

# Postgraduate Diploma

Diagnosis and Treatment of Bacterial,  
Mycotic and Parasitic Infections





## Postgraduate Diploma Diagnosis and Treatment of Bacterial, Mycotic and Parasitic Infections

- » Modality: online
- » Duration: 6 months
- » Certificate: TECH Technological University
- » Dedication: 16h/week
- » Schedule: at your own pace
- » Exams: online

Website: [www.techtute.com/us/medicine/postgraduate-diploma/postgraduate-diploma-diagnosis-treatment-bacterial-mycotic-parasitic-infections](http://www.techtute.com/us/medicine/postgraduate-diploma/postgraduate-diploma-diagnosis-treatment-bacterial-mycotic-parasitic-infections)

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# 01

# Introduction

Improve the quality of your patients' medical care in the treatment of infectious diseases, with this high-level specialization taught by professionals who have extensive experience in the sector. A unique opportunity to specialize in Bacterial, Fungal and Parasitic Infections and develop your knowledge and skills in the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases.







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*With the Postgraduate Diploma in Diagnosis and Treatment of Bacterial, Mycotic and Parasitic Infections you have the opportunity to update your knowledge with the utmost scientific rigor, to incorporate the latest advances in the approach to infectious diseases in your daily medical practice”*

Infectious diseases remain the leading cause of mortality and disability (i.e. the loss of a productive life) in the world. In 2016, of the 56.4 million total deaths worldwide, 33% were due to infectious diseases, 30% to cardiovascular diseases and 10% as a result of cancer. The fight against disease can be separated into two categories: infectious diseases and chronic non-communicable diseases.

From the 17.3 million people who died from infection diseases in 2016, the most frequent causes of death were lower respiratory infections (3.7 million), malaria (2.2 million), tuberculosis (1.3 million), diarrhea (1.4 million), and HIV/AIDS infection (1.1 million).

The most important factors to take into consideration regarding infectious diseases are demographics and human behavior, technological and industrial development, economic development and the variations in land use, intercontinental travelling and commerce, climate change, microbiotic adaptation and finally the disappearance or reduction of efficient public health measures.

These factors mean that it would be wrong to consider any part of the planet to be isolated enough from the rest, nor the appearance, reappearance or dissemination of imported or apparently eradicated infectious diseases in our environment to be impossible.

This century's complex international epidemiological situation, so far exemplified by the deliberate release of *Bacillus anthracis* spores as a bioweapon which causes pulmonary anthrax in victims when inhaled, the emergence of West Nile virus as a pathogen in the United States, the SARS epidemic, the zoonotic spread of monkeypox in the United States, the threat of pandemic influenza, the Ebola epidemic in Africa, the emergence of yellow fever cases in Angola, coupled with the re-emergence of Dengue and Cholera. The emergence of new arboviruses in locations like Chikungunya and more recently Zika in the Americas. Together with the mortality rate from other endemic infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, leptospirosis, tuberculosis, community-acquired pneumonia and our increased resistance to antibiotics with the development of multidrug-resistant bacteria, all of which highlight the need for professionals with specialist expertise in order to raise the performance levels of all the personnel needed to face up to the challenges involved in controlling and dealing with biological, hospital and public health emergencies and provide a higher standard of health care the world over.

This **Postgraduate Diploma in Diagnosis and Treatment of Bacterial, Mycotic and Parasitic Infections** contains the most complete and up-to-date scientific program on the market. The most important features include:

- ♦ The development of clinical cases presented by experts in Diagnosis and Treatment of Bacterial, Mycotic and Parasitic Infections
- ♦ Its graphic, schematic and eminently practical contents, which are conceived with a scientific and assistance in specialization on those disciplines essential for the professional practice
- ♦ New developments on Diagnosis and Treatment of Bacterial, Mycotic and Parasitic Infections
- ♦ Practical exercises where self-assessment can be used to improve learning
- ♦ An algorithm-based interactive learning system for decision-making in the clinical situations presented throughout the course
- ♦ Theoretical lessons, questions to the expert, debate forums on controversial topics, and individual reflection assignments
- ♦ Content that is accessible from any fixed or portable device with an Internet connection



*Seize the moment and gain up-to-date knowledge on the management of coronavirus infections"*

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*This Postgraduate Diploma is the best investment you can make in a specialization for two reasons: you will obtain a qualification from TECH Technological University, and you will acquire the best and most up to date specialization in Diagnosis and Treatment of Bacterial, Mycotic and Parasitic Infections"*

