



1. Module identification code:			
Name of the institution:	Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León		
Name of the school:	School of Medicine		
Name of the degree program:	Clinical Chemistry		
Name of the course (learning unit):	Medical bacteriology		
Total number of class hours-theory and practice:	120 h		
Class hours per week:	6 h		
Independent study:	30 h		
Course modality:	Face-to-face instruction		
Module level:	Sixth semester		
Core/elective module:	Core		
Curriculum area:	ACFP-F		
UANL credit points:	5		
Create date:	18/01/2017		
Person(s) responsible for the design and amendment of the module:	Dr. C. José Prisco Palma Nicolás		





2. Presentation:

The Medical bacteriology learning unit (LU) is divided into three phases; the first will address the main groups of cocci and bacteria with atypical cell walls that cause disease in humans, their microscopic characteristics, their epidemiology at national and international level, as well as the most appropriate methods for their isolation and identification in the microbiology laboratory. Likewise, in phase 2, Gram-negative bacilli and spirochetes will be addressed, while in phase 3, Gram-positive bacilli and acid-alcohol-resistant bacilli.

In each stage, the student will be able to describe the bacteria of medical importance, the disease they cause, epidemiology, prevention and control mechanisms; explain their morphology, virulence factors, pathogenesis and immunity, as well as their transmission mechanisms. Finally, the student will select the most appropriate methods, techniques or laboratory tests for the isolation and identification. For each of the different bacterial groups, students will make an oral presentation in teams, and at the end of each phase, students will demonstrate their learning through a theoretical exam. At the end of the course, students will individually solve a practical case of microbiological diagnosis in which they propose and execute one of the learned methodologies to solve one case of medical bacteriology.





3. Purpose of the learning unit

To contribute to achieving the graduate profile in the field of medical bacteriology, by developing the necessary skills for the study of the causal agents of bacterial infectious diseases, through the design, validation, selection and/or execution of laboratory tests, under strict quality control, and using a methodology that favors self-learning focused on problem solving.

In relation to general competencies, students will be able to use traditional and cutting-edge research methods and techniques to develop their academic work in the laboratory, with the aim of finding the necessary answers in the exercise of their profession, by making decisions individually or jointly with their colleagues. The knowledge generated will allow them to intervene critically and with human commitment in the face of contemporary challenges to consolidate the general well-being of society and contribute to sustainable development.

At the LU Medical bacteriology course, students acquire specific skills to select and perform the laboratory tests necessary to identify bacteria in a clinical sample. They know and handle biological agents responsibly in accordance with national and international regulations. They also interpret the results of microbiological tests that allow them to make timely decisions in the diagnosis of infectious diseases.

The LU of Medical bacteriology integrates the skills acquired in LUs such as: Basic microbiology, where the classification of the different types of biological agents, their general properties, as well as the physical-chemical methods for their eradication and control are studied; the LU of Biochemistry applies various tests that allow the identification of bacteria based on characteristics of their metabolism and/or energy requirements; the LU of Immunology applies knowledge to select microbiological diagnostic tests based on the patient's immune response against infectious agents.

It provides fundamental bases for the development of Social Service, Professional Practices and for the General Graduation Exam for the Bachelor's Degree in Clinical Chemistry.





4. Competences of the graduate profile:

General competences to which this module (learning unit) contributes:

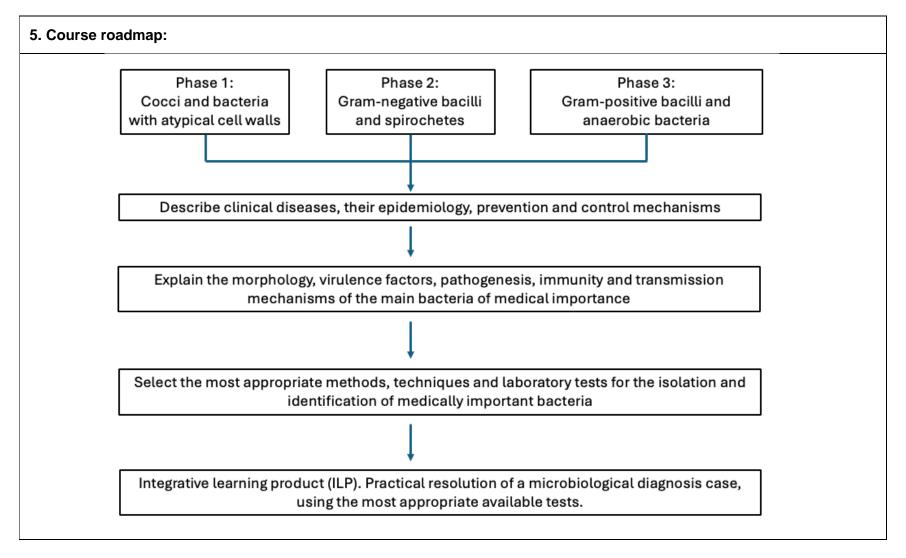
- Instrumental skills:
- 3. Manage information and communication technologies as a tool for accessing information and its transformation into knowledge, as well as for learning and collaborative work with cutting-edge techniques that allow for constructive participation in society.
- Personal and social interaction skills:
- 11. To practice the values promoted by the UANL: truth, equity, honesty, freedom, solidarity, respect for life and others, peace, respect for nature, integrity, ethical behavior and justice, in their personal and professional environment to contribute to building a sustainable society.
- Integrative skills:
- 13. Assume leadership committed to social and professional needs to promote relevant social change.

