

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 Global University
- » Credits: 18 ECTS
- » Schedule: at your own pace
- » Exams: online

Website: www.techtute.com/us/pharmacy/postgraduate-diploma/postgraduate-diploma-diagnosis-treatment-bacterial-mycotic-parasitic-infections

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01

Introduction

Students will improve their daily practice, both in pharmacy and in research, and will learn to work with infectious diseases thanks to this high-level program, taught by professionals with extensive experience in the sector. A unique opportunity to specialize in everything related to Fungal and Bacterial Infections from a pharmacological point of view and to develop your knowledge and skills in the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases with a higher success rate. This knowledge will help the professional to position themselves within a sector that increasingly demands more and more engineers properly educated in the field.



“

Fungal and bacterial infections are a broad spectrum of study for pharmacy professionals. Learn all about them with this complete program”

Infectious diseases are the main cause of death and the reduction of life expectancy in the world. In 2016, of the total 56.4 million deaths worldwide, 33% were due to infectious diseases, 30% to cardiovascular diseases and 10% to cancer. The fight against disease will have two simultaneous fronts: infectious diseases and chronic non-communicable diseases.

These factors, interacting with each other, have meant that we should not consider any part of the planet reasonably isolated from the rest, nor the appearance, reappearance or dissemination of imported or apparently eradicated infectious diseases in our environment to be impossible.

The complex international epidemiological situation so far this century, highlights the unprecedented need to improve the process of training and development of human capital, in order to increase the competence and performance of all pharmaceutical personnel required to meet the challenges involved in controlling and dealing with biological, hospital and public health emergencies, and that guarantee the quality and safety of health care for the population in any part of the world. This has been exemplified by the deliberate release of *Bacillus anthracis* spores as a weapon of bioterrorism to cause pulmonary anthrax in victims who inhaled them, the emergence of West Nile virus as a pathogen in the United States, the epidemic of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), 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 the Americas region, such as Chikungunya and more recently Zika, as well as morbidity from other endemic infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, leptospirosis, tuberculosis, community-acquired pneumonia and the increase in antibiotic resistance with the development of multidrug-resistant bacteria.

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:

- ♦ Clinical cases presented by experts in Diagnosis and Treatment of Bacterial, Mycotic and Parasitic Infections
- ♦ The graphic, schematic, and practical contents with which they are created provide scientific and practical information on the disciplines that are essential for professional practice
- ♦ Latest information in 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



Make the most of the opportunity and gain up-to-date knowledge on the pharmacological management of Bacterial, Mycotic and Parasitic Infections"

“

This Postgraduate Diploma is the best investment you can make in choosing a course for two reasons: you will obtain a Postgraduate Diploma from TECH Global University, and you will acquire the best and most up-to-date education in Diagnosis and Treatment of Bacterial, Mycotic and Parasitic Infections”

Its teaching staff is made up of prestigious and renowned professionals with a long career in health care, teaching and research, who have worked in many countries on several continents, developing professional and teaching experience that they deliver in an extraordinary way in this program.

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 educational multimedia tools that allow the professional, based primarily on the problem-based learning method, to address real problems in their daily clinical practice, which will allow them to advance by acquiring knowledge and developing skills that will impact their future professional work.

It should be noted that each of the contents generated, as well as the videos, self-tests, clinical cases and modular exams have been thoroughly reviewed, updated and integrated by the professors and the team of experts that make up the working group, in order to facilitate the learning process in an educational and phased manner to achieve the objectives of the program.

This up-to-date program is the best on the educational landscape on viral infections from a pharmaceutical point of view.

Don't miss the opportunity and get up to date on advances in the treatment of infections in order to then incorporate them into your daily medical practice.



02

Objectives

The fundamental purpose of the teaching program is to educate and improve the pharmacist's knowledge in order to achieve a deep theoretical mastery of the most current scientific knowledge in the area of clinical infectious diseases. It also aims to develop skills that will allow them to deal more comfortably and confidently with the complex process of health and infectious diseases in individuals and communities.



A close-up photograph of a person's mouth, showing their teeth and gums. The image is partially obscured by a green diagonal overlay on the right side. The teeth appear to be in the process of being treated or examined.