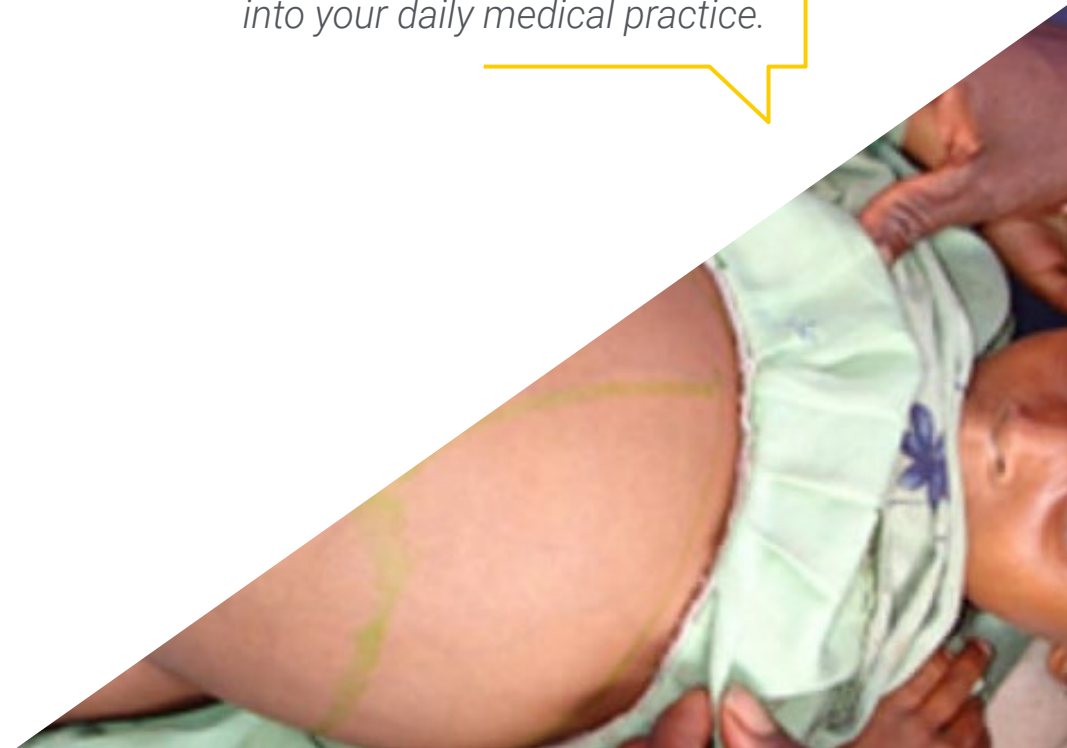
TECH's teaching staff is made up of prestigious, renowned professionals who have had a long career in health care, teaching and research, and have worked in many countries on several continents, gaining indispensable professional teaching experience that delivers essential content of the highest quality to this Postgraduate Diploma.

The methodological design of this Postgraduate Diploma, developed by a multidisciplinary team of e-learning experts, integrates the latest advances in educational technology for the creation of numerous multimedia educational tools that allow the professional, based primarily on the problem-solving method, to face the solution of real problems in their daily clinical practice, which will allow them to advance in the acquisition of knowledge and the development of skills that will positively impact their future professional work.

Each of the contents generated for this Postgraduate Diploma, as well as the videos, self-evaluations, clinical cases and exams have been thoroughly reviewed, updated, and integrated by the professors and the team of experts that make up the TECH's staff. This will facilitate the learning process with a step-by-step approach in order to achieve the program's teaching objectives.

*This program, last updated in April 2020, is the most complete and up-to-date available in the field of clinically infectious diseases and antibiotic therapy.*

