



UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO-BICOCCA

## SYLLABUS DEL CORSO

### Infectious Diseases

1920-3-H4102D021

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#### Aims

To use the knowledge of Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry and others basic disciplines in dealing with organ and/or apparatus pathologies.

To be able to critically evaluate the commonly used diagnostic methods in medical practice.

To recognize the signs and symptoms of major diseases, to understand the results of laboratory and instrumental tests.

To know the pathogenesis and prognosis of the handled diseases.

#### Contents

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Etiology of major infectious diseases (bacterial, viral, fungal) and related clinical and laboratory typical signs for diagnosis and therapy.

## Detailed program

### INFECTIVE DISEASES 1

- Sepsis and septic shock
- Nervous system infections
  - Meningitis (Etiology, Pathogenesis, Clinical manifestations, Diagnosis, Differential Diagnosis, N. meningitidis, S. pneumoniae, H. influenzae, L. monocytogenes)
  - Encephalitis and encephalo-myelitis (Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, herpes viruses, enterovirus, Tuscany Virus, West Nile Virus, Tick borne encephalitis virus)
  - Rabies
  - Nervous system mediated by bacterial toxins (tetanus, botulinum)
  - Brain abscess and subdural empyema
- Respiratory system infections
  - Diphtheria
  - pharyngitis / tonsillitis
  - Epiglottitis / laryngitis / tracheitis
  - Bronchitis
  - Viral pneumonia
  - Bacterial pneumonia
  - Flu
  - Tuberculosis
- Infections of the cardiovascular system
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - Myocarditis and infectious pericarditis (clinical manifestations and complications, principles of diagnosis)
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  - Typhoid fever
  - Food poisoning (staphylococcal, botulism, C. perfringens, V. parahaemolyticus, B. cereus)
  - Viral gastroenteritis (Norwalk, Rotavirus, other viruses involved)
  - Bacterial gastroenteritis (minor salmonellosis, cholera, E.coli, Shigella, Campylobacter, Listeria, C. difficile)
  - Diarrhea due to protozoa (giardiasis, amoebiasis, cryptosporidiosis)
  - Diarrhea due to helminths (tapeworm, oxyuriasis, ascariasis)

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- Malaria (Epidemiology, life cycle, pathogenesis, typical and atypical presentation, complications and prognosis, diagnosis, differential diagnosis between plasmodia)
  - Schistosomiasis (Lifecycle, Clinic: acute form, chronic forms, Diagnosis)
  - Tropical Arbovirosis (Yellow Fever, Dengue, Chikungunya, West Nile Virus)

- Infections of the tegumentary system and skeletal muscle:

- Cellulitis
- Erysipelas
- Gas gangrene
- Necrotizing fasciitis
- Primitive and prosthetic septic arthritis
- Primitive and prosthetic osteomyelitis
- Spondylodiscitis

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  - Epidemiology
  - HIV Replication cycle
  - Natural history of infection
  - Immunopathogenesis
  - Main opportunisms, by apparatus
  - Diagnosis of acute and chronic infection

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- Cystitis
  - Pyelonephritis
  - Syphilis
  - Gonorrhea
  - Chlamydia and pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)
  - Trichomonas
  - Gardrenella
  - Lymphogranuloma venereum
  - H. ducreyi

- Diseases of the reticuloendothelial system

- Mononucleosis
- CMV
- Brucellosis
- Visceral leishmaniasis
- Lyme disease
- Toxoplasmosis
- Rickettsioses
- Q fever

## **Prerequisites**

See "Patologia medico-chirurgica 3"

## **Teaching form**

See "Patologia medico-chirurgica 3"

## **Textbook and teaching resource**

See "Patologia medico-chirurgica 3"

## **Semester**

second term

## **Assessment method**

See "Patologia medico-chirurgica 3"

## **Office hours**

contact by e-mail

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