









Course Name: Pharmacy Practice Theory

Teaching faculty: Clinical pharmacist

Program Name: Bachelors in Pharmacy

Type: Modernised

Nature: Complusary

ABR Time 07 Hours

No. of students: 60

Semester: 7

Course Code: BP703T

Syllabus

- · Definition of Antimicrobial resistance
- overview on resistance mechanisms
- AMR surveillance system
- · Introduction to GLASS
- · AMR burden in the global and national level
- consequences of AMR
- Strategies developed to overcome AMR



Teaching Methodology

- Power point presentations
- -Lecture
- -ChalkBoard Method

Scope and Objectives

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a global health challenge and developing countries are more vulnerable to the <u>a</u>dverse health impacts of AMR. This training on risk management and prevention of antibiotic resistance help them to understand their potential role in improving AMR.

• Understand the basic concepts of antimicrobial resistance, the urge to contain AMR, its impact in the society, various strategies adopted on a global and national basis to overcome the AMR and

their potential role in containing AMR.



Recommended Material

- 1. Reygaert WC. An overview of the antimicrobial resistance mechanisms of bacteria. AIMS Microbiol. 2018;4(3):482–501. Published 2018 Jun 26. doi:10.3934/microbiol.2018.3.482.
- 2. https://www.who.int/medicines/areas/rational_use/AMR_Surveillance/en/
- 3. https://www.who.int/glass/en/
- 4. WHO Global action plan on AMR, National Action Plan on AMR, Kerala State Action Plan on AMR

Evaluation Pattern

Internal assessment)

End semester exam

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Course Name: Microbiology

Teaching faculty :Faculty of Microbiology

Program Name: Bachelores in Dental Surgery

Type: Modernised

Nature : Complusary

ABR Time 05 Hours

No. of students: 60

Year: 2nd year
Course Code: D1GPM

Syllabus

- -Burden of antimicrobial resistance:
- -Mechanisms of antibiotic resistance: Antibiotic susceptibility testing: Infection control
- -Antimicrobial stewardship
- -MOOC



Teaching Methodology

- Power point presentations
- -Lecture

Scope and Objectives

- -In dentistry, antibiotics are prescribed for the treatment of odontogenic infections, especially endodontic infections, and prophylaxis of local and systemic spread.
- Studies report that 15% of the dentists prescribe antibiotics daily and many prescriptions have proven to be unnecessary potentially aiding the emergence of resistance.
- The proposed module would help young dental professionals understand the magnitude of burden of amr and their role in the rational use of antimicrobials to prevent amr.



Recommended Material

- Mandell, Douglas and Bennett's Principles and Practice of Infectious Diseases
- -Apurba Sastry and Deepashree's Essentials of Hospital Infection Control
- . Ananthanarayanan & Paniker's Textbook of Microbiology
- -Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine
- -. IDSA guidelines

Evaluation Pattern

- -Online/offline tests
- -Assignments

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College Name: Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences Nature: Complusary

Course Name: General and dental pharmacology and therapeutics ABR Time 07 Hours

Teaching faculty: Faculty of pharmacology

Program Name: Bachelores in Dental Surgery

No. of students: 60

Year: 2nd year

m Name: Bachelores in Dental Surgery Year: 2nd year

Type: Modernised Course Code: D1GDP

Syllabus

- -General considerations in antimicrobial chemotherapy: bactericidal and bacteriostatic antibiotics, pharmacokinetics.
- -Classes of antibiotics: cell-wall acting beta lactams, glycopeptides. Polymyxins. . linezolid. Quinolones, sulfonamides, miscellaneous agents.



Teaching Methodology

- Power point presentations
- -Lecture

Scope and Objectives

- -In dentistry, antibiotics are prescribed for the treatment of odontogenic infections, especially endodontic infections, and prophylaxis of local and systemic spread.
- Studies report that 15% of the dentists prescribe antibiotics daily and many prescriptions have proven to be unnecessary potentially aiding the emergence of resistance.
- The proposed module would help young dental professionals understand the magnitude of burden of amr and their role in the rational use of antimicrobials to prevent amr .