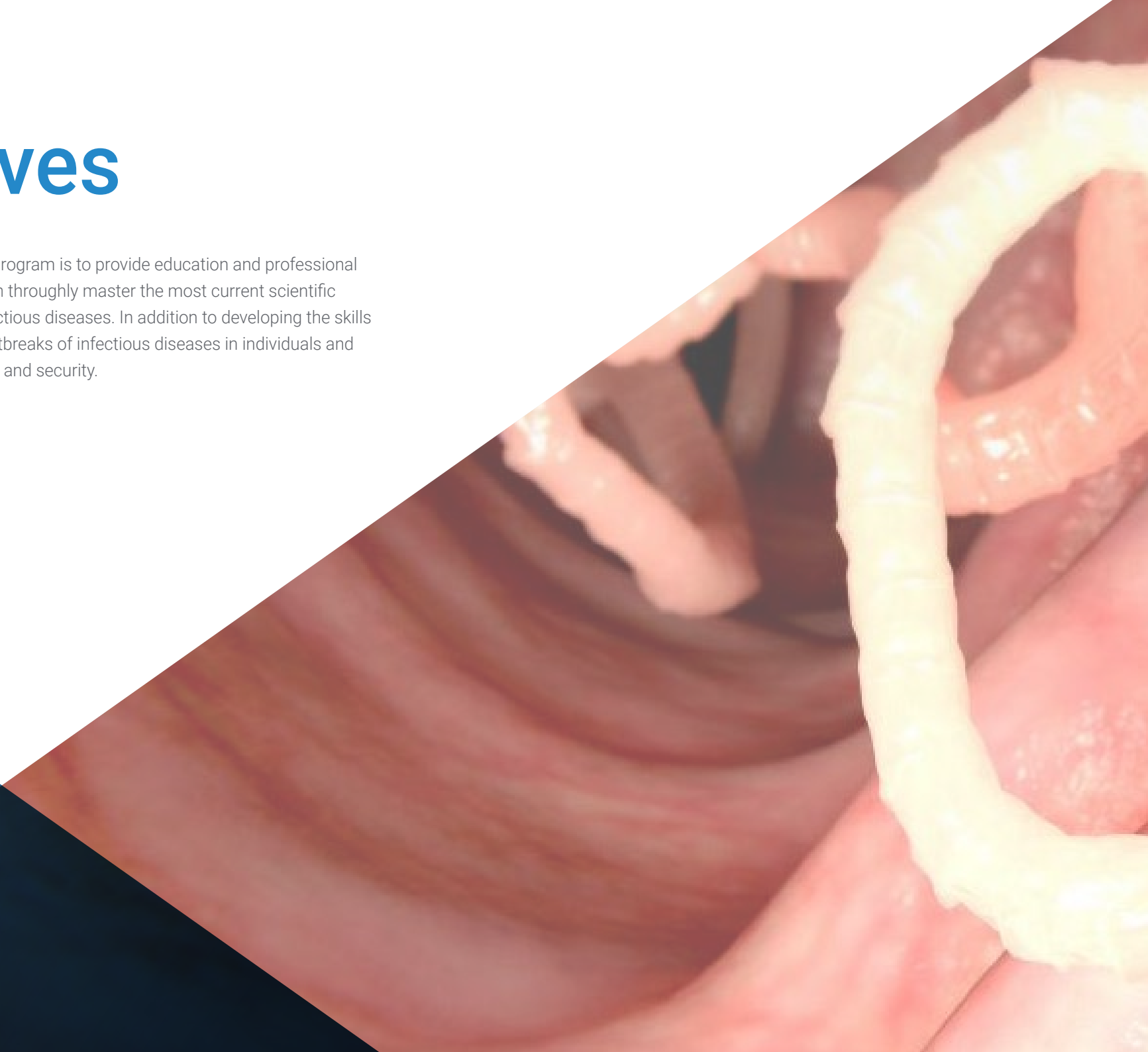
*Don't miss the opportunity to get up to date on the latest advances in the treatment of bacterial, mycotic and parasitic infections and incorporate them into your daily medical practice.*



# 02

# Objectives

The main purpose of the teaching program is to provide education and professional development so that physicians can thoroughly master the most current scientific findings in the field of clinically infectious diseases. In addition to developing the skills that will allow them to approach outbreaks of infectious diseases in individuals and communities with more confidence and security.







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*This program will provide you with a sense of confidence in your medical practice, which will help you grow personally and professionally”*



## General objectives

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- Update your knowledge and develop your skills in healthcare, teaching or research roles in the field of infectious diseases in order to provide care for individuals or groups
- Improve the medical attention and the overall health of patients with infectious diseases based on integral care, the application of the epidemiological clinical method and the correct use of antimicrobials in correspondence with the most up to date scientific evidence



*Improve your patients' care by taking advantage of this Postgraduate Diploma in Diagnosis and Treatment of Bacterial, Mycotic and Parasitic Infections brought to you by TECH"*





## Specific objectives

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### Module 1. Microbiological Diagnosis and Other Examinations for Infectious Diseases

- ♦ Understand the organization, structure and operation of the microbiology laboratory
- ♦ Integrate the principles of the use of microbiological tests in patients with infectious pathologies and how to perform the sampling process
- ♦ Correctly perform protocols for virological, bacteriological, mycological and parasitological studies
- ♦ Learn how to properly interpret microbiological studies
- ♦ Understand the concepts of biosecurity and bioterrorism

### Module 2. Bacterial Diseases and Antimicrobials

- ♦ Manage the fundamental concepts of use in bacteriology
- ♦ Treat different types of bacterial skin infections
- ♦ Describe the clinical features of community-acquired pneumonia, its diagnosis, and treatment
- ♦ Know the clinical characteristics of tuberculosis, its diagnosis and treatment
- ♦ Point out the clinical characteristics of urinary tract and gynecological infections in women, their diagnosis and treatment
- ♦ Learn in depth the structure and therapeutic uses of penicillins and beta-lactamase inhibitors

### Module 3. Fungal Diseases

- ♦ Review general concepts in mycology and superficial fungal infections
- ♦ Incorporate knowledge of deep and frequent fungal infections
- ♦ Recognize the most frequent fungal infections such as cryptococcosis, histoplasmosis, aspergillosis, among others
- ♦ Describe in each case the epidemiology, pathogenesis, complications and treatment of the most frequent mycotic infections

### Module 4. Parasitic and Tropical Diseases

- ♦ Recognize the general concepts used in parasitology and the classification of parasites
- ♦ Identify the diagnosis, pathogenesis, diagnosis and treatment of diseases such as malaria or intestinal protozoan diseases
- ♦ Assess the epidemiology and global situation of filarial diseases, describing their main types
- ♦ Apply pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics to different parasitic and tropical diseases such as antiprotozoal or helminth antiparasitic drugs

# 03

## Structure and Content

The teaching program has been created by a group of professors and medical professionals from a variety of medical specialties, who have done extensive medical research and possess vast teaching experience in several countries in Africa, Central and South America. They are interested in integrating the latest scientific findings in clinically infectious diseases and antimicrobial therapeutics, to ensure professional development and the improvement of the daily clinical practice of professionals who care for patients with infectious diseases.





