MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY I.

Institute of Medical Microbiology

Program Director: **Prof. Dr. Dóra Szabó** Tutor: **Dr. Ágoston Ghidán**

Second Semester

Week	Lectures (2 hours per week)
1.	Introduction. General information about the tuition. The place of Medical Microbiology among natural sciences, its significance, sub-fields and short history. Fundamentals of the morphology, physiology and genetics of bacteria.
2.	Pathogenic nature and virulence of bacteria. Pathomechanism, molecular pathogenesis, virulence factors. Infection and disease.
3.	Defence mechanisms of the host against infections. Active and passive immunisation. Vaccines.
4.	Antibacterial drugs: Modes of action and interactions of antibacterial drugs. Principles and practice of the antibacterial chemotherapy. Origin, mechanisms, induction, transfer, spreading, elimination and control of resistance of bacteria against antibacterial drugs
5.	Introduction to the classification of medically important bacteria: fundamentals of taxonomic, epidemiolgical, nosological, as well as pathogenetical classification. Gram-positive non-spore forming rods: Corynebacterium, Listeria, Erysipelothrix, Lactobacillus Normal flora of the vagina.
6.	Gram-positive aerobic cocci: Streptococcus and Staphylococcus genus. Normal flora of the skin.
7.	Gram-negative aerobic and microaerophilic cocci and coccobacilli: Neisseriaceae, Pasteurellaceae, Haemophilus genus Normal flora of the upper respiratory tract.
8.	Gram-negative aerobic rods and coccobacilli: Pseudomonas, Legionella, Brucella, Bordetella, Francisella genus.
9.	Gram-negative facultative anaerobic rods Normal flora of the gastrointestinal tract. Extraintestinal diseases caused by Gram-negative enteral bacteria. Pathogens of the gastrointestinal tract I: Vibrio, pathogenic Escherichia coli, Campylobacter, Helicobacter.
10.	Pathogens of the gastrointestinal tract II: Yersinia (yersiniosis), Shigella (shigellosis), Salmonella (salmonellosis). The enteral fever (Salmonella typhi and parathyphi), as well as Yersinia pestis.
11.	Gram positive aerobic and anaerobic spore-forming bacteria: Bacillus and Clostridium genus Obligate anaerobic bacteria and associated infections: Gram-positive: Peptostreptococcus, Propionibacterium, Eubacterium, Bifidobacterium, Arachnia, Gram-negative: Veillonella. Bacteroides, Fusobacterium
12.	Acid-fast bacteria: Mycobacterium, Nocardia. Actinomyces
13.	Spirochaetales: Treponema, Borrelia. Leptospira.
14.	Rickettsiales, Chlamydiales, Mycoplasmatales

Second Semester

Week	Bacteriology Practicals (2 hours per week)
1.	Introduction. Rules and instrumentation of the safe handling of microbes. Safety in the laboratory. Basic microbiological methods I: Microscopic examinations.
2.	Basic microbiological methods II: Cultivation of bacteria and biochemical activity of bacteria
3.	Basic microbiological methods III: Sterilisation. Disinfection
4.	Basic microbiological methods IV: Susceptibility of bacteria to antimicrobial drugs
5.	Basic microbiological methods V: In vitro immunological reactions

- 6. Midterm examination I. and Systematic bacteriology I: Identification of Gram-positive aerobic rods
- 7. Systematic bacteriology II: Identification of Gram-positive cocci: Staphylococcus
- 8. Systematic bacteriology III: Identification of Gram-positive cocci: Streptococcus
- 9. Systematic bacteriology IV: Identification of Gram-negative cocci and coccobacilli, and Gram negative aerobic rods
- 10. Systematic bacteriology V: Identification of Gram-negative facultative anaerobic rods
- 11. Systematic bacteriology VI: Identification of the aerobic and anaerobic spore-forming bacteria, as well as the obligate anaerobic and microaerophilic bacteria
- 12. Midterm examination II. and Systematic bacteriology VII: Identification of irregular Gram-positive rods
- 13. Systematic bacteriology VIII: Spirochaetes
- 14. Systematic bacteriology IX: Rickettsiae, Chlamydiales and Mycoplasmatales