

MHD II, Small Group Session XVIII

Correlative Lecture Objectives

MHD

You will be able to describe the risk factors for HIV transmission, its epidemiology, clinical course, pathogenesis, and clinical consequences.

List five of the most common criteria that define AIDS according to the 1993 AIDS Surveillance Case Definition.

List the methods for diagnosis and confirmation of HIV infection.

Describe the clinical course of HIV relative to its surrogate laboratory markers.

Describe the stages of HIV replication for which medications have been developed.

List key clinical decision points for prevention of complications and treatment in the course of HIV infection in adults.

Identify the cellular targets of HIV infection and the consequences of CD4+ T cell depletion

Describe symptoms of HIV infection

Given a clinical description identify *Cryptosporidium parvum* as a possible cause of severe diarrhea in a person with AIDS

P&T

Be able to recognize the diagnostic criteria and therapeutic goals for the treatment of HIV infection.

For each of the major classes of antiretroviral medications used in the treatment of HIV infection, you should be able to describe:

- a) Mechanism of action
- b) Indications and clinical use
- c) Onset and duration of action
- d) Major adverse effects
- e) Contraindications
- f) Significant drug interactions (if any)

To understand the utility of combination therapy in the treatment of HIV infection, and that co-morbid conditions may require a modified regimen.

Be able to recommend an appropriate antiretroviral regimen for a newly diagnosed patient.

Correlative topics in First Aid for USMLE I 2011

p.174

p.182

p.197

p.179

Image 6

Image 19A, 19B