Recommended Material

- Harrison's principles of internal medicine
- -Katzung basic and clinical pharmacology 14th edition
- Idsa guidelines
- www.uptodate.com

Evaluation Pattern

- -Online/offline tests
- -Assignments

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College Name: Amrita Institute Of Medical Sciences

Course Name: Integrated Clinical Experience

Teaching faculty: Faculty of nursing, infection control

Course Program: Graduate Studies in nursing

Type: Modernised

Nature : Complusary

3 Hours

No. of students: 100

N.o of Hours:

Year : Fourth
Course Code: BSN001ICE

Syllabus

Role of nurses in Antimicrobial stewardship, basics of antimicrobial stewardship, different models of antimicrobial stewardship, Aspects of management – treatment specificity (approach to appropriate selection drug based on cultures) need of prompt and timely initiation of treatment and administration of antimicrobials, concept of "hang-time", risks of prolonged duration of antimicrobial treatment, identification of cases for early switching from intravenous to oral therapy.



Teaching Methodology

- -Power point presentations
- -Chalk-board method
- -Make students read aloud

Workshop

Scope and Objectives

- Nursing nvolved in collection of samples prior to antibiotic administration, monitoring of adverse drug reactions, and in the actual administration of antibiotics to hospitalized patients. They also participate in surveillance of nosocomial infections many of which are multidrug resistant.
- Hence it is important that they are aware of antimicrobial resistance and introduced to the concept of antimicrobial stewardship. They also need a clear concept of infection control and prevention measures.



Recommended Material

- -Apurba Sastry& Depashree's Essentials of Hospital Infection Control
- -. Ananthanarayanan and Panicker's Textbook of Microbiology
- -. Harrison's principles of internal medicine
- -. Katzung basic and clinical pharmacology 14th edition
- -. Idsa guidelines
- -. www.uptodate.com
- -. Journal of antimicrobial chemotherapy

Evaluation Pattern

-Pre-post test





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College Name: Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences

Course Name: Pharmacology

Teaching faculty: Faculty of pharmacology

Program Name: Bachelors in Physician Assistant

Type: Modernised

Nature : Complusary

ABR Time 06 Hours

No. of students: 40

Year: 2nd Year Course Code: AHS12

Syllabus

-Antimicrobials chemotherapy: Classification of antimicrobials by mechanism of action.
-Introduction to Antimicrobial stewardship.
Different models of antimicrobial stewardship, Preauthorisation, formulary restriction. Back-end strategy.



Teaching Methodology

- Power point presentations
- -Lecture
- -ChalkBoard Method

Scope and Objectives

- To educate them on the need for containment of AMR
- -Develop skills to understand their responsibility to combat AMR through judicious handling of antimicrobials and infection control practices.



Recommended Material

- -Manual of Infection Prevention and control NizamDamani
- -Antimicrobial Drug Resistance Douglas L Mayer
- -ApurbaSastry&Deepashree's Essentials of Hospital Infection Control
- -Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine

Evaluation Pattern

- Offline examinations
- Assignments

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College Name: Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences

Course Name: Microbiology

Teaching faculty: Faculty of Microbiology

Program Name: Bachelors in Physician Assistant

Type: Modernised

Nature: Complusary

ABR Time 04 Hours

No. of students: 40

Year: 2nd Year Course Code: AHS13

Syllabus

Antimicrobial resistance – strategies, Existing AMR surveillance systems,

-Overview of antimicrobial susceptibility testing: of susceptibility testing. Hospital infection control. Hand hygiene practices



Teaching Methodology

- Power point presentations
- -Lecture
- -ChalkBoard Method

Scope and Objectives

- -To educate them on the need for containment of AMR
- Develop skills to understand their responsibility to combat AMR through judicious handling of antimicrobials and infection control practices.



Recommended Material

- -Manual of Infection Prevention and control NizamDamani
- -Antimicrobial Drug Resistance Douglas L Mayer
- -ApurbaSastry&Deepashree's Essentials of Hospital Infection Control
- -Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine

Evaluation Pattern

- Offline examinations
- Assignments

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Nature: Complusary

N.o of Hours: 15 Hours



PREVENT IT CURRICULA @AMRITA UNIVERSITY

College Name: Amrita Institute Of Medical Sciences

Course Name: Co-curricular activity Specialised training on AMR

Teaching faculty: Ms Anila K.N

Course Program: Post Graduate Studies in Pharmacy

Type: Modernised

Teaching Methodology

No. of students: 7

Course Code: MPP302C

Semester: Third

- -Power point presentations
- -Chalk-board method
- -Problem solving methods

Lecture



- · Definition of Antimicrobial resistance
- overview on resistance mechanisms
- AMR surveillance system
- · Introduction to GLASS
- · AMR burden in the global and national level
- consequences of AMR
- Strategies developed to overcome AMR
- Concepts of GAP,NAP and KARSAP, WHO guidelines on AMR



Scope and Objectives

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a global health challenge and developing countries are more vulnerable to the adverse health impacts of AMR. Studies shows that pharmacists play a key role in improving the antimicrobial resistance.

