

SYLLABUS BIOL 2900 SECTION "D"

Spring, 2012

Course: Microbiology in Health and Disease

CRN: 21373

Instructor: Prafull C. Shah

Office Hours: Before or after Class or by appointment

Semester Begins on January 9, 2012 and ends on April 30, 2012

21373	BIOL	2900	D	4.00	Microbiology in Health/Disease	Main Campus		
LECTURE					WED - THURS	05:30 pm - 06:45 pm	BC 2022	LECTURE
LAB					WED - THURS	06:55 pm - 08:20 pm	BC 2068	LAB

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

With a focus on healthcare majors, the objectives of this course are:

- (a) To introduce students to microbiology and the vital role microorganisms play in the well-being of higher forms of life, as well as in causing diseases, mostly as opportunists,
- (b) To learn various groups of microorganisms and what makes them infectious,
- (c) To learn most common infections caused by microorganisms, and
- (d) To learn the preventive and curative measures against common infections.

SPECIAL NOTES TO STUDENTS:

1. In order to respect the privacy of each student, exam scores and grades will not be posted, given out by telephone, or sent to students by email.
2. Students are advised to consult the VSU Student Handbook, Undergraduate Catalog, Semester Calendar, Schedule of Classes, & Registration Guide for information about VSU policies and procedures regarding registration, drop/add, and withdrawal. Students are not permitted to withdraw after midterm except in cases of hardship.

3. Students requesting classroom accommodations or modifications because of a documented disability should contact the Access Office for Students with Disabilities, 1115 Nevins Hall.
4. Cell phones are to be turned off during classes and examinations.
5. Students are responsible for reading and following the Biology Department policy on plagiarism.
- 6. Since important concepts are explained in the classroom, missing classes may seriously impact grades.**
7. Make-up examination or quiz will not be offered, except under verifiable exceptional and unavoidable circumstance. If offered, it will be at the discretion of the Instructor, and will not carry full earned points.
8. Changes to this syllabus may be made during the Semester.

GRADES:

- (1) There will be periodic quizzes, a mid-term examination and a final examination. Quizzes and exams typically consist of multiple choice, matching, fill-in blanks type of questions, including some open book. However, students may be challenged with questions that may require creative thinking and true understanding of concepts in order to answer them correctly.
- (2) In addition, there may be special assignments and projects which will be announced in the class.
- (3) Vocabulary, spelling and pronunciation of medical terms may be important parts of assignments, quizzes and examinations.
- (4) Lab. portion of testing will be merged with lectures.
- (5) Periodic quizzes, special projects, routine Q&A, and presentations will be worth a total of 250 points.
- (6) Mid-term examination will be worth 150 points.
- (7) Final examination will be worth 200 points.
- (8) Between quizzes, mid-term, final examination, special projects and presentations, each student can earn a maximum of 600 points.

GRADING SCALE:

Grade A = 90 -100% or between 540 and 600 points
Grade B = 80 - 89% or between 480 and 539 points
Grade C = 70 – 79% or between 420 and 479 points
Grade D = 60 – 69% or between 360 and 419 points
Grade F = Less than 60% or 359 or less points

Week 1 (JAN 11 - 12)	
Subject(s)	Learning Objectives
General course information Introduction to Microbial World Introduction to Microscopy Personal and patient safety in healthcare environment Safety in microbiology laboratory	History of Microbiology, role of microbes in nature, well-being of other living things, science, health and diseases. Introduction to Microbiology Laboratory Safety, hand hygiene Proper handling and use of microscope
Week 2 (JAN 18 – 19)	
The Molecules of Life Microscopy and Cell Structure Use of Microscope, Practice of focusing on human blood components Practice of using oil immersion lens	Characteristics of prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells Principles of microscopy, use of microscopes Distinction of various groups of bacteria
Week 3 (JAN 25 – 26)	
FIRST QUIZ Microbial Metabolism, Physiology and Genetics Examination of microscopic life in pond water - Protozoa, Algae, Cyanobacteria Culture of normal environmental and body flora	How microbes live and multiply Study of higher forms of microbial life What grows where?
Week 4 (FEB 1 – 2)	
Host Defense Mechanisms – Role of normal flora and physical barriers to infections Natural and Acquired Immunity Study of growth acquired from environmental and body flora Colony characteristics and simple stain of recovered bacteria	How physical make-up of human body defend against infections What are natural, acquired and artificial means of combating infections Are our counters, keyboards, drains, toilet seats, door handles AND our mouths, skin and noses STERILE? What do they grow?
Week 5 (FEB 8 – 9)	
SECOND QUIZ Infectious Disease Process – How Microbes survive host defenses and cause infection Importance of Gram Stain Gram Stain of bacteria recovered from previous exercise	Organism mutation, virulence, drug resistance, avoidance of phagocytosis Gram Stain as an important diagnostic tool