Specific competences of the graduate profile to which this module (learning unit) contributes:

- 2. To execute physical, chemical and/or biological procedures in the collection, handling, storage and analysis of samples to contribute to a reliable clinical, toxicological, chemical, food, forensic and environmental diagnosis.
- 3. To handle chemical and biological materials following official Mexican and/or international standards that guarantee their correct use and disposal to preserve health and the environment.
- 6. Interpret the results of analysis based on established criteria that allow for timely and pertinent decision-making in clinical, toxicological, chemical, food, forensic and environmental diagnosis.











6. Structuring into phases:

Phase 1. Cocci and bacteria with atypical cell walls

Phase 2. Gram-negative bacilli and spirochetes

Phase 3. Gram-positive bacilli and anaerobic bacteria

Phase 1: Cocci and bacteria with atypical cell walls

Component(s) of the competence:

1.1 Selects the culture media, as well as the physiological and biochemical tests useful in the isolation and identification of cocci and bacteria with atypical cell walls, to generate an accurate diagnosis of the causative agent of the disease.

Evidence of student learning	Performance criteria	Learning activities	Content	Resources
Evidence 1. Written evaluation about content (1 - 5).	 At the end of the stage. Individually Using an exam on the ExamSoft platform Respecting the date and time indicated Using a computer or a personal tablet Complete a multiple-choice exam with 40 questions on the theory topics (Topics 	 The teacher presents the UA using a Power Point presentation. To review the content of the phase, the following dynamic sequence will be used: The teacher outlines the topic corresponding to the session using resources such as conceptual maps or infographics. 	 Staphylococcus. S. aureus, S. saprophyticus, y S. epidermidis. Streptococcus. S. pyogenes, S. pneumoniae y S. agalactiae. Enterococcus. E. faecalis Neisseria. N. meningitidis, N. gonorrhoeae. Moraxella. M. catarrhalis 	Personal computer or electronic tablet Broadband internet connection Institutional email account with access to Microsoft TEAMS ExamSoft Platform Faculty of Medicine Distance













		 references at the end of his presentation. At the end of the presentation, the professor summarizes 		
		the most important parts of the topic and provides a clinical case of microbiological diagnosis to reinforce the knowledge acquired. The results of the evaluations of the slide presentation as well as the partial theoretical evaluation will be announced through the Distance Education Platform (Moodle).		
Evidence 2. Laboratory practice report (1 - 5)	 In the Microbiology laboratory (Practices that require it, as indicated) On the Microsoft TEAMS platform (Practices that 	Before each session, the student must have read the practice in his/her laboratory manual, where the theoretical bases of the procedures to be carried	1. Primary tests 2. Isolation and identification of Staphylococcus species	 Personal computer or tablet Broadband internet connection





require it, as	;
indicated)	

- Record in a practical manual the information and methodologies necessary to identify Cocci and bacteria with atypical cell walls (Topics 1 to 5).
- By hand
- Individually
- Respecting the morphology and colors of the staining of the material observed under the microscope
- Mark the structures observed under the microscope
- Wearing the necessary protective equipment to carry out the practices assigned as face-toface (gown, face

- out are explained (extraclass activity).
- The professor will give the framework of the methodology corresponding to the UA topic.
- The student performs the activities established in the practice corresponding to the session.
- The student will record all the methodological steps of the practice and will make diagrams and drawings of the bacteria identified in the practice in his/her manual.
- The professor will provide feedback on the results of the practical activities during the laboratory session.
- The professor will supervise the practical activities during the sessions that are indicated as face-to-face.
- The student will complete the practice