“

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



General Objectives

- ♦ Update or deepen your knowledge and develop your skills for daily clinical practice in healthcare, teaching or research roles in the field of infectious diseases in order to provide individual or group population care that allows for the improvement of health indicators
- ♦ 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 professional skills as a pharmacist by taking advantage of the preparation offered by the Postgraduate Diploma in Diagnosis and Treatment of Bacterial, Mycotic and Parasitic Infections”





Specific Objectives

Module 1. Microbiological Diagnosis and Other Examinations for Infectious Diseases

- ♦ Study, in depth, the latest clinical, diagnostic and therapeutic elements of the most lethal respiratory infections
- ♦ Explain the clinical, diagnostic and treatment elements of rare or uncommon infectious diseases

Module 2. Bacterial Diseases and Antimicrobials

- ♦ Address the important role of microbiology and the infectologist in the control of infectious diseases
- ♦ Describe the main elements that favour occupational accidents and the transmission of blood-borne pathogens
- ♦ Highlight the importance of morbidity and mortality from infections in the international traveller

Module 3. Fungal Diseases

- ♦ Explain the mycoses with the highest morbidity and mortality rates
- ♦ Explain the pathogenic mechanisms and the most frequent neoplasms associated with infectious agents

Module 4. Parasitic and Tropical Diseases

- ♦ Delve deeper into the study of the most important parasitic diseases
- ♦ Highlight the importance of morbidity and mortality from infections in the international traveller
- ♦ Explain the clinical, diagnostic and treatment elements of rare or uncommon parasitic and tropical diseases

03

Structure and Content

The teaching programme has been created by a group of professors and medical professionals from various medical specialties, with extensive research and teaching experience in several countries in Africa, Central and South America, interested in integrating the latest and most up-to-date scientific knowledge of clinical infectious diseases and antimicrobial therapeutics ensure training and professional development to improve the daily clinical practice of professionals who care for patients or populations 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
 - 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 Virus 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 of Fungi
 - 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 With Regards 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. Manage the Biological Waste in a Healthcare Institution
- 1.11. The Clinical Laboratory in the Study of Infectious Diseases
 - 1.11.1. Reactants of the Acute Phase
 - 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
- 1.14. Usefulness of Pathological Anatomy Studies
 - 1.14.1. Alterations in Cytological Studies According to the Type of the Biological Agent
 - 1.14.2. Necropsy and Its Importance in Infectious Mortality
- 1.15. Assessment of the Severity of Infectious Diseases
 - 1.15.1. Prognosis Scales in the Care of Patients with Infectious Pathologies Based on Laboratory Studies and Clinical Elements
 - 1.15.2. SOFA Score Usefulness in the Current Day: Components of SOFA, What it Measures Usefulness in the Assessment of a Patient
 - 1.15.3. Main Complications in Infectious Diseases
- 1.16. Worldwide Campaign Against Sepsis
 - 1.16.1. Emergence and Evolution
 - 1.16.2. Objectives
 - 1.16.3. Recommendations and Impact
- 1.17. Bioterrorism
 - 1.17.1. Principle Infectious Agents Used in Bioterrorism
 - 1.17.2. 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. Antibacterials
 - 2.10.1. General Concepts
 - 2.10.2. Classification
 - 2.10.3. Mechanisms of Action for Antimicrobials
- 2.11. Betalactams: 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. Carbapenemics
- 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. Lincosamines, Rifamycins, Antifolates
 - 2.13.1. Lincosamines: 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 Protozoa
 - 4.3.1. Main Intestinal Protozoa
 - 4.3.2. Diagnosis of Intestinal Protozoa
 - 4.3.3. Amebiosis and Giardiasis
- 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* y *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. *Hematobium* 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. Oxiuriasis
 - 4.8.4. Hookworm Disease and Necatoriasis
 - 4.8.5. Trichuriasis
- 4.9. Taeniasis Infections
 - 4.9.1. Intestinal Tapeworms
 - 4.9.2. Tissue Tapeworms
- 4.10. Antiparasitics II
 - 4.10.1. General Concepts
 - 4.10.2. Main Definitions Used in the Management of Antiparasitics
 - 4.10.3. Classifications: Classifications Used By Chemical Structure, Mechanism of Action or Antiparasitic Action
 - 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



A unique, key, and decisive educational experience to boost your professional development"

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.





