



MGM INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCES

(Deemed University u/s 3 of UGC Act, 1956)

Grade 'A' Accredited by NAAC

Sector-01, Kamothe, Navi Mumbai - 410 209

Tel 022-27432471, 022-27432994, Fax 022 - 27431094

E-mail : registrar@mgmuhs.com | Website : www.mgmuhs.com

MGM 05 MD Microbiology

Program Outcomes:

A post graduate student upon successfully qualifying in the MD (Microbiology) examination should be able to:

- PO1. Demonstrate competence as a clinical microbiologist
- PO2. Interact effectively with the allied departments by rendering services in basic as well as advanced laboratory investigations
- PO3. Demonstrate application of microbiology in a variety of clinical settings to solve diagnostic and therapeutic problems along with preventive measures.
- PO4. Play a pivotal role in hospital infection control, including formulation of antibiotic policy and management of biomedical waste.
- PO5. Acquire skills in conducting collaborative research in the field of Microbiology and allied sciences.
- PO6. Conduct such clinical/experimental research as would have significant bearing on human health and patient care
- PO7. Demonstrate effective communication skills required for the practice of clinical microbiology and while teaching undergraduate students
- PO8. Establish good clinical microbiological services in a hospital and in the community in the fields of bacteriology, virology, parasitology, immunology and mycology.
- PO9. Plan, execute and evaluate teaching assignments in Medical Microbiology.
- PO10. Plan, execute, analyse and present the research work in medical microbiology.

PO11. To acquire various skills for collaborative research.

PO12. To participate in various workshops/seminars/journal clubs/demonstration in the allied departments

PO13. Uphold the prestige of the discipline amongst the fraternity of doctors.

SUBJECT SPECIFIC COMPETENCIES

A) Cognitive Domain:

At the end of the course, the student should have acquired knowledge in the following theoretical competencies:

General Microbiology

1. Important historical events and developments in microbiology
2. Basic as well as advanced knowledge in various microscopes and microscopic techniques used in diagnostic microbiology
3. Various bio-safety issues including physical and biological containment, universal containment, personal protective equipment for biological agents
4. Various isolation precautions including standard and transmission based precautions
5. In-depth knowledge about various methods of Sterilization, disinfection and lyophilization
6. Nomenclature, classification and morphology of bacteria as well as other microorganisms
7. Various types and significance of normal flora of human body in health and disease states.
8. Requirements for growth and nutrition of bacteria along with bacterial metabolism
9. Various types and role of bacterial toxins and bacteriocins
10. Microbiology of air, milk, water as well as hospital environment
11. Various types of host-parasite relationship and their significance
12. Various antimicrobial agents and mechanisms of drug resistance
13. Bacterial genetics, bacteriophages and molecular genetics relevant for medical

microbiology

14. Applications of quality assurance, quality control in microbiology and accreditation of laboratories

Immunology

1. Components of immune system, types of immunity (Innate, acquired, mucosal, humoral and cell mediated immunity) and immune response
2. Describes and identifies uses of various antigens, immunoglobulins (antibodies) and antigen and antibody reactions
3. Complement system and Cytokines
4. Various disorders like hypersensitivity, immunodeficiency and auto-immunity involving immune system
5. MHC complex, Immune tolerance, Transplantation and Tumor immunity
6. Various types, techniques, advances, and applications of vaccines and immunotherapy
7. Measurement of immunological parameters
8. Immunological techniques and their applications in diagnostic microbiology as well as research
9. Mechanisms and significance of immune-potential and immune-modulation

Systemic bacteriology

1. Demonstrate knowledge and skills in various techniques for isolation and identification of bacteria
2. Demonstrate knowledge about epidemiology, morphology, biochemical properties, antigenic nature, pathogenesis, complications, laboratory diagnosis treatment and prevention of major bacterial pathogens of medical importance given below-
 - a. Gram positive cocci including *Staphylococcus*, *Micrococcus*, *Streptococcus*, anaerobic cocci etc.
 - b. Gram negative cocci including *Neisseria*, *Branhamella*, *Moraxella* etc.