This training enables them to understand their potential role in improving AMR and help them to develop expertise in rational use of antimicrobials. Upon completion of this course it is expected that students shall be able to

- Understand the basic concepts of antimicrobial resistance, its impact on various levels in the society and current strategies adopted on global and national level to contain AMR
- · Identify existing gaps in the systems to prevent AMR

Recommended Material

- Reygaert WC. An overview of the antimicrobial resistance mechanisms of bacteria. AIMS Microbiol. 2018;4(3):482–501. Published 2018 Jun 26. doi:10.3934/microbiol.2018.3.482.
- -https://www.who.int/medicines/areas/rational_use/AMR_Surveillance/en/
- https://www.who.int/glass/en/
- -WHO Global action plan on AMR, National Action Plan on AMR, $\,$
- Kerala State Action Plan on AMR
- -Global Antibiotic Resistance Partnership

(https://www.cddep.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/india-report-web_8.pdf)

Evaluation Pattern

-1credit will be awarded on the completion of entire 15 hours theoretical training





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College Name: Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences

Course Name: General Medicine

Teaching faculty: Faculty of General Medicine

Program Name: Bachelors in Medicine and Surgery(MBBS)

Type: Modernised

Nature: Complusary

ABR Time 01 Hour

No. of students: 100

Year: 4th Year

Course Code: 4MB.GM

Syllabus

Antimicrobial stewardship: Burden of antimicrobial resistance, Need for stewardship. Definition of antimicrobial stewardship. Composition of stewardship team Approaches of AMSP: front-end strategy. Formulary restriction, pre-authorisation, antibiotic cycling. Back-end strategy.



Teaching Methodology

- Power point presentations
- -Lecture
- -ChalkBoard Method

Scope and Objectives

- Inappropriate antimicrobial prescriptions major factor contributing to AMR
- Junior or newly qualified doctors large prescribing group and most mobile workforce
- To train medical students and to positively influence their knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour with regard to antibiotic prescription practices.
- This targeted educational program enables them to appropriately prescribe antimicrobials and to gain an understanding of antimicrobial resistance (AMR)



Recommended Material

- -Manual of Infection Prevention and control NizamDamani
- -. Antimicrobial Drug Resistance Douglas L Mayer
- -. ApurbaSastry&Deepashree's Essentials of Hospital Infection Control
- -. Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine
- -. Katzung Basic and Clinical Pharmacology 14th Edition
- -. IDSA guidelines

Evaluation Pattern

- Offline examinations
- Assignments

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Course Name: General Surgery

Teaching faculty: Faculty of General Surgery

Program Name: Bachelors in Medicine and Surgery(MBBS)

Type: Modernised

Nature: Complusary

ABR Time 01 Hour

No. of students: 100

Year: 4th Year

Course Code: 4MB.GS

Syllabus

Surgical prophylaxis: Indications, antibiotics preferred antibiotics, wound classification, Skin preparation.

Administration of prophylaxis: route, dose, duration, re-dosing, discontinuation. Adverse effects.



Teaching Methodology

- Power point presentations
- -Lecture
- -ChalkBoard Method

Scope and Objectives

- Inappropriate antimicrobial prescriptions major factor contributing to AMR
- Junior or newly qualified doctors large prescribing group and most mobile workforce
- To train medical students and to positively influence their knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour with regard to antibiotic prescription practices.
- This targeted educational program enables them to appropriately prescribe antimicrobials and to gain an understanding of antimicrobial resistance (AMR)



Recommended Material

- -Manual of Infection Prevention and control NizamDamani
- -. Antimicrobial Drug Resistance Douglas L Mayer
- -. ApurbaSastry&Deepashree's Essentials of Hospital Infection Control
- -. Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine
- -. Katzung Basic and Clinical Pharmacology 14th Edition
- -. IDSA guidelines

Evaluation Pattern

- Offline examinations
- Assignments

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College Name: Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences

Course Name: Microbiology

Teaching faculty: Faculty of Microbiology

Program Name: Bachelors in Medicine and Surgery(MBBS)

Type: Modernised

Nature : Complusary
ABR Time 04 Hours

No. of students: 100

Year: 2nd Year

Course Code: 2MB.MI

Syllabus

Mechanisms of antibiotic resistance: impaired drug entry, drug inactivation, target alteration. Multidrug resistance.