- 3. Isolation and identification of Streptococcus and Enterococcus species
- 4. Identification of Neisseria gonorrhoeae and Moraxella catarrhalis
- Institutional email account with access to Microsoft TEAMS
- Manual of Practices for the Medical Bacteriology Course
- Physical infrastructure of the Department of Microbiology
- Materials and equipment of the Undergraduate Practice Laboratory of the Department of Microbiology

Reference material

- Koneman, 2008
- Murray P.R., 2017





glasses) For the practice report, you will illustrate, using colored drawings, the type of microorganism seen during the laboratory practice. You will digitize the evidence generated in your practice manual and send it in a timely manner for review through the TEAMS platform.
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Phase 2: Gram-negative bacilli and spirochetes

Component(s) of the competence:

2.1 Selects the culture media, as well as the physiological and biochemical tests useful in the isolation and identification of Gram-negative bacilli and spirochetes, to generate an accurate diagnosis of the causative agent of the disease.





Evidence of student learning	Performance criteria	Learning activities	Content	Resources
Evidence 3. Written evaluation about content (6 - 10).	 At the end of the stage. Individually Using an exam on the ExamSoft platform Respecting the date and time indicated Using a computer or a personal tablet Complete a multiple-choice exam with 40 questions on the theory topics (Topics 6 to 10) within a period of 40 minutes. The evaluation includes cocci and bacteria with atypical cell walls (Topics 6-10) Physiology and structure 	 The teacher presents the UA using a Power Point presentation. To review the content of the phase, the following dynamic sequence will be used: The teacher outlines the topic corresponding to the session using resources such as conceptual maps or infographics. The students are organized into teams and prior to the date of the session, submitting a presentation with slides through the TEAMS platform in which they summarize, structure and organize the information on the topic assigned to them (WEIGHTED ACTIVITY 3.1). 	6. ENTEROBACTERIAS: Genera: Salmonella, Shigella, Yersinia. Escherichia, Klebsiella and Proteus. 7. GRAM NEGATIVE NON- FERMENTING BACILLI Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Acinetobacter baumannii, Stenotrophomonas maltophilia 8. CURVED GRAM NEGATIVE BACILLI Campylobacter jejuni, Vibric cholerae, Helicobacter pylor 9. 9. GRAM NEGATIVE BACILLI WITH SPECIAL NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS: Haemophilus influenzae, Bordetella pertussis, Brucell abortus y Legionella pneumophila 10. SPIROCHETES	Distance Education Platform (Moodle) • Textbooks: - Koneman, 2008 - Murray P.R., 2017





 Pathogenesis and immunity and virulence factors National and international epidemiological information Clinical diseases Isolation methods and microbiological identification tests Treatment, prevention and control options. 	 The presentation contains the following sections: a) Identification Data [Topic and Session Number, Team Members, Session Date] b) Introduction [history of microorganism identification] c) Physiology and structure d) Pathogenesis and Immunity e) Epidemiology in Mexico and in the world f) Clinical diseases g) Laboratory diagnostic methods [tests of choice and alternative tests] h) Treatment, Prevention and Control. The teacher reviews the team's work and provides feedback, highlighting, complementing, or correcting, if necessary, prior to the date of the 	Treponema pallidum, Borrelia recurrentis, Borrelia burgdorferi y Leptospira interrogans	• Projector
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presentation of the corresponding session.
On the session date,
the students in the
team clearly present
the topic within a 45-60
minute time frame,
using technical-
scientific vocabulary.
The student uses
images, models and/or
videos from the
reference material
provided corresponding
to the assigned topic.
The student correctly
uses information
management and cites
references at the end of
his presentation.
The presentation.
At the end of the
presentation, the
professor summarizes
the most important
parts of the topic and
provides a clinical case of microbiological





		diagnosis to reinforce the knowledge acquired. The results of the evaluations of the slide presentation as well as the partial theoretical evaluation will be announced through the Distance Education Platform (Moodle).		
Evidence 4. Laboratory practice report (6 - 10)	 In the Microbiology laboratory (Practices that require it, as indicated) On the Microsoft TEAMS platform (Practices that require it, as indicated) Record in a practical manual the 	 Before each session, the student must have read the practice in his/her laboratory manual, where the theoretical bases of the procedures to be carried out are explained (extra-class activity). The professor will give the framework of the methodology corresponding to the 	Laboratory practice: 5. Study of the Enterobacteriaceae Family 6. Identification of the Salmonella and Shigella genera 7. Non-glucose-fermenting Gram-negative bacilli 8. Identification of Vibrio	 Personal computer or tablet Broadband internet connection Institutional email account with access to Microsoft TEAMS
	information and methodologies necessary to identify Gram-negative	• The student performs the activities	cholerae 9. Study of the species of the Haemophillus and Bordetella genera	 Manual of Practices for the Medical Bacteriology Course