- c. Gram positive bacilli including *Lactobacillus*, *Coryneform* bacteria, *Bacillus* and aerobic bacilli, *Actinomyces*, *Nocardia*, *Actinobacillus* and other actinomycetales, *Erysipelothrix*, *Listeria*, *Clostridium* and other spore bearing anaerobic bacilli etc.
- d. Gram negative bacilli including *Vibrios*, *Aeromonas*, *Plesiomonas*, *Haemophilus*, *Bordetella*, *Brucella*, *Gardnerella*, *Pseudomonas* and other non-fermenters, *Pasteurella*, *Francisella*, *Bacteroides*, *Fusobacterium*, *Leptotrichia* and other anaerobic gram negative bacilli etc.
- e. *Helicobacter*, *Campylobacter*, *Calymmatobacterium*, *Streptobacillus*, *Spirillum* and miscellaneous bacteria
- f. *Enterobacteriaceae*
- g. *Mycobacteria*
- h. *Spirochaetes*
- i. *Chlamydia*
- j. *Mycoplasmatales*; *Mycoplasma*, *Ureaplasma*, *Acholeplasma* and other *Mycoplasmas*.
- k. *Rickettsiae*, *Coxiella*, *Bartonella* etc.

Mycology

1. Explain general characteristics including morphology, reproduction and classification of fungi
2. Demonstrate knowledge and skills for isolation and identification of fungi
3. Explain tissue reactions to fungi
4. Demonstrate knowledge about epidemiology, morphology, biochemical properties, antigenic nature, pathogenesis, complications, laboratory diagnosis treatment and prevention of major fungal pathogens of medical importance given below-
 - a. Yeasts and yeast like fungi including *Candida*, *Cryptococcus*, *Malassezia*, *Trichosporon*, *Geotrichum*, *Saccharomyces* etc.
 - b. Mycelial fungi including *Aspergillus*, *Zygomycetes*, *Pseudallescheria*,

Fusarium, *Piedra*, other dematiaceous hyphomycetes and other hyalohyphomycetes etc.

- c. Dimorphic fungi including *Histoplasma*, *Blastomyces*, *Coccidioides*, *Paracoccidioides*, *Sporothrix*, *Penicillium marneffeii* etc.
- d. Dermatophytes
- e. Fungi causing Mycetoma, Chromoblatomycosis, Occulomycosis and Otomycosis.
- f. *Pneumocystis jirovecii* infection
- g. *Rhinosporidium seeberi* and *Lacazia loboi* (formerly named *Loboa loboi*)
- h. *Pythium insidiosum*
- i. *Prototheca*

- 5. Able to identify laboratory contaminant fungi
- 6. Explain Mycetism and mycotoxicosis along with agents involved
- 7. Demonstrates knowledge about antifungal agents and perform *in vitro* antifungal susceptibility tests.

Virology

- 1. Demonstrates knowledge about general properties, classification, morphology, virus replication and genetics of viruses
- 2. Explain pathogenesis of viral infections
- 3. Demonstrates knowledge about isolation and identification of viruses
- 4. Demonstrate knowledge about epidemiology, morphology, genetics, antigenic nature, pathogenesis, complications, laboratory diagnosis, treatment and prevention of major DNA viruses of medical importance including *Pox viruses*, *Herpes viruses*, *Adeno viruses*, *Hepadna virus*, *Papova viruses* and *Parvo viruses* etc.
- 5. Demonstrate knowledge about epidemiology, morphology, genetics, antigenic nature, pathogenesis, complications, laboratory diagnosis, treatment and

prevention of major RNA viruses of medical importance including *Enteroviruses*, *Toga viruses*, *Flavi viruses*, *Orthomyxo viruses*, *Paramyxo viruses*, *Reo viruses*, *Rhabdo viruses*, *Arena viruses*, *Bunya viruses*, *Retro viruses*, *Filo viruses*, *Human Immunodeficiency Virus*, *Arbo viruses*, *Corona viruses*, *Calci viruses* etc.

6. Demonstrate knowledge about epidemiology, morphology, genetics, antigenic nature, pathogenesis, complications, laboratory diagnosis, treatment and prevention of major *Hepatitis viruses*
7. Demonstrate knowledge about epidemiology, morphology, genetics, antigenic nature, pathogenesis, complications, laboratory diagnosis, treatment and prevention of unclassified viruses and slow viruses including prions
8. Demonstrate knowledge about viral vaccines and anti-viral drugs.