Horizontal transfer of drug resistance: insertion sequences, transposons, integrons.

Transformation, Transduction, Conjugation



Teaching Methodology

- Power point presentations
- -Lecture
- -ChalkBoard Method

Scope and Objectives

- Inappropriate antimicrobial prescriptions major factor contributing to AMR
- Junior or newly qualified doctors large prescribing group and most mobile workforce
- To train medical students and to positively influence their knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour with regard to antibiotic prescription practices.
- This targeted educational program enables them to appropriately prescribe antimicrobials and to gain an understanding of antimicrobial resistance (AMR)



Recommended Material

- -Manual of Infection Prevention and control NizamDamani
- -. Antimicrobial Drug Resistance Douglas L Mayer
- -. ApurbaSastry&Deepashree's Essentials of Hospital Infection Control
- -. Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine
- -. Katzung Basic and Clinical Pharmacology 14th Edition
- -. IDSA guidelines

Evaluation Pattern

- Offline examinations
- Assignments

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College Name: Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences

Course Name: Pharmacology

Teaching faculty: Faculty of Pharmacology

Program Name: Bachelors in Medicine and Surgery(MBBS)

Type: Modernised

Nature : Complusary

ABR Time 10 Hours

No. of students: 100

Year: 2nd Year

Course Code: 2MB.PH

Syllabus

Classification by mechanism of Action, Bactericidal and Bacteriostatic agents

- Cell wall active agents: penicillins, Penicillinase inhibitors, Cephalosporins, Carbapenems, glycopeptides
- Anti-tubercular drugs, anti-protozoal, antihelminthic drugs,



Teaching Methodology

- Power point presentations
- -Lecture
- -ChalkBoard Method

Scope and Objectives

- Inappropriate antimicrobial prescriptions major factor contributing to AMR
- Junior or newly qualified doctors large prescribing group and most mobile workforce
- To train medical students and to positively influence their knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour with regard to antibiotic prescription practices.
- This targeted educational program enables them to appropriately prescribe antimicrobials and to gain an understanding of antimicrobial resistance (AMR)



Recommended Material

- -Manual of Infection Prevention and control NizamDamani
- -. Antimicrobial Drug Resistance Douglas L Mayer
- -. ApurbaSastry&Deepashree's Essentials of Hospital Infection Control
- -. Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine
- -. Katzung Basic and Clinical Pharmacology 14th Edition
- -. IDSA guidelines

Evaluation Pattern

- Offline examinations
- Assignments

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Course Name: Foundations of Nursing

Teaching faculty: Faculty of nursing, infection control nurses

Program Name: Bachelors in nurising

Type: Modernised

Nature : Complusary

ABR Time 07 Hours

No. of students: 100

Year: 1st Year

Course Code: BSN107FON

Syllabus

Basic infection control practices, guidelines for infection control practices in wards, ICUs and OTs, other Hospital Infection control (Biomedical waste management, Needlestick injuries, Standard precautions, Vaccines for healthcare workers), Appropriate collection of quality specimen for diagnostics,



Teaching Methodology

- Power point presentations
- -Lecture
- -ChalkBoard Method

Scope and Objectives

Nurses are involved in collection of samples prior to antibiotic administration, monitoring of adverse drug reactions, and in the actual administration of antibiotics to hospitalized patients. They also participate in surveillance of nosocomial infections many of which are multidrug resistant.