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 bacilli and spirochetes (Topics 6 to 10). By hand Individually Respecting the morphology and colors of the staining of the material observed under the microscope Mark the structures observed under the microscope Wearing the necessary protective equipment to carry out the practices assigned as faceto-face (gown, face mask, gloves and glasses) For the practice report, you will illustrate, using colored drawings, 	practice corresponding to the session. The student will record all the methodological steps of the practice and will make diagrams and drawings of the bacteria identified in the practice in his/her manual. The professor will provide feedback on the results of the practical activities during the laboratory session. The professor will supervise the practical activities during the sessions that are indicated as face-to-face. The student will complete the practice and prepare the learning evidence with the findings obtained during it.	10. Observation and important characteristics of spirochetes	Physical infrastructure of the Department of Microbiology Materials and equipment of the Undergraduate Practice Laboratory of the Department of Microbiology Reference material Koneman, 2008 Murray P.R., 2017





the type of microorganism seen during the laboratory practice. • You will digitize the evidence generated in your practice manual and send it in a timely manner for review through the TEAMS platform.	format through the TEAMS platform on the date and time indicated by the teacher. The student will clean his/her workspace at the end of the laboratory session.	
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Phase 3: Gram-positive bacilli and anaerobic bacteria

Component(s) of the competence:

3.1 Selects the culture media, as well as the physiological and biochemical tests useful in the isolation and identification of Gram-positive bacilli and anaerobic bacteria, to generate an accurate diagnosis of the disease-causing agent.

Evidence of s	student	Performance criteria	Learning activities	Content	Resources	i
learning						ì





Evidence 5. Written
evaluation about
content (11 - 15).

- At the end of the stage.
- Individually
- Using an exam on the ExamSoft platform
- Respecting the date and time indicated
- Using a computer or a personal tablet
- Complete a multiplechoice exam with 40 questions on the theory topics (Topics 11 to 15) within a period of 40 minutes.
- The evaluation includes Grampositive bacilli and anaerobic bacteria (Topics 11-15)
- Physiology and structure
- Pathogenesis and immunity and virulence factors
- National and international

- The teacher presents the UA using a Power Point presentation.
- To review the content of the phase, the following dynamic sequence will be used:
- The teacher outlines the topic corresponding to the session using resources such as conceptual maps or infographics.
- The students are organized into teams and prior to the date of the session, submitting a presentation with slides through the TEAMS platform in which they summarize, structure and organize the information on the topic assigned to them (WEIGHTED ACTIVITY 5.1).
- The presentation contains the following sections:
- a) Identification Data [Topic and Session

11. GRAM POSITIVE BACILLI:

SPORULATED *B.* anthracis y *B.* cereus.

NOT SPORULATED

Corynebacterium diphtheriae, Listeria monocytogenes

12. GRAM POSITIVE ANAEROBIC BACILLI:

Clostridium perfringens, C. tetani, C. botulinum, C. difficile.

13. GRAM NEGATIVE ANAEROBIC BACILI

Bacteroides fragilis, Prevotella melaninogenica.

14. GRAM POSITIVE FILAMENTOUS BACILLI

Nocardia asteroides, Nocardia brasiliensis.

- Personal computer or electronic tablet
- Broadband internet connection
- Institutional email account with access to Microsoft TEAMS
- ExamSoft Platform
- Faculty of Medicine Distance Education Platform (Moodle)

• Textbooks:

- Koneman, 2008
- Murray P.R., 2017
- Additional resources
- Computer





enidemiological	Number Team Members	Actinomyces israelli	
epidemiological information Clinical diseases Isolation methods and microbiological identification tests Treatment, prevention and control options.	 Number, Team Members, Session Date] b) Introduction [history of microorganism identification] c) Physiology and structure d) Pathogenesis and Immunity e) Epidemiology in Mexico and in the world f) Clinical diseases g) Laboratory diagnostic methods [tests of choice and alternative tests] h) Treatment, Prevention and Control. The teacher reviews the team's work and provides feedback, highlighting, complementing, or correcting, if necessary, prior to the date of the presentation of the corresponding session. On the session date, the students in the team clearly present the topic within a 45-60 minute time frame, using 	Actinomyces. israelli 15. 15. ACID-ALCOHOL RESISTANT BACILLI. Mycobacterium tuberculosis, M. avium and M. leprae	• Projector





technical-scientific
vocabulary.
The student uses
images, models and/or
videos from the reference
material provided
corresponding to the
assigned topic.
The student correctly
uses information
management and cites
references at the end of
his presentation.
At the end of the
presentation, the
professor summarizes
the most important parts
of the topic and provides a clinical case of
microbiological diagnosis
to reinforce the
knowledge acquired.
The results of the
evaluations of the slide
presentation as well as
the partial theoretical
evaluation will be
announced through the
Distance Education
Platform (Moodle).





