

Academic Half Day Guide for Learners ITE High-Yield Topics and Associations

Part 1: Identify the disease

Daycare worker	
Symmetric arthritis involving feet and hands	
including MCPs	
African immigrant	
Iron deficiency anemia and hematuria	
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Young man with fever, sore throat, diffuse	
lymphadenopathy, myalgias, rash, oral ulcers	
Monospot and rapid strep negative	
Puerto Rican	
Erythema nodosum, lower extremity arthritis, hilar	
adenopathy	
• ,	
Man 2 years post kidney transplant for DMT2	
Fever, multiple skin abscesses, cavitary lung lesion	
and brain abscess	
Broad based budding	
•	
Bonus: acute angle branching WITH septations	
Bonus bonus: right angle branching WITHOUT	
septations	
Liver and kidney failure; conjunctival suffusion	
Animal urine exposure	
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Confusion, meningoencephalitis Flaccid paralysis &	
dead birds	
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Part 2 - Evidence Based Medicine

Remember your calculations!

You are reviewing a clinical trial regarding a new diagnostic tool for rapid detection of pulmonary embolus. Using the gold standard for diagnosis of pulmonary embolus 175 of 275 enrolled subjects were diagnosed with pulmonary embolus. Using the new diagnostic tool, 167 of those with proven pulmonary embolus were diagnosed with pulmonary embolus. The new tool was also positive in 12 of the subjects that did not have pulmonary embolus.

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- 1. What is the sensitivity?
- 2. What is the specificity of the new tool?
- 3. What is the positive predictive value?

 Bonus: how does prevalence affect PPV?



influenza was	za vaccine has been developed. In the study group, the risk of contracting 32% with a mortality rate of 3%. In the control group, the risk of contracting the 5% with a mortality rate of 5%.
What is the a	bsolute risk reduction for contracting influenza?
A)	1%
В)	3%
C)	5%
D)	2%
E)	4%

What is the number needed to vaccinate with the new product to prevent one case of influenza?

- **A)** 100
- **B)** 50
- **C)** 34
- **D)** 25
- **E)** 20

Part 3 - Fill in the tables!

PPD for TB Table

Given the induration measurements below, match the patient to the positive cut point.

<5mm	>5mm	>10mm	>15mm	

- Farmer
- IV drug user
- Hospitalist
- Teacher
- Chronic high dose prednisone use
- HIV + Patient

- Pt with new TB exposure
- Recent arrival from high-prevalence country
- Post transplant on immunosuppression
- Diabetic patient
- CXR with evidence of prior TB



Autoantibodies Table

Given the induration measurements below, match the patient to the positive cut point.

Autoantibody	Disease
Anti-Smith	
Anti-histone	
Anti-dsDNA	
Anti-Ro/La	
Anti-topoisomerase 1 (scl-70)	
Anti-mitochondrial	
Anti-smooth muscle	
Anti-centromere	
Anti-Jo1/PM1	
Anti-CCP	
Anti-HU	
Anti-RNP	
c-ANCA (anti-PR3)	
p-ANCA (anti-MPO	

Pulmonary Function Testing Table

For the following chart, please list the associated patient presentation, A-E, and diagnosis beneath the corresponding PFT values.

Parameter	Value				
FVC	Normal	Normal	Normal	Reduced	Reduced
FEV1	Reduced	Normal	Reduced	Reduced	Reduced
FVC%	Reduced	Normal	Reduced	Normal	Normal
TLC	Elevated	Normal	Elevated	Reduced	Reduced
DLCO	Normal	Reduced	Reduced	Reduced	Normal
PATIENT PRESENTATION AND DIAGNOSIS					

- A) A 28-year-old patient with chronic cough and seasonal allergies
- B) A 72-year-old man with dry crackles at his lung bases and exertional oxygen desaturation
- C) A 48-year-old woman with severe kyphoscoliosis.
- D) A 62-year-old man with a 50-pack year history of smoking and wheezing.
- E) A 36-year-old woman with dyspnea and severe iron deficiency anemia



IBD Table

Compare and contrast UC and Crohn's. Include presentation, endoscopic findings, and pathology.

•	UC	Crohn Disease
Location		
Symptoms		
Endoscopic		
findings and		
pathology		
Smoking		
correlation		

Thyroid Table

Condition	Clinical Presentation	TSH	T4
Hypothyroidism			
Thyrotoxicosis			
Subclinical hypothyroidism			
Subclinical hyperthyroidism			
Graves disease			
Sick euthyroid			
Subacute thyroiditis			
Jod-Basedow phenomenon			