- Hence it is important that they are aware of antimicrobial resistance and introduced to the concept of antimicrobial stewardship. They also need a clear concept of infection control and prevention measures



Recommended Material

- Apurba Sastry& Depashree's Essentials of Hospital Infection Control
- -. Ananthanarayanan and Panicker's Textbook of Microbiology
- Harrison's principles of internal medicine
- -. Katzung basic and clinical pharmacology 14th edition
- -. Idsa guidelines

Evaluation Pattern

- Offline examinations
- Assignments

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Course Name: Microbiology

Teaching faculty: Faculty of microbiology

Program Name: Bachelors in nursuring

Type: Modernised

Nature: Complusary

ABR Time 01 Hour

No. of students: 100

Year: 1st Year

Course Code: BSN103MIC

Syllabus

Global and national burden of AMR, its causes and consequences, surveillance of AMR – GLASS, GARP, different surveillance methods,

software for surveillance –

WHO NET, strategies to combat AMR – global ,

national and community

action plans, action at personal or patient level



Teaching Methodology

- Power point presentations
- -Lecture
- -ChalkBoard Method

Scope and Objectives

Nurses are involved in collection of samples prior to antibiotic administration, monitoring of adverse drug reactions, and in the actual administration of antibiotics to hospitalized patients. They also participate in surveillance of nosocomial infections many of which are multidrug resistant.

- Hence it is important that they are aware of antimicrobial resistance and introduced to the concept of antimicrobial stewardship. They also need a clear concept of infection control and prevention measures



Recommended Material

- Apurba Sastry& Depashree's Essentials of Hospital Infection Control
- -. Ananthanarayanan and Panicker's Textbook of Microbiology
- Harrison's principles of internal medicine
- -. Katzung basic and clinical pharmacology 14th edition
- -. Idsa guidelines

Evaluation Pattern

- Offline examinations
- Assignments

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College Name: Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences

Course Name: Pharmacology

Teaching faculty: Faculty of Pharmacology

Program Name: Bachelors in nursuring

Type: Modernised

Nature : Complusary

ABR Time 05 Hour

No. of students: 100

Year: 1st Year

Course Code: BSC202PHA

Syllabus

Antimicrobial chemotherapy:

Approach to empiric and definitive treatment, right drug, dose, dosage, frequency and duration, right reconstitution, dilution and storage of antimicrobials, drug incompatibilities. Introduction to treatment protocols. Adverse drug reactions of antimicrobials.



Teaching Methodology

- Power point presentations
- -Lecture
- -ChalkBoard Method

Scope and Objectives

Nurses are involved in collection of samples prior to antibiotic administration, monitoring of adverse drug reactions, and in the actual administration of antibiotics to hospitalized patients. They also participate in surveillance of nosocomial infections many of which are multidrug resistant.

- Hence it is important that they are aware of antimicrobial resistance and introduced to the concept of antimicrobial stewardship. They also need a clear concept of infection control and prevention measures



Recommended Material

- Apurba Sastry& Depashree's Essentials of Hospital Infection Control
- -. Ananthanarayanan and Panicker's Textbook of Microbiology
- Harrison's principles of internal medicine
- -. Katzung basic and clinical pharmacology 14th edition
- -. Idsa guidelines

Evaluation Pattern

- Offline examinations
- Assignments

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College Name: Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences
Course Name: General and applied pharmacology

Teaching faculty: Faculty of Pharmacology

Program Name: Bachelors in Respiratory Theory

Type: Modernised

Nature: Complusary

ABR Time 06 Hours

No. of students: 40

Year: 2nd Year
Course Code: RPT 14

Syllabus

-Antimicrobials chemotherapy: Classification of antimicrobials by mechanism of action -Introduction to Antimicrobial stewardship. Different models of antimicrobial stewardship, Need for ASP, definition, strategies: front-end strategy. Preauthorisation, formulary restriction.



Teaching Methodology

- Power point presentations
- -Lecture
- -ChalkBoard Method

Scope and Objectives

These health professionals with their association with the patients and their role in infection control are a part of a multi-disciplinary team and one of the most appropriate groups to combat AMR.

- -To educate them on the need for containment of AMR
- Develop skills to understand their responsibility to combat AMR through judicious handling of antimicrobials and infection control practices.