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*This Postgraduate Diploma in Diagnosis and Treatment of Bacterial, Mycotic and Parasitic Infections contains the most complete and up-to-date scientific program on the market"*

## Module 1. Microbiological Diagnosis and Other Examinations for Infectious Diseases

- 1.1. Organization, Structure and Functioning of the Microbiology Laboratory
  - 1.1.1. Organization and Structure of the Microbiology Laboratory
  - 1.1.2. Functioning of a Microbiology Laboratory
- 1.2. Principles of the Use of Microbiological Examinations in Patients with Infectious Pathologies The Process of Collecting Specimens
  - 1.2.1. The Role of Microbiological Studies in the Diagnosis of Infectious Diseases
  - 1.2.2. The Microbiological Sampling Process: Preanalytical, Analytical, and Postanalytical Stages.
  - 1.2.3. Sampling Requirements for the Main Microbiological Studies Used in Daily Clinical Practice: Blood, Urine, Stool, Sputum
- 1.3. Virological Studies
  - 1.3.1. Types of Viruses and Their General Characteristics
  - 1.3.2. General Characteristics of Virological Studies
  - 1.3.3. Viral Culture
  - 1.3.4. Viral Genome Studies
  - 1.3.5. Studies of Antigens and Antibodies Against the Virus
- 1.4. Bacteriological Studies
  - 1.4.1. Classification of Bacteria
  - 1.4.2. General Characteristics of Bacteriological Studies
  - 1.4.3. Stains for Bacterial Identification
  - 1.4.4. The Study of Bacterial Antigens
  - 1.4.5. Cultivation Methods: General and Specific
  - 1.4.6. Bacteria That Need Special Study Methods
- 1.5. Mycological Studies
  - 1.5.1. Classification
  - 1.5.2. Main Mycological Studies
- 1.6. Parasitological Studies
  - 1.6.1. Classification of Parasites
  - 1.6.2. Studies for Protozoa
  - 1.6.3. Studies for Helminths
- 1.7. Appropriate Interpretation of Microbiological Studies
  - 1.7.1. The Microbiological Clinical Interrelationship for the Interpretation of Microbiological Studies
- 1.8. Interpreted Reading of the Antibigram
  - 1.8.1. Traditional Interpretation of the Antibigram in Relation to the Sensitivity and Resistance to Antimicrobials.
  - 1.8.2. Interpreted Reading of the Antibigram: Current Paradigm
- 1.9. Use of Microbial Map of an Institution
  - 1.9.1. What is a Microbial Map of an Institution?
  - 1.9.2. Clinical Application of the Microbial Map
- 1.10. Biosecurity
  - 1.10.1. Conceptual Definitions of Biosafety
  - 1.10.2. Importance of Biosafety for Health Services
  - 1.10.3. Universal Measures of Precaution
  - 1.10.4. Managing Biological Waste in a Healthcare Institution
- 1.11. The Clinical Laboratory in the Study of Infectious Diseases
  - 1.11.1. Acute Phase Reactants
  - 1.11.2. Studies of Liver Function, Internal Environment, Coagulation and Renal Function in Sepsis
  - 1.11.3. Study of Inflammatory Liquids in the Diagnosis of Infections
  - 1.11.4. Biomarkers Usefulness in Clinical Practice
- 1.12. Imaging Studies for the Diagnosis of Infectious Pathology
  - 1.12.1. The Role of Imaging Studies in the Diagnosis of Infectious Diseases
  - 1.12.2. The Role of Ultrasound in the Integral Evaluation of a Patient with Sepsis
- 1.13. The Role of Genetic and Immunological Studies
  - 1.13.1. Studies of Genetic Illnesses and Their Predisposition of Infectious Diseases
  - 1.13.2. Immunological Studies on Immunosuppressed Patients
    - 1.13.2.1. Uses of Pathological Anatomy Studies
  - 1.13.3. Alterations in Cytological Studies According to the Type of the Biological Agent
  - 1.13.4. Necropsy and Its Importance in Infectious Mortality
- 1.14. Assessment of the Severity of Infectious Diseases
  - 1.14.1. Prognosis Scales in the Care of Patients with Infectious Pathologies Based on Laboratory Studies and Clinical Elements
  - 1.14.2. SOFA, Present Uses: Components of the SOFA, What it Measures. Uses in the Assessment of a Patient
  - 1.14.3. Main Complications in Infectious Diseases
- 1.15. Worldwide Campaign Against Sepsis
  - 1.15.1. Emergence and Evolution
  - 1.15.2. Objectives
  - 1.15.3. Recommendations and Impact
- 1.16. Bioterrorism
  - 1.16.1. Principle Infectious Agents Used in Bioterrorism
  - 1.16.2. International Regulations on the Management of Biological Samples

