Learning Objectives

BONE AND JOINT INFECTIONS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Evaluate the microbiologic features of osteomyelitis, septic arthritis, and prosthetic joint infections.
2. Given a patient's clinical features, distinguish between osteomyelitis and a soft tissue infection.
3. Given a patient's clinical symptoms, physical examination, microbiology, and imaging studies, design a therapeutic regimen and monitoring plan for bone and joint infections.
4. Develop a treatment plan for chronic suppressive therapy used for bone and joint infections.
5. Evaluate therapeutic regimens for bone and joint infection for potential adverse effects, and modify treatment and monitoring plans accordingly.

INTRA-ABDOMINAL INFECTIONS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Classify patient intra-abdominal infections by etiology and severity.
2. Design an appropriate plan for supportive care of the hospitalized patient with intra-abdominal infection.
3. Develop an appropriate empiric antimicrobial regimen for the patient with intra-abdominal infection.
4. Analyze the impact of peritoneal pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics on antimicrobial selection and dosing.
5. Justify the use of empiric antifungal therapy in the patient with intra-abdominal infection.
6. Assess the need for directed therapy active against enterococci in the patient with intra-abdominal infection.
7. Evaluate microbiologic reports to guide changes in empiric antimicrobial therapy.
8. Evaluate the role of antimicrobial stewardship in an institutional approach to therapy in patients with intra-abdominal infection.

C. DIFFICILE INFECTION

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Classify risk factors for *Clostridium difficile* infection (CDI) on the basis of epidemiologic definitions and risk factors.
2. Stratify CDIs on the basis of presenting severity of infection.
3. Design a nonpharmacologic treatment plan for a patient with CDI.
4. Design a pharmacologic treatment plan for a patient with new or recurrent CDI.

INFLUENZA

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Evaluate the current and emerging risks of various strains of influenza.
2. Presented with a specific scenario, determine the best means by which to make a diagnosis of influenza, and appropriately interpret influenza test results.
3. Determine whether antiviral therapy is indicated for an individual with confirmed or suspected influenza infection, and devise an appropriate treatment regimen.
4. For an individual with a history of exposure to influenza, determine whether antiviral chemoprophylaxis is warranted and devise an appropriate treatment regimen.
5. Given an individual's vaccination history and information about circulating influenza strains, formulate an immunization plan.