Parasitology

1. Demonstrate knowledge about general characters, classification and methods of identification of parasites.
2. Demonstrate knowledge about epidemiology, morphology, antigenic nature, life cycle, pathogenesis, complications, laboratory diagnosis, treatment and prevention of Protozoan parasites of medical importance including *Entamoeba*, *Free living amoebae*, *Giardia*, *Trichomonas*, *Leishmania*, *Trypanosoma*, *Plasmodium*, *Toxoplasma*, *Sarcocystis*, *Cryptosporidium*, *Microsporidium*, *Cyclospora* *Isospora*, *Babesia*, *Balantidium*, etc.
3. Demonstrate knowledge about epidemiology, morphology, antigenic nature, life cycle, pathogenesis, complications, laboratory diagnosis, treatment and prevention of helminthes of medical importance including those belonging to Cestoda (*Diphyllobothrium*, *Taenia*, *Echinococcus*, *Hymenolepis*, *Dipylidium*, *Multiceps* etc.), Trematoda (*Schistosomes*, *Fasciola*, *Fasciolopsis*, *Gastrodiscoides*, *Paragonimus*, *Clonorchis*, *Opisthorchis* etc.) and Nematoda (*Trichiuris*, *Trichinella*, *Strongyloides*, *Ancylostoma*, *Necator*, *Ascaris*, *Toxocara*, *Enterobius*, *Filarial worms*, *Dracunculus* etc.)

4. Demonstrate knowledge about common arthropods and other vectors viz. mosquito, sand fly, ticks, mite, cyclops, louse, myasis of medical importance.
5. Demonstrate knowledge about anti-parasitic vaccine and drugs.

Applied Microbiology

1. Demonstrate knowledge about epidemiology of infectious diseases
2. Demonstrate knowledge about antimicrobial prophylaxis and therapy
3. Demonstrate knowledge about hospital acquired infections
4. Demonstrate knowledge about management of biomedical waste
5. Effectively investigate an infectious outbreak in hospital and community
6. Demonstrate knowledge about infections of various organs and systems of human body viz. respiratory tract infections, urinary tract infections, central nervous system infections, congenital infections, reproductive tract infections, gastrointestinal infections, hepatitis, pyrexia of unknown origin, infections of eye, ear and nose, septicaemia, endocarditis, haemorrhagic fever etc.
7. Demonstrate knowledge about opportunistic infections
8. Demonstrate knowledge about various sexually transmitted diseases
9. Demonstrate knowledge about principles, methods of preparation, administration and types of vaccines
10. Effectively use information technology (Computers) in microbiology
11. Demonstrate knowledge and applications of Automation in Microbiology
12. Demonstrate knowledge and applications about molecular techniques in the laboratory diagnosis of infectious diseases
13. Demonstrate knowledge in statistical analysis of microbiological data and research methodology
14. Demonstrate knowledge in animal and human ethics involved in microbiology
15. Demonstrate knowledge in safety in laboratory and Laboratory management

B) Affective Domain:

1. Should be able to function as a part of a team, develop an attitude of

cooperation with colleagues, and interact with the patient and the clinician or other colleagues to provide the best possible diagnosis or opinion.

2. Always adopts ethical principles and maintain proper etiquette in dealings with patients, relatives and other health personnel and to respect the rights of the patient including the right to information and second opinion.
3. Develop communication skills to word reports and professional opinion as well as to interact with patients, relatives, peers and paramedical staff, and students for effective teaching.

C) Psychomotor domain:

1. Collection/transportation of specimens for microbiological investigations
2. Preparation, examination and interpretation of direct smears from clinical specimens
3. Plating of clinical specimens on media for isolation, purification, identification and quantification purposes.
4. Preparation of stains viz. Gram, Albert's, Ziehl Neelsen (ZN), Silver impregnation stain and special stains for capsule and spore etc.
5. Preparation and pouring of media like Nutrient agar, Blood Agar, Mac-Conkey agar, Sugars, Kligler iron agar/Triple sugar iron agar (TSI), Robertson's cooked meat broth, Lowenstein Jensens medium, Sabouraud's dextrose agar etc.
6. Preparation of reagents-oxidase, Kovac etc.
7. Quality control of media, reagents etc.
8. Operation of autoclave, hot air oven, filters like Seitz and membrane filters etc
9. Care and operation of microscopes
10. Washing and sterilization of glassware (including plugging and packing)
11. Care, maintenance and use of common laboratory equipments like autoclave, hot air oven, water bath, centrifuge, refrigerators, incubators etc.
12. Aseptic practices in laboratory and safety precautions. Selection of Personal Protective Equipment according to task and donning (gloves, mask, eye protection, gown etc).

