic bacterial prostatitis.
4. Use antimicrobial therapy, to include short course therapy.
5. Select approaches to prevention.

Community Acquired Pneumonia.

Upon completion of this session, the participant should be able to use the evidence-based guidelines of the IDSA and ATS to: ^{EBM, GL, COMP}

1. Interpret the likely microbial causes of community acquired pneumonia based upon the severity of illness.
2. Specify strategies utilized to triage patients to appropriate level of care.
3. Prescribe recommended regimens to treat community acquired pneumonia.

Hepatitis.

Upon completion of this session, using evidence-based guidelines and consensus statements from NIH, CDC, AGA, ACIP, AAP and Association for the Study of Liver Disease, the participant should be able to: ^{EBM, GL, COMP}

1. Interpret the pathogenesis and clinical manifestations of hepatitis A, B, C, D or E.
2. Relate differences in complications.
3. Interpret diagnostic testing of the hepatitis viruses.

Day 3**Update on C-difficile Infection (CDI).**

Upon completion of this session, according to SHEA, IDSA, CDC and HICPAC evidence-based guidelines and WHO recommendations, the participant should be able to: ^{EBM, GL, COMP}

1. Relate the etiology and pathogenesis of CDI.
2. Diagnose the infection.
3. Treat or otherwise manage CDI.
4. Apply measures to prevent CDI.

Newer Antibacterial Agents.

Upon completion of this session, using FDA publications and approvals as well as IDSA and SHEA evidence-based guidelines, the participant should be able to: ^{EBM, GL, COMP}

1. Relate the antibacterial spectrum of activity and indications for use.
2. Employ knowledge of the pharmacology of the agents.
3. Appropriately prescribe the agents.
4. Assess side effects, adverse reactions and drug interactions.

Tuberculosis.

Using evidence-based guidelines and recommendations from ATS, IDSA, CDC, and WHO, upon completion of this session, the participant should be able to: ^{EBM, GL, COMP}

1. Assess the groups at risk for developing active tuberculosis.
2. Relate the principles of antituberculous therapy.
3. Interpret results of testing for latent TB infection.
4. Treat latent TB infection.

Cellulitis, Necrotizing Fasciitis and the Diabetic Foot Ulcers.

Upon completion of this session, using the evidence-based guidelines from the IDSA, the participant should be able to: ^{EBM, GL, COMP}

1. Diagnose typical and atypical manifestations.
2. Evaluate the pathogenesis.
3. Apply the principles of medical and surgical treatment.
4. Assess the prognosis.

Helicobacter pylori Infection.

Upon completion of this session, using position statements from the AGA and evidence-based guidelines from ACOG, the participant should be able to: ^{EBM, GL, COMP}

1. Interpret the clinical manifestations of *H. pylori* infection.
2. Use the methods for testing for *H. pylori* infection.
3. Treat *H. pylori* infection.



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Day 4

Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA).

Using the evidence-based guidelines from the CDC, IDSA and SHEA, upon completion of this session, the participant should be able to: ^{EBM, GL, COMP}

1. Evaluate the epidemiology of MRSA.
2. Diagnose the important infections caused by MRSA.
3. Analyze the risk factors and outcomes associated with MRSA control.
4. Appropriately treat MRSA infections.

Adult Immunizations, Part I.

Upon completion of this session, the participant should be able to employ the IDSA, ACIP, CDC, and ACP evidence-based guidelines and recommendations to: ^{EBM, GL, COMP}

1. Prescribe vaccines according to the adult immunization schedule.
2. Use proper timing and spacing of immunobiologics.
3. Appropriately prescribe vaccines for the following vaccine preventable diseases: Influenza, Pneumococcus and Pertussis.

Meningitis and Meningoencephalitis.

Upon completion of this session, the participant should be able to use the evidence-based guidelines of the IDSA and the CDC to: ^{EBM, GL, COMP}

1. Evaluate the epidemiology of meningitis and the different types of meningitis.
2. Interpret clinical signs and symptoms of different types of meningitis.
3. Apply the indications for lumbar puncture (LP) and interpret LP results.
4. Evaluate treatment options and the need for hospitalization and public health notification.

Adult Immunizations, Part II.

Upon completion of this session, using IDSA, ACIP, CDC and ACP evidence-based guidelines and recommendations, the participant should be able to: ^{EBM, GL, COMP}

1. Prescribe appropriate vaccines for the following vaccine preventable diseases:
 - a. Hepatitis A;
 - b. Hepatitis B;
 - c. Varicella-Zoster;
 - d. Meningococcus;
 - e. Human Papilloma Virus.

Advice for the International Traveler.

Upon completion of this session, using recommendations from the CDC and evidence-based guidelines from IDSA, the participant should be able to: ^{EBM, GL, COMP}

1. Recommend the general preventive measures including what not to eat and drink.
2. Order the needed immunizations.
3. Prescribe for the prevention of malaria, diarrhea and other illnesses of travelers.
4. Prescribe for the management of diarrhea of travelers.