

ΦΟΡΕΑΣ ΔΙΑΣΦΑΛΙΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΣΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΙΟΤΗΤΑΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΝΩΤΕΡΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΎΣΗΣ CYQAA THE CYPRUS AGENCY OF QUALITY ASSURANCE AND ACCREDITATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION



Course Title	Microbiology				
Course Code	PHA203				
Course Type	Compulsory				
Level	BSc (Level 1)				
Year / Semester	2 nd /3 nd Semester				
Teacher's Name	Dr Gourni Maritsa, Dr Sofia Kyratzi				
ECTS	6	Lectures / week	3	Laboratories / week	2
Course Objectives	The main objective of the course is to help students gain the theoretical knowledge and skills needed in Microbiology, enabling students to understand the latest trends in diagnosis, treatment and research related to Microbiology.				
Learning Outcomes	 At the completion of the course the student will be able to: Recognize and explain the terminology and the basic concepts of the Microbiology. Describe the classification, nomenclature, identification and standardization of micro-organisms. Identify and classify microorganisms according to their specific characteristics in the relevant field of Microbiology eg. bacteriology, virology, mycology, and parasitology. Describe, control and evaluate the growth processes of microorganisms in a bacterial culture. Describe the essential elements of the microorganisms' pathogenicity, and the host-pathogen interaction. Describe the methods used for sterilization, disinfection, and antisepsis and understand the policies for sterilization - disinfection use in the Hospital and the community. List the groups of antibiotics and interpret the antimicrobial spectrum. Describe the methods of antimicrobial susceptibility testing, synergistic effects and killing-curves of microorganisms. Describe the phenotypic methods of detecting resistance mechanisms and understand the role of empirical antimicrobial therapy for infections control. Describe the mechanisms for developing bacterial resistance to antibiotics and contribute to antimicrobial resistance reduction policies. Describe the main laboratory procedures for diagnosis of infections (microscopy, culture, detection of antigens and antibodies, detection of genetic material, etc.), their applications, their advantages and disadvantages, in relation to the causative agent (microorganism) diseased organ system), the immune status or other epidemiological data of the patient. 				



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Prerequisites	PHA104	Required	None
Course Content	 Historical background of Microbiology. Nomenclature, classification, identification and standardization of microorganisms. Classical (phenotypic) and phylogenetic classification of bacteria. Sources, transmission modes and bacterial pathogens. The role and importance of the normal flora of the human body. Prokaryotic cell structure and functions. Basic differences between organisms (bacteria, fungi, protozoa, helminths). Management of biological samples. Sterilization - Disinfection - Antisepsis. Microbial kill rate and sterilization quality control. Bacterial metabolism and growth, Cultures and incubation conditions. Nutrients for microbial growth, quality control. Methods for cultivating biological specimens. Conventional and automated bacterial identification methods. Structure and function of genetic material of bacterial cell. Genetics of viruses and the contribution of molecular techniques to the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of infections. Resistance development mechanisms and microbial susceptibility testing methods. Epidemiology and control of infections in the Community. Clinical Microbiology Laboratory exercises/experiments: Laboratory exercises/experiments are carried out for a better understandin of the theoretical part of the course. Indicative examples are: Laborator exercises: coatings - preparations (Fresh - Dry / Direct - Indirect), basic stain and staining techniques gram positive, gram negative bacteria, yeast an Candida (Gram staining), structural and morphological elements of cell (evaluate slides), receive and transport biological materials, disinfection disinfectants, sterilization methods, production of liquid and solid media culturing bacteria and determination of susceptibility of bacteria (antibiogram 		
Teaching Methodology	theoretical background, and comprehension of the madiscussion, questions/answ participation. PowerPoint at used to better understand to the laboratory exercises Laboratory using the approximate properties of the properties of th	nelp students understand the les in order to get a better obiology. Methods such as re used to enhance student's fall and short animations are	



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Bibliography	 Textbooks: Medical Microbiology: A Guide to Microbial Infections: Pathogenesis, Immunity, Laboratory Investigation and Control. M. Barer, W. Irving, A. Swann, N. Perera. Elsevier, 19th ed, 2018 "Ιατρική Μικροβιολογία", Τόμος Ι και ΙΙ, 18th ed. D. Greenwood, R. Slack, J. Peutherer, M. Barer. Ελληνική έκδοση 2016, Εκδοτικός Οίκος: Ιατρικές Εκδόσεις Πασχαλίδης. References: "Hugo and Russell's Pharmaceutical Microbiology", 8th ed., S. Denyer, N. Hodges, S. Gorman, Blackwell Publishing.(2011) "Ιατρική Μικροβιολογία", (2011), P.R. Murray, K.S. Rosenthal, M.A. Pfaller, Εκδοτικός Οίκος: Παρισιάνος Α.Ε.
Assessment	Course Work 40% • Mid-term Test 20% • Lab reports 10% • Case study project 10% Final Exam 60% For student evaluation, the overall grade is determined by a written midterm exam (20%), a laboratory grade (10%), a case study project (10%) and a written final exam (60%). The mid-term exam is carried out between the 6th and 8th week and it mainly includes short answer- questions and problem- solving questions and examines specific modules of the course. As far as the laboratory grade is concerned, it comprises of the evaluation of the laboratory reports (60% of the laboratory grade) submitted by the students after every experiment and a final laboratory examination (40% of the laboratory grade) which mainly includes short answer questions and problem-
	solving questions. In their laboratory reports, students are asked to describe the experimental procedure, to evaluate and analyse their results and to answer specific questions. The following criteria are taken into account when evaluating laboratory reports: (a) experimental data collection (30%), (b) data analysis (40%), and application of theory to draw conclusions (30%). The final exam of the course is carried out during the 14 th -16 th week of each semester and includes short answer questions, decision questions, and problem-solving questions regarding all course modules. The final assessment of the students is formative and summative and is

assured to comply with the subject's expected learning outcomes and the

quality of the course.

Greek, English

Language