

8.12. Immunology, Allergy & Infectious Diseases

BASIC TRAINING & HIGHER TRAINING

TOPICS	SUBTOPICS
Congenital infection & neonatal infection	Presentations of congenital & neonatal infection The common pathogens and initial management
Common and/or serious infectious conditions in children	Infections of different organ systems (respiratory, gastrointestinal, urinary tract, skin and soft tissue, central nervous system) Common viral infections and basic infection control measures Fever in return travellers
Notifiable infectious disease and emerging/re-emerging infections in Hong Kong	The local health policy on the handling of communicable diseases Current emerging/ re-emerging infections
Tuberculosis	Clinical features, diagnosis and initial management of pulmonary and extra-pulmonary tuberculosis
Infections in immunocompromised hosts	Common opportunistic infections and precautionary measures
Pyrexia of unknown origin (PUO)	Possible and common causes Rationale of investigation and management
Inborn error of immunity and secondary Immunodeficiency	To identify clinical features that warrant further immunology workup and specialist consultation for suspected inborn error of immunity Conditions and medical treatments that may predispose to an immunocompromised state
Food allergy	Be able to recognize IgE, non-IgE mediated presentation of food allergy Offer basic management of food allergy before allergist referral
Drug reactions	Be able to recognize IgE and non-IgE mediated drug reactions, and their acute management Identify severe cutaneous adverse drug reactions (e.g. SJS/TEN, DRESS)
Anaphylaxis	Identification and acute management of anaphylaxis
Atopic dermatitis, urticaria, angioedema	Diagnosis and management of common allergic disorders
Childhood immunization	Indications, contraindications and complication of routine childhood immunization
Desirable skills	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rationale, known complications in antimicrobial prescription 2. Performing and interpreting diagnostic tests e.g. Mantoux test, etc. 3. Taking microbiological specimens e.g. taking swab as diagnostic test for skin lesions 4. Use of adrenaline auto-injector