**Module 2. Bacterial Diseases and Antimicrobials**

- 2.1. Principles of Bacteriology
  - 2.1.1. Fundamental Concepts of Use in Bacteriology
  - 2.1.2. Main Gram-Positive Bacteria and their Diseases
  - 2.1.3. Main Gram-Negative Bacteria and their Diseases
- 2.2. Bacterial Skin Infections
  - 2.2.1. Folliculitis
  - 2.2.2. Furunculosis
  - 2.2.3. Anthrax
  - 2.2.4. Superficial Abscesses
  - 2.2.5. Erysipelas
- 2.3. Community-Acquired Pneumonia (CAP)
  - 2.3.1. Epidemiology
  - 2.3.2. Etiology
  - 2.3.3. Clinical Picture
  - 2.3.4. Diagnosis
  - 2.3.5. Prognosis Scales
  - 2.3.6. Treatment
- 2.4. TB
  - 2.4.1. Epidemiology
  - 2.4.2. Etiopathogenesis.
  - 2.4.3. Clinical Manifestations
  - 2.4.4. Classification
  - 2.4.5. Diagnosis
  - 2.4.6. Treatment
- 2.5. Infections of Urinary Tract and Gynecologic Infections in Women
  - 2.5.1. Classification
  - 2.5.2. Etiology
  - 2.5.3. Clinical Picture
  - 2.5.4. Diagnosis
  - 2.5.5. Treatment
- 2.6. Bacterial Meningitis
  - 2.6.1. Immunology of the Subarachnoid Space
  - 2.6.2. Etiology
  - 2.6.3. Clinical Picture and Complications
  - 2.6.4. Diagnosis
  - 2.6.5. Treatment
- 2.7. Osteoarticular Infections
  - 2.7.1. Septic Arthritis
  - 2.7.2. Osteomyelitis
  - 2.7.3. Infectious Myositis
- 2.8. Enteric and Intra-Abdominal Infections
  - 2.8.1. Acute Gastroenteritis.
  - 2.8.2. Acute Enterocolitis
  - 2.8.3. Primary Peritonitis
  - 2.8.4. Secondary Peritonitis
- 2.9. Zoonotic
  - 2.9.1. Concept
  - 2.9.2. Epidemiology
  - 2.9.3. Main Zoonotic Diseases
  - 2.9.4. Leptospirosis.
- 2.10. Antibacterial Agents
  - 2.10.1. General concepts
  - 2.10.2. Classification
  - 2.10.3. Antimicrobial Mechanisms of Action
- 2.11. Beta-Lactams Penicillin and Betalactamase Inhibitors
  - 2.11.1. Structure of the Beta-Lactam Ring
  - 2.11.2. Penicillins: Classification, Mechanisms of Action, Antimicrobial Spectrum, Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics, Dosage and Presentation
  - 2.11.3. Beta-Lactamases: Types and Action on Beta-Lactam Antibiotics
  - 2.11.4. Main Beta-Lactamase Inhibitors
  - 2.11.5. Uses and Therapeutic Indicators
  - 2.11.6. Cephalosporins
  - 2.11.7. Monobactams
  - 2.11.8. Carbapenems
- 2.12. Aminoglycosides, Tetracyclines and Glycopeptides
  - 2.12.1. Aminoglycosides: Classification, Mechanisms of Action, Antimicrobial Spectrum, Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics, Dosage and Presentation
  - 2.12.2. Tetracyclines: Classification, Mechanisms of Action, Antimicrobial Spectrum, Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics, Dosage and Presentation
  - 2.12.3. Glycopeptides: Classification, Mechanisms of Action, Antimicrobial Spectrum, Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics, Dosage and Presentation
- 2.13. Lincosamides. Rifamycins, Antifolates
  - 2.13.1. Lincosamides: Classification, Mechanisms of Action, Antimicrobial Spectrum, Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics, Dosage and Presentation
  - 2.13.2. Rifampicin: Classification, Mechanisms of Action, Antimicrobial Spectrum, Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics, Dosage and Presentation

- 2.13.3. Antifolates: Classification, Mechanisms of Action, Antimicrobial Spectrum, Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics, Dosage and Presentation
- 2.14. Quinolones, Macrolides and Ketolides
  - 2.14.1. Quinolones: Classification, Mechanisms of Action, Antimicrobial Spectrum, Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics, Dosage and Presentation
  - 2.14.2. Macrolides: Classification, Mechanisms of Action, Antimicrobial Spectrum, Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics, Dosage and Presentation
  - 2.14.3. Ketolides: Classification, Mechanisms of Action, Antimicrobial Spectrum, Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics, Dosage and Presentation
- 2.15. New Antibiotics for Gram-Positive Infections (Lipopeptides and Oxazolidinones)
  - 2.15.1. Lipopeptides
  - 2.15.2. Oxazolidinones