Week 6 (FEB 15 – 16)	
Control of Microbial Growth – Disinfection and Sterilization Demonstration of Steam sterilization and Sterility Check Gram Stain of common pathogenic bacteria	Levels of sanitization, disinfection, and sterilization under various situations
Week 7 (FEB 22 – 23)	
Diagnosis of Infectious Diseases in clinical Laboratory - Methods for the direct and indirect, rapid and slow techniques employed in a clinical Microbiology laboratory Demonstration of rapid diagnostic techniques used in a POC or ED laboratory	What is available at the disposal of clinicians to diagnose infectious diseases?
Week 8 (FEB 29 – MAR 1)	
MID-TERM EXAMINATION Introduction to Antimicrobial Agents Aerobic Gram Positive Cocci and their clinical significance Differentiation of Gram Positive Cocci in a laboratory	Treatment of microbial infections Introduction to Staphylococci, and their impact on humans
Week 9 (MAR 7 – 8)	
Continuation of Antimicrobial Agents Continuation of Aerobic Gram Positive Cocci Differentiation of Gram Positive Cocci in a laboratory	Treatment of microbial infections
Week 10 (MAR 14 – 15 SPRING BREAK – NO CLASSES)	
Week 11 (MAR 21 – 22)	
Antimicrobial Susceptibility testing – Principles, procedures, and results Clinically significant aerobic Enteric Gram Negative bacteria – Escherichia, Salmonella, Shigella	How antimicrobial treatment parameters are determined Introduction to Enterobacteriaceae, and their impact on humans

Week 12 (MAR 28 – 29)

THIRD QUIZ

Antimicrobial Susceptibility Results – Their Interpretation and Applicability to patient care
Clinically significant aerobic Non-Enteric Gram Negative bacteria – Pseudomonas, Acinetobacter, Haemophilus

How the results from a Microbiology laboratory may be applied in patient treatment
Introduction to non-enteric aerobic bacteria, and their impact on humans

Week 13 (APR 4 – 5)

Clinically significant:
Gram Negative diplococci – Neisseria, Moraxella
Gram Positive Bacilli - Bacillus, Listeria
Spiral bacteria – Treponema, Leptospira

Introduction to Neisseria, Bacillus, and Spirochaetes, and their impact on humans

Week 14 (APR 11 – 12)

FOURTH QUIZ
Clinically significant anaerobic bacteria – Clostridium, Bacteroides

Introduction to anaerobic bacteria , and their impact on humans

Week 14 (APR 18 – 19)

Clinically significant miscellaneous microorganisms – Viruses, Parasites, Chlamydia, Mycobacteria, Fungi, Yeasts
Etiology of common human infections:
Urinary tract, Respiratory, Gastro-intestinal, Genito-urinary, Skin and Wound infections

Introduction to non-bacterial Microbial pathogens
Agents responsible for most common infections

Week 15 (APR 25 – 26)

Review and interpretation of important laboratory results
Epidemiology, Emerging Diseases and Public Health
Role of Infection Control Personnel
Review & Class Picture, Visit to a Clinical Testing Laboratory

Challenges posed by MRSA – “The Superbug”, CDAD, EHAC and other emerging, important infections and how to control them

Week 16

Final Examination
End of The Semester