13. Sterility tests
14. Identification of bacteria of medical importance up to species level (except anaerobes which could be up to generic level).
15. Techniques of anaerobiosis
16. Tests for Motility: hanging drop, Cragie's tube, dark ground microscopy for *spirochaetes*
17. Routine and Special tests - Catalase test, Oxidase test, slide and tube coagulase tests, niacin and catalase tests for *Mycobacterium*, bile solubility, chick cell agglutination, sheep cell haemolysis, satellitism, CAMP test, and other biochemical tests.
18. Preparation of antibiotic discs; performance of antimicrobial susceptibility testing eg. Kirby-Bauer, Stoke's method, Estimation of Minimal Inhibitory/Bactericidal concentrations by tube/plate dilution methods.
19. Tests for β -lactamase production.
20. Screening of gram negative isolates for ESBL and MBL
21. Screening of *Staphylococci* for Methicillin Resistance.
22. Screening of *Enterococci* for Vancomycin resistance.
23. Testing of disinfectants.
24. Quantitative analysis of urine by pour plate method and semi quantitative analysis by standard loop tests for finding significant bacteriuria
25. Disposal of contaminated materials like cultures
26. Disposal of infectious waste
27. Bacteriological tests for water, air and milk
28. Maintenance and preservation of bacterial cultures

COURSE OUTCOME

Syllabus

Paper I: General Microbiology

1. History of microbiology

2. Microscopy
3. Bio-safety including universal containment, personal protective equipment for biological agents
4. Physical and biological containment
5. Isolation precautions including standard precautions and transmission based precautions
6. Sterilization, disinfection and lyophilization
7. Morphology of bacteria and other microorganisms
8. Nomenclature and classification of microorganisms
9. Normal flora of human body
10. Growth and nutrition of bacteria
11. Bacterial metabolism
12. Bacterial toxins
13. Bacteriocins
14. Microbiology of hospital environment
15. Microbiology of air, milk and water
16. Host-parasite relationship
17. Antimicrobial agents and mechanisms drug resistance
18. Bacterial genetics and bacteriophages
19. Molecular genetics relevant for medical microbiology
20. Quality assurance and quality control in microbiology
21. Accreditation of laboratories

Immunology

1. Components of immune system
2. Innate and acquired immunity
3. Cells involved in immune response
4. Antigens
5. Immunoglobulins
6. Mucosal immunity

7. Complement
8. Antigen and antibody reactions
9. Hypersensitivity
10. Cell mediated immunity
11. Cytokines
12. Immunodeficiency
13. Auto-immunity
14. Immune tolerance
15. MHC complex
16. Transplantation immunity
17. Tumor immunity
18. Vaccines and immunotherapy
19. Measurement of immunological parameters
20. Immunological techniques
21. Immunopotential and immunomodulation

Paper II: Systematic bacteriology

1. Isolation and identification of bacteria
2. Gram positive cocci of medical importance including *Staphylococcus*, *Micrococcus*, *Streptococcus*, *anaerobic cocci* etc.
3. Gram negative cocci of medical importance including *Neisseria*, *Branhamella*, *Moraxella* etc.
4. Gram positive bacilli of medical importance including *Lactobacillus*, *Coryneform organisms*, *Bacillus* and *aerobic bacilli*, *Actinomyces*, *Nocardia*, *Actinobacillus* and other *actinomycetales*, *Erysipelothrix*, *Listeria*, *Clostridium* and other spore bearing anaerobic bacilli etc.
5. Gram negative bacilli of medical importance including *Vibrios*, *Aeromonas*, *Plesiomonas*, *Haemophilus*, *Bordetella*, *Brucella*, *Gardnerella*, *Pseudomonas* and other *non-fermenters*, *Pasteurella*, *Francisella*, *Bacteroides*, *Fusobacterium*, *Leptotrichia* and other anaerobic gram negative bacilli etc.

6. *Helicobacter, Campylobacter, Calymmatobacterium, Streptobacillus, Spirillum* and miscellaneous bacteria
7. *Enterobacteriaceae*
8. *Mycobacteria*
9. *Spirochaetes*
10. *Chlamydia*
11. *Mycoplasmatales; Mycoplasma, Ureaplasma, Acholeplasma and other Mycoplasmas.*
12. *Rickettsiae, Coxiella, Bartonella* etc.