### Module 3. Fungal Diseases

- 3.1. Introduction to Mycology and Superficial Mycotic Infections
  - 3.1.1. General Concepts Used in Mycology
  - 3.1.2. Fundamental Characteristics of Pathogenic Fungi
  - 3.1.3. Superficial Mycotic Infections Epidermophytosis Tinea Corporis Tinea Capitis.
- 3.2. Deep Mycotic Infections
  - 3.2.1. Most Frequent Deep Mycoses
  - 3.2.2. Main Clinical Manifestations of Deep Mycosis
- 3.3. Cryptococcosis
  - 3.3.1. Epidemiology
  - 3.3.2. Etiological Agent
  - 3.3.3. Pathogenesis.
  - 3.3.4. Clinical Picture
  - 3.3.5. Complications
  - 3.3.6. Diagnosis
  - 3.3.7. Treatment
- 3.4. Histoplasmosis
  - 3.4.1. Epidemiology
  - 3.4.2. Etiological Agent
  - 3.4.3. Pathogenesis.
  - 3.4.4. Clinical Picture
  - 3.4.5. Complications
  - 3.4.6. Diagnosis
  - 3.4.7. Treatment

- 3.5. Aspergillosis
  - 3.5.1. Epidemiology
  - 3.5.2. Etiological Agent
  - 3.5.3. Pathogenesis.
  - 3.5.4. Clinical Picture
  - 3.5.5. Complications
  - 3.5.6. Diagnosis
  - 3.5.7. Treatment
- 3.6. Systemic Candidiasis
  - 3.6.1. Epidemiology
  - 3.6.2. Etiological Agent
  - 3.6.3. Pathogenesis.
  - 3.6.4. Clinical Picture
  - 3.6.5. Complications
  - 3.6.6. Diagnosis
  - 3.6.7. Treatment
- 3.7. Coccidioidomycosis
  - 3.7.1. Epidemiology
  - 3.7.2. Etiological Agent
  - 3.7.3. Pathogenesis.
  - 3.7.4. Clinical Picture
  - 3.7.5. Complications
  - 3.7.6. Diagnosis
  - 3.7.7. Treatment
- 3.8. Blastomycosis
  - 3.8.1. Epidemiology
  - 3.8.2. Etiological Agent
  - 3.8.3. Pathogenesis.
  - 3.8.4. Clinical Picture
  - 3.8.5. Complications
  - 3.8.6. Diagnosis
  - 3.8.7. Treatment
- 3.9. Sporotrichosis
  - 3.9.1. Epidemiology
  - 3.9.2. Etiological Agent
  - 3.9.3. Pathogenesis.
  - 3.9.4. Clinical Picture
  - 3.9.5. Complications
  - 3.9.6. Diagnosis
  - 3.9.7. Treatment



**Module 4. Parasitic and Tropical Diseases**

- 4.1. Introduction to Parasitology
  - 4.1.1. General Concepts Used in Parasitology
  - 4.1.2. Epidemiology of the Main Parasitosis and Tropical Diseases
  - 4.1.3. Classification of Parasites
  - 4.1.4. Tropical Diseases and Fever Syndrome in the Tropics
- 4.2. Malaria.
  - 4.2.1. Epidemiology
  - 4.2.2. Etiological Agent
  - 4.2.3. Pathogenesis.
  - 4.2.4. Clinical Picture
  - 4.2.5. Complications
  - 4.2.6. Diagnosis
  - 4.2.7. Treatment
- 4.3. Diseases from Intestinal Protozoas
  - 4.3.1. Main Intestinal Protozoa
  - 4.3.2. Diagnosis of Intestinal Protozoa
  - 4.3.3. Amebiosis and Giardiosis
- 4.4. Filarial Diseases
  - 4.4.1. Epidemiology and the Worldwide Situation
  - 4.4.2. Clinical Syndromes
  - 4.4.3. Main Filarial Diseases: Wuchereria Bancrofti, Brugia Malayi, Brugia Timori, Onchocerca Volvulus, Loa loa, Mansonella Perstans, Mansonella Streptocerca and Mansonella Ozzardi
- 4.5. Leishmaniasis
  - 4.5.1. Cutaneous Leishmaniasis
  - 4.5.2. Deep Leishmaniasis
- 4.6. Trypanosomiasis
  - 4.6.1. African Trypanosomiasis
  - 4.6.2. American Trypanosomiasis:
- 4.7. Schistosomiasis
  - 4.7.1. Haematobium Schistosomiasis
  - 4.7.2. Schistosomiasis Mansoni
  - 4.7.3. Schistosomiasis Japonicum
  - 4.7.4. Schistosomiasis Intercalatum
- 4.8. Intestinal Parasitism
  - 4.8.1. Epidemiology
  - 4.8.2. Ascariidiosis
  - 4.8.3. Oxyuriasis
  - 4.8.4. Ancylostomiosis and Necatoriosis
  - 4.8.5. Trichuriasis
- 4.9. Taeniasis Infections
  - 4.9.1. Intestinal Taeniasis
  - 4.9.2. Tissue Taeniasis
- 4.10. Antiparasitics II
  - 4.10.1. General concepts
  - 4.10.2. Main Definitions Used in the Management of Antiparasitics
  - 4.10.3. Classification: Classifications Used by Chemical Structure, Mechanism of Action or the Action of Parasites
  - 4.10.4. Mechanisms of Action
- 4.11. Antiprotozoals
  - 4.11.1. Classification
  - 4.11.2. Mechanisms of Action
  - 4.11.3. Antiparasitic Spectrum
  - 4.11.4. Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics
  - 4.11.5. Dose and Presentation
- 4.12. Antiparasitic for Helminths
  - 4.12.1. Classification
  - 4.12.2. Mechanisms of Action
  - 4.12.3. Antiparasitic Spectrum
  - 4.12.4. Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics
  - 4.12.5. Dose and Presentation