Evidence 6. Laboratory practice report (11 a 15)	In the Microbiology laboratory (Practices that require it, as indicated) On the Microsoft TEAMS platform (Practices that require it, as indicated) Record in a practical manual the information and methodologies necessary to identify Gram-positive bacilli and anaerobic bacteria (Topics 11 to 15). By hand Individually Respecting the morphology and colors of the staining	 Before each session, the student must have read the practice in his/her laboratory manual, where the theoretical bases of the procedures to be carried out are explained (extraclass activity). The professor will give the framework of the methodology corresponding to the UA topic. The student performs the activities established in the practice corresponding to the session. The student will record all the methodological steps of the practice and will make diagrams and drawings of the bacteria identified in the practice in his/her manual. 	Laboratory practice: 11. Corynebacterium spp., and Listeria monocytogenes 12. Nocardia spp. 13. Mycobacterium tuberculosis	 Personal computer or tablet Broadband internet connection Institutional email account with access to Microsoft TEAMS Manual of Practices for the Medical Bacteriology Course Physical infrastructure of the Department of Microbiology
		•		the Department of





Mark the str	actures during the laboratory	Undergraduate
 Mark the str observed ur microscope Wearing the necessary pequipment to out the practassigned as face (gown, mask, glove glasses) For the practice report, you willustrate, us colored draw the type of microorgani during the lapractice. You will digit evidence get in your practage manual and in a timely more for review the TEAMS 	session. The professor will supervise the practical activities during the sessions that are indicated as face-to-face. The student will complete the practice and prepare the learning evidence with the findings obtained during it. The student will digitize the evidence and deliver it in PDF format through the TEAMS platform on the date and time indicated by the teacher. The student will clean his/her workspace at the end of the laboratory session.	Undergraduate Practice Laboratory of the Department of Microbiology Reference material • Koneman, 2008 • Murray P.R., 2017





7. Summative evaluation:

Phase	Evidence	Weighing
	Evidence 1. Written evaluation about content (Topics 1 - 5).	20 %
Phase 1 30%	WEIGHTED ACTIVITY 1.1. Oral presentation. (Topics 1-5)	5 %
30%	Evidence 2. Laboratory practice report (Topics 1 - 5)	5 %
	Evidence 3. Written evaluation about content (Topics 6 - 10).	20 %





Phase 2	WEIGHTED ACTIVITY 3.1. Oral presentation. (Topics 6-10)	5 %
30%	Evidence 4. Laboratory practice report (Topics 6 - 10)	5 %
	Evidence 5. Written evaluation about content (Topics 11 - 15).	20 %
Phase 3	WEIGHTED ACTIVITY 5.1. Oral presentation. (Topics 11-15)	5 %
30%	Evidence 6. Laboratory practice report (Topics 11 - 15)	5 %
CIP	Course integrative project/product	10 %
10%		
	Total	100 %

8. Course integrative project/product: (10%)

Resolution of a microbiological diagnosis case. Exercise in which the student selects, executes, interprets and discusses the results of the most appropriate microbiological tests available for the isolation and identification of the causal agent of a clinical picture provided.





9. References:





Fac. de Medicina-Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León. (n.d.). Plataforma. From Plataforma: http://www.medicina.uanl.mx/plataforma/

José P. Palma Nicolás, G. G. (2018). Manual de Prácticas del Curso de Bacteriología Médica (Segunda ed.). Monterrey, N.L., México.

Koneman, E. W. (2008). Koneman. Diagnóstico Microbiólogico (Sexta ed.). Montevideo, Uruguay: Editorial Médica Panamericana.

Murray P.R., R. K. (2017). Microbiología Médica (Octava ed.). Barcelona, España: Elsevier.

Additional resources

Anuarios de morbilidad Nacional. Dirección General de Epidemiología. Secretaría de Salud, Gobierno de México. Disponible en:

https://www.gob.mx/salud/acciones-y-programas/anuarios-de-morbilidad-1984-2019

Boletín Epidemiológico. Sistema Nacional de Vigilancia Epidemiológica. Secretaría de Salud, Gobierno de México. Disponible en:

https://www.gob.mx/salud/documentos/boletinepidemiologico-sistema-nacional-de-vigilancia-epidemiologica-sistema-unico-de-informacion-231750