Mycology

1. General characteristics and classification of fungi
2. Morphology and reproduction of fungi
3. Isolation and identification of fungi
4. Tissue reactions to fungi
5. Yeasts and yeast like fungi of medical importance including *Candida, Cryptococcus, Malassezia, Trichosporon, Geotrichum, Saccharomyces* etc.
6. Mycelial fungi of medical importance including *Aspergillus, Zygomycetes, Pseudallescheria, Fusarium, Piedra, other dematiaceous hyphomycetes and other hyalohyphomycetes* etc.
7. Dimorphic fungi including *Histoplasma, Blastomyces, Coccidioides, Paracoccidioides, Sporothrix, Penicillium marneffeii* etc.
8. *Dermatophytes*
9. Fungi causing Mycetoma, Chromoblatomycosis, Occulomycosis and Otomycosis.
10. *Pythium insidiosum*
11. *Prototheca*
12. *Pneumocystis jirovecii* infection
13. *Rhinosporidium seeberi* and *Lacazia loboi (Loboa loboi)*
14. Laboratory contaminant fungi
15. Mycetism and mycotoxicosis
16. Antifungal agents and *in vitro* antifungal susceptibility tests.

Paper III: Virology

1. General properties of viruses
2. Classification of viruses
3. Morphology: Virus structure
4. Virus replication
5. Isolation and identification of viruses
6. Pathogenesis of viral infections
7. Genetics of viruses
8. DNA viruses of medical importance including Pox viruses, Herpes viruses, Adeno viruses, Hepadna virus, Papova and Parvo viruses etc.
9. RNA viruses of medical importance including Enteroviruses, Toga viruses, Flavi viruses, Orthomyxo viruses, Paramyxo viruses, Reo viruses, Rhabdo viruses, Arena viruses, Bunya viruses, Retro viruses, Filo viruses, Human immunodeficiency virus, Arbo viruses, Corona viruses, Calci viruses etc.
10. Slow viruses including prions
11. Unclassified viruses
12. Hepatitis viruses
13. Virioids, prions
14. Vaccines and anti-viral drugs.

Parasitology

1. General characters and classification of parasites.
2. Methods of identification of parasites
3. Protozoan parasites of medical importance including *Entamoeba*, *Free living amoebae*, *Giardia*, *Trichomonas*, *Leishmania*, *Trypanosoma*, *Plasmodium*, *Toxoplasma*, *Sarcocystis*, *Cryptosporidium*, *Microsporidium*, *Cyclospora*, *Isospora*, *Babesia*, *Balantidium*, etc.
4. Helminthology of medical importance including those belonging to Cestoda (*Diphyllobothrium*, *Taenia*, *Echinococcus*, *Hymenolepis*, *Dipylidium*, *Multiceps*

etc.), Trematoda (*Schistosomes, Fasciola, Fasciolopsis, Gastrodiscoides, Paragonimus, Clonorchis, Opisthorchis* etc.) and Nematoda (etc.)

5. Entomology: common arthropods and other vectors viz. mosquito, sand fly, ticks, mite, cyclops, louse, myasis.
6. Anti-parasitic agents.

Paper IV: Applied Microbiology

1. Epidemiology of infectious diseases
2. Antimicrobial prophylaxis and therapy
3. Hospital acquired infections
4. Management of biomedical waste
5. Investigation of an infectious outbreak in hospital and community
6. Infections of various organs and systems of human body viz. respiratory tract infections, urinary tract infections, central nervous system infections, congenital infections, reproductive tract infections, gastrointestinal infections, hepatitis, pyrexia of unknown origin, infections of eye, ear and nose, septicaemia, endocarditis, haemorrhagic fever etc.
7. Opportunistic infections
8. Sexually transmitted diseases
9. Vaccinology: principles, methods of preparation, administration of vaccines, types of vaccines
10. Information technology (Computers) in microbiology
11. Automation in Microbiology
12. Molecular techniques in the laboratory diagnosis of infectious diseases
13. Statistical analysis of microbiological data and research methodology
14. Animal and human ethics involved in microbiological work.
15. Safety in laboratory and Laboratory management


Dr. Rajesh B. Goel
Registrar
MGM INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCES
(DEEMED UNIVERSITY u/s 3 of UGC Act,1956)
NAVI MUMBAI- 410 209