04

# Methodology

This academic program offers students a different way of learning. Our methodology uses a cyclical learning approach: **Relearning**.

This teaching system is used, for example, in the most prestigious medical schools in the world, and major publications such as the **New England Journal of Medicine** have considered it to be one of the most effective.





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*Discover Relearning, a system that abandons conventional linear learning, to take you through cyclical teaching systems: a way of learning that has proven to be extremely effective, especially in subjects that require memorization"*

## At TECH we use the Case Method

What should a professional do in a given situation? Throughout the program, students will face multiple simulated clinical cases, based on real patients, in which they will have to do research, establish hypotheses, and ultimately resolve the situation. There is an abundance of scientific evidence on the effectiveness of the method. Specialists learn better, faster, and more sustainably over time.

*With TECH you will experience a way of learning that is shaking the foundations of traditional universities around the world.*



According to Dr. Gérvas, the clinical case is the annotated presentation of a patient, or group of patients, which becomes a "case", an example or model that illustrates some peculiar clinical component, either because of its teaching power or because of its uniqueness or rarity. It is essential that the case is based on current professional life, trying to recreate the real conditions in the physician's professional practice.



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*Did you know that this method was developed in 1912, at Harvard, for law students? The case method consisted of presenting students with real-life, complex situations for them to make decisions and justify their decisions on how to solve them. In 1924, Harvard adopted it as a standard teaching method”*

The effectiveness of the method is justified by four fundamental achievements:

1. Students who follow this method not only achieve the assimilation of concepts, but also a development of their mental capacity, through exercises that evaluate real situations and the application of knowledge.
2. Learning is solidly translated into practical skills that allow the student to better integrate into the real world.
3. Ideas and concepts are understood more efficiently, given that the example situations are based on real-life.
4. Students like to feel that the effort they put into their studies is worthwhile. This then translates into a greater interest in learning and more time dedicated to working on the course.



## Relearning Methodology

At TECH we enhance the case method with the best 100% online teaching methodology available: Relearning.

This university is the first in the world to combine the study of clinical cases with a 100% online learning system based on repetition, combining a minimum of 8 different elements in each lesson, a real revolution with respect to the mere study and analysis of cases.

*Professionals will learn through real cases and by resolving complex situations in simulated learning environments. These simulations are developed using state-of-the-art software to facilitate immersive learning.*





At the forefront of world teaching, the Relearning method has managed to improve the overall satisfaction levels of professionals who complete their studies, with respect to the quality indicators of the best online university (Columbia University).

With this methodology, more than 250,000 physicians have been trained with unprecedented success in all clinical specialties regardless of surgical load. Our pedagogical methodology is developed in a highly competitive environment, with a university student body with a strong socioeconomic profile and an average age of 43.5 years old.

*Relearning will allow you to learn with less effort and better performance, involving you more in your specialization, developing a critical mindset, defending arguments, and contrasting opinions: a direct equation to success.*

In our program, learning is not a linear process, but rather a spiral (learn, unlearn, forget, and re-learn). Therefore, we combine each of these elements concentrically.

The overall score obtained by TECH's learning system is 8.01, according to the highest international standards.



This program offers the best educational material, prepared with professionals in mind:



#### Study Material

All teaching material is produced by the specialists who teach the course, specifically for the course, so that the teaching content is highly specific and precise.

These contents are then applied to the audiovisual format, to create the TECH online working method. All this, with the latest techniques that offer high quality pieces in each and every one of the materials that are made available to the student.



#### Surgical Techniques and Procedures on Video

TECH introduces students to the latest techniques, the latest educational advances and to the forefront of current medical techniques. All of this in direct contact with students and explained in detail so as to aid their assimilation and understanding. And best of all, you can watch the videos as many times as you like.