Recommended Material

- -Manual of Infection Prevention and control NizamDamani
- -Antimicrobial Drug Resistance Douglas L Mayer
- -ApurbaSastry&Deepashree's Essentials of Hospital Infection Control
- -Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine

Evaluation Pattern

- Offline examinations
- Assignments

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College Name: Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences

Course Name: Microbiology

Teaching faculty: Faculty of Microbiology

Program Name: Bachelors in Respiratory Theory

Type: Modernised

Nature : Complusary

ABR Time 04 Hours

No. of students: 40

Year: 2nd Year

Course Code: RPT 14

Syllabus

- -Antimicrobial resistance Mechanisms in brief, AMR burden in the global and national level, Surveillance strategies,
- -Overview of antimicrobial susceptibility testing: Gene Sequencing.
- -Hospital infection control.



Teaching Methodology

- Power point presentations
- -Lecture
- -ChalkBoard Method

Scope and Objectives

These health professionals with their association with the patients and their role in infection control are a part of a multi-disciplinary team and one of the most appropriate groups to combat AMR.

- -To educate them on the need for containment of AMR
- Develop skills to understand their responsibility to combat AMR through judicious handling of antimicrobials and infection control practices.



Recommended Material

- -Manual of Infection Prevention and control NizamDamani
- -Antimicrobial Drug Resistance Douglas L Mayer
- -ApurbaSastry&Deepashree's Essentials of Hospital Infection Control
- -Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine

Evaluation Pattern

- Offline examinations
- Assignments

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College Name: Amrita Institute Of Medical Sciences

Course Name: Clerkship Activity

Teaching faculty: Ms Anila KN

Course Program: Doctors of Pharmacy - REGULAR

Type: Modernised

Nature : Complusary

N.o of Hours: 15 Hours

PD 5.6

No. of students: 30

Year: Fifth

Syllabus

- -Introduction to Antimicrobial resistance
- -
- -Strategies to combat AMR
- •
- -Role of clinical pharmacist
- .
- -Antimicrobial Stewardship
- -Guidelines for appropriate use of antimicrobials based on common focus of infections

Teaching Methodology

- -Power point presentations
- -Chalk-board method

Course Code:

-Problem solving methods

Lecture



Scope and Objectives

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a global health challenge and developing countries are more vulnerable to the adverse health impacts of AMR. Studies shows that pharmacists play a key role inimproving the antimicrobial resistance. Upon completion of this course it is expected that students shall be able to

- Understand the basic concepts of antimicrobial resistance, its impact on various levels in the society and current strategies adopted on global and national level to contain AMR
- · Identify existing gaps in the systems to prevent AMR
- Understand the need of strategies like Antimicrobial Stewardship (ASP).

Recommended Material

- Reygaert WC. An overview of the antimicrobial resistance mechanisms of bacteria. AIMS Microbiol. 2018;4(3):482–501. Published 2018 Jun 26. doi:10.3934/microbiol.2018.3.482.
- -https://www.who.int/medicines/areas/rational_use/AMR_Surveillance/en/
- https://www.who.int/glass/en/
- -WHO Global action plan on AMR, National Action Plan on AMR,

Kerala State Action Plan on AMR

-Global Antibiotic Resistance Partnership

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Evaluation Pattern

-Power point presentation with Oral VIVA





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College Name: Amrita Institute Of Medical Sciences Clerkship Activity

Teaching faculty: Ms Anila K.N

Course Program: Post Baccelurrate Studies in Pharmacy

Modernised Type:

Nature: Complusary

N.o of Hours: 15 Hours

No. of students: 3

Year: Second

Course Code: PD.PB 2.8

Syllabus

Course Name:

- Introduction to Antimicrobial resistance
- Strategies to combat AMR
- · Role of clinical pharmacist
- · Antimicrobial Stewardship
- Guidelines for appropriate use of antimicrobials based on common focus of infections



Teaching Methodology

- -Power point presentations
- -Chalk-board method
- -Problem solving methods

Lecture

Scope and Objectives

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a global health challenge and developing countries are more vulnerable to the adverse health impacts of AMR. Studies shows that pharmacists play a key role inimproving the antimicrobial resistance. Upon completion of this course it is expected that students shall be able to

- Understand the basic concepts of antimicrobial resistance, its impact on various levels in the society and current strategies adopted on global and national level to contain AMR
- · Identify existing gaps in the systems to prevent AMR
- Understand the need of strategies like Antimicrobial Stewardship (ASP).