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 be confronted with multiple simulated clinical cases based on real patients, in which they will have to investigate, establish hypotheses and ultimately, resolve the situation. There is an abundance of scientific evidence on the effectiveness of the method. Pharmacists learn better, more quickly 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, attempting to recreate the actual conditions in a pharmacist'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. Pharmacists who follow this method not only grasp concepts, but also develop their mental capacity, by evaluating real situations and applying their 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.

Our 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, which represent a real revolution with respect to simply studying and analyzing cases.

Pharmacists will learn through real cases and by solving 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 115,000 pharmacists have been trained with unprecedented success in all clinical specialties, regardless of the surgical load. This pedagogical methodology is developed in a highly demanding environment, with a university student body with a high socioeconomic profile and an average age of 43.5 years.

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 created specifically for the course by specialist pharmacists who will be teaching the course, so that the didactic development is highly specific and accurate.

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.



Video Techniques and Procedures

TECH introduces students to the latest techniques, to the latest educational advances, to the forefront of current pharmaceutical care procedures. All of this, first hand, and explained and detailed with precision to contribute to assimilation and a better understanding. And best of all, you can watch them as many times as you want.



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 unique multimedia content presentation training system 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, we will present you with real case developments in which the expert will guide you through 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 Postgraduate Diploma issued by TECH Global University.



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Successfully complete this program and receive your university qualification without having to travel or fill out laborious paperwork"

This private qualification will allow you to obtain a **Postgraduate Diploma in Diagnosis and Treatment of Bacterial, Mycotic and Parasitic Infections** endorsed by **TECH Global University**, the world's largest online university.

TECH Global University is an official European University publicly recognized by the Government of Andorra ([official bulletin](#)). Andorra is part of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) since 2003. The EHEA is an initiative promoted by the European Union that aims to organize the international training framework and harmonize the higher education systems of the member countries of this space. The project promotes common values, the implementation of collaborative tools and strengthening its quality assurance mechanisms to enhance collaboration and mobility among students, researchers and academics.

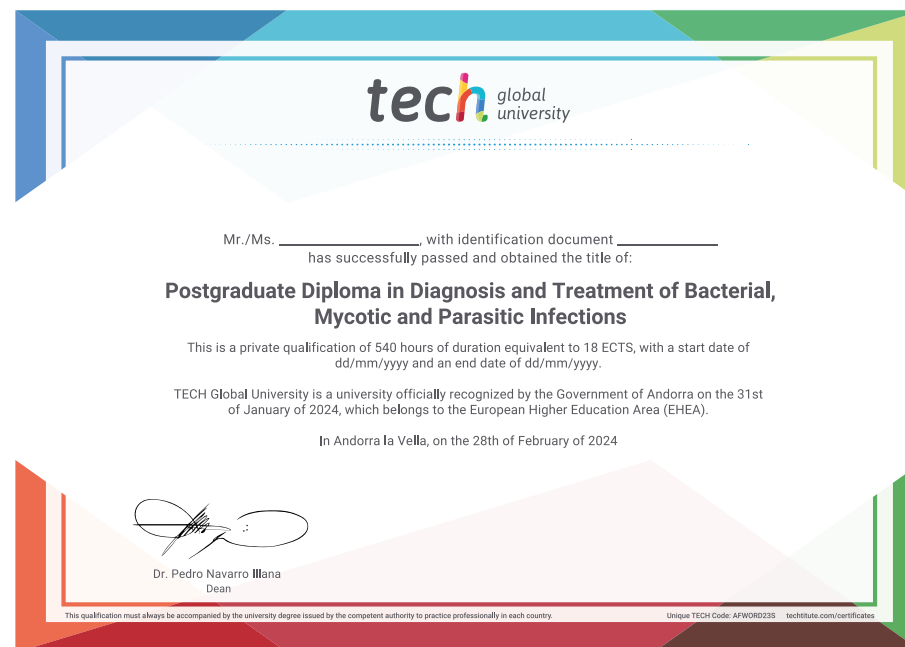
This **TECH Global University** private qualification is a European program of continuing education and professional updating that guarantees the acquisition of competencies in its area of knowledge, providing a high curricular value to the student who completes the program.

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

Modality: **online**

Duration: **6 months**

Accreditation: **18 ECTS**



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



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Postgraduate Diploma
Diagnosis and Treatment
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