#### Interactive Summaries

The TECH team presents the contents attractively and dynamically in multimedia lessons that include audio, videos, images, diagrams, and concept maps in order to reinforce knowledge.

This exclusive educational system for presenting multimedia content was awarded by Microsoft as a "European Success Story".



#### Additional Reading

Recent articles, consensus documents and international guidelines, among others. In TECH's virtual library, students will have access to everything they need to complete their course.







#### Expert-Led Case Studies and Case Analysis

Effective learning ought to be contextual. Therefore, TECH presents real cases in which the expert will guide students, focusing on and solving the different situations: a clear and direct way to achieve the highest degree of understanding.



#### Testing & Retesting

We periodically evaluate and re-evaluate students' knowledge throughout the program, through assessment and self-assessment activities and exercises, so that they can see how they are achieving their goals.



#### Classes

There is scientific evidence on the usefulness of learning by observing experts. The system known as Learning from an Expert strengthens knowledge and memory, and generates confidence in future difficult decisions.



#### Quick Action Guides

TECH offers the most relevant contents of the course in the form of worksheets or quick action guides. A synthetic, practical, and effective way to help students progress in their learning.



# 05 Certificate

The Postgraduate Diploma in Diagnosis and Treatment of Bacterial, Mycotic and Parasitic Infections guarantees students, in addition to the most rigorous and up-to-date education, access to a qualification issued by TECH Technological University.



“

*Successfully complete this program  
and receive your university degree  
without travel or laborious paperwork”*

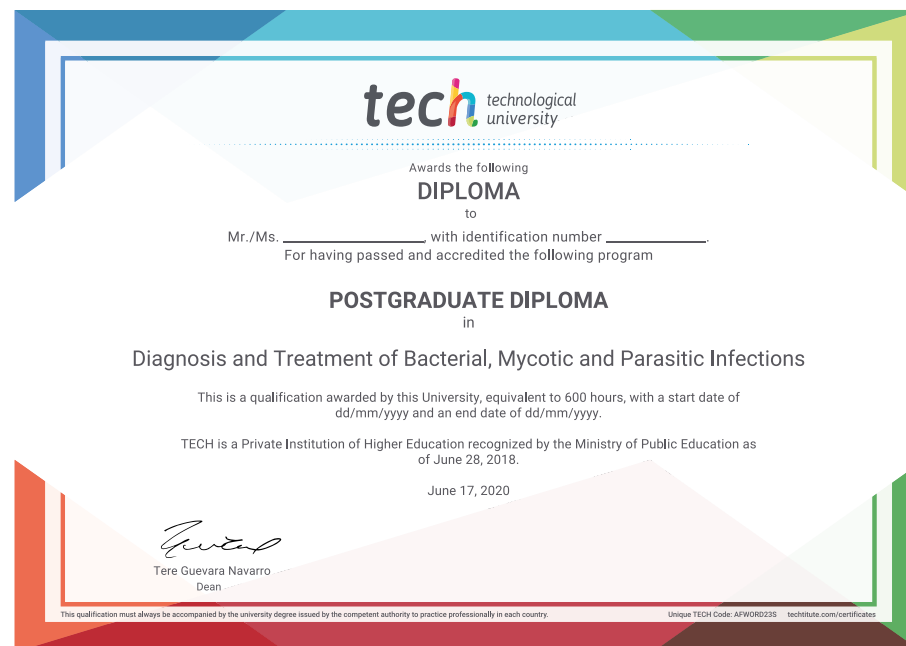
This **Postgraduate Diploma in Diagnosis and Treatment of Bacterial, Mycotic and Parasitic Infections** contains the most complete and updated scientific program on the market.

After the student has passed the assessments, they will receive their corresponding **Postgraduate Diploma** issued by **TECH Technological University** via tracked delivery.

The diploma issued by **TECH Technological University** will reflect the qualification obtained in the Postgraduate Diploma, and meets the requirements commonly demanded by labor exchanges, competitive examinations, and professional career evaluation committees.

Title: **Postgraduate Diploma in Diagnosis and Treatment of Bacterial, Mycotic and Parasitic Infections**

Official N° of hours: **600 h.**



\*Apostille Convention. In the event that the student wishes to have their paper diploma issued with an apostille, TECH EDUCATION will make the necessary arrangements to obtain it, at an additional cost.



future

health confidence people

education information tutors

guarantee accreditation teaching

institutions technology learning

community commitment

personalized service innovation

knowledge present

online training

development language

virtual classroom

**tech** technological  
university

**Postgraduate Diploma**  
Diagnosis and Treatment  
of Bacterial, Mycotic and  
Parasitic Infections

- › Modality: online
- › Duration: 6 months
- › Certificate: TECH Technological University
- › Dedication: 16h/week
- › Schedule: at your own pace
- › Exams: online



# Postgraduate Diploma

Diagnosis and Treatment of Bacterial,  
Mycotic and Parasitic Infections