Recommended Material

- Reygaert WC. An overview of the antimicrobial resistance mechanisms of bacteria. AIMS Microbiol. 2018;4(3):482-501. Published 2018 Jun 26. doi:10.3934/microbiol.2018.3.482.
- -https://www.who.int/medicines/areas/rational_use/AMR_Surveillance/en/
- https://www.who.int/glass/en/
- -WHO Global action plan on AMR, National Action Plan on AMR, Kerala State Action Plan on AMR
- -Global Antibiotic Resistance Partnership

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Evaluation Pattern

- -Powerpoint presentation
- -Oral Questions and Answers





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College Name: Amrita Institute Of Medical Sciences

Course Name: Antimicrobial Stewardship

Teaching faculty: Department of Internal Medicine

Course Program: Post Baccelurrate Studies in Pharmacy

Modernised Type:

Nature: Complusary

N.o of Hours: 416 Hours

No. of students: 40

Year: Third

Course Code: PD.PB 3.1

Syllabus

- Overview on common HAIs including CRE,VRE,MRSA LRE, Colistin resistance, candida auris
- -Advanced antimicrobial stewardship practices
- Overcoming the challenges in antimicrobial stewardship
- -Antitubercular stewardship, introduction to antifungal stewardship, diagnostic stewardship,

outpatient stewardship

Teaching Methodology

- -Power point presentations
- -Chalk-board method
- -Problem solving methods

Lecture



Scope and Objectives

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a global health challenge and developing countries are more vulnerable to the adverse health impacts of AMR. Studies shows that pharmacists play a key role inimproving the antimicrobial resistance. Upon completion of this course it is expected that students shall be able to

- Understand the basic concepts of antimicrobial resistance, its impact on various levels in the society and current strategies adopted on global and national level to contain AMR
- · Identify existing gaps in the systems to prevent AMR
- Understand the need of strategies like Antimicrobial Stewardship (ASP).

Recommended Material

- Reygaert WC. An overview of the antimicrobial resistance mechanisms of bacteria. AIMS Microbiol. 2018;4(3):482-501. Published 2018 Jun 26. doi:10.3934/microbiol.2018.3.482.
- -https://www.who.int/medicines/areas/rational_use/AMR_Surveillance/en/
- https://www.who.int/glass/en/
- -WHO Global action plan on AMR, National Action Plan on AMR, Kerala State Action Plan on AMR
- -Global Antibiotic Resistance Partnership

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Evaluation Pattern

Internal Assessment

-Pre Post MCQ















College Name: Amrita Institute Of Medical Sciences

Course Name: Antimicrobial Stewardship

Teaching faculty: Department of Internal Medicine

Course Program: Doctors of Pharmacy - REGULAR

Type: Modernised

Nature : Complusary

N.o of Hours: 416 Hours

No. of students: 30

Year: Sixth

Teaching Methodology

Course Code: PD 6.1

Syllabus

-Overview on common HAIs including CRE,VRE,MRSA,

LRE, Colistin resistance, candida auris

- Advanced antimicrobial stewardship practices
- -Overcoming the challenges in antimicrobial stewardship
- Antitubercular stewardship, introduction to antifung<mark>al</mark> stewardship.
- ASP matrices includes DDD, Length of stay, Cost benefit analysis, de-escalation rates, mortality rate, empiric to targeted conversion

-Power point presentations -Chalk-board method

-Problem solving methods

Lecture



Scope and Objectives

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a global health challenge and developing countries are more vulnerable to the adverse health impacts of AMR. Studies shows that pharmacists play a key role inimproving the antimicrobial resistance. Upon completion of this course it is expected that students shall be able to

- Understand the basic concepts of antimicrobial resistance, its impact on various levels in the society and current strategies adopted on global and national level to contain AMR
- Identify existing gaps in the systems to prevent AMR
- Understand the need of strategies like Antimicrobial Stewardship (ASP).

Recommended Material

- Reygaert WC. An overview of the antimicrobial resistance mechanisms of bacteria. AIMS Microbiol. 2018;4(3):482–501. Published 2018 Jun 26. doi:10.3934/microbiol.2018.3.482.
- -https://www.who.int/medicines/areas/rational_use/AMR_Surveillance/en/
- https://www.who.int/glass/en/
- -WHO Global action plan on AMR, National Action Plan on AMR, $\,$

Kerala State Action Plan on AMR

-Global Antibiotic Resistance Partnership

(https://www.cddep.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/india-report-web_8.pdf)

Evaluation Pattern

-Internal Assesment



