Introduction to Microbiology



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Course introduction

Course Coordinator



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Rules of engagement Regulation of complement response in tissue

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Resources used for this course

 "These reports urge faculty to <u>refrain</u> from presenting science as a sea of <u>facts</u> and work towards ensuring that students have a foundational understanding in biology."

 Lectures will provide a general outline of main intended learning outcomes, but textbooks are essential for better understanding of the subject.

Recommended Curriculum Guidelines for Undergraduate Microbiology Education



2012



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General biology of microbes (e.g. Structure, metabolism, genetics, growth) Role of microbes in health and disease. (e.g. Microbiome, important pathogens)

Applications in microbiology (cultivation of microbes, emerging microbial threats)

• **Microbiology** is the study of all living organisms that are too small to be visible with the naked eye. This includes bacteria, archaea, viruses, fungi, prions, protozoa and algae, collectively known as 'microbes'.

Course outline

Biology of the immune system (e.g. Cells of the immune system, their activation and regulation) Role of the immune system in health and disease. (e.g. Role in fighting microbes, immunopathologies)

Applications of the immunology (serology, immunotherapy)

• Immunology is the study of the immune system, including its responses to microbial pathogens and damaged tissues and its role in disease.

• Epidemics and pandemics change the course of history.







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COVID-19 Dashboard by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University (JHU)













 Dissemination of scientific knowledge in Microbiology to the community is important in limiting the spread of disease.



- Antimicrobial resistance is a pressing issue that needs to be addressed.
- Physicians, scientists and governments are at the forefront.

Antimicrobial Resistance for Selected Pathogens over Time



 On average, There's more bacterial cells than human cells living in your body !

• The human microbiome is an organ in its own right.



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 The human microbiome is an organ in its own right.



 An ever-evolving science with consequences on human and animal health, our environment...

• For the love of science !



Aims of the course

The course is divided into 2 main parts, microbiology and immunology.

In the microbiology part, the course aims to:

- Explain basic concepts in bacterial, viral, protozoal and fungal biology, including structure, metabolism, growth, and genetics. and the application of that knowledge in cultivation, classification, and identification of microbes.
- Describe methods of sterilization and antimicrobial therapy.
- Describe and demonstrate common procedures done in the microbiology lab.
- Introduce the student to the human microbiota and its role in health and disease.
- Describe the infection process, including pathogenesis of microbes and ways through which they evade the immune system.
- Briefly introduce the student to important medical pathogens. Their classes, pathogenesis, diagnosis, and treatment.

Aims of the course

In the Immunology part, the course aims to:

- Describe in detail the biology of the immune system, starting with cells, tissue, and molecules involved in the immune response, their development, activation, and regulation.
- Describe in detail the main arms of the immune system, the innate and adaptive.
- Explain the concept of recognition of non-self and related topics, including tolerance and autoimmunity.
- Explain immunopathology with examples, including types of hypersensitivity and immunodeficiencies.
- Introduce clinical aspects of immunology, including vaccines, serology, transplantation, and immunotherapy.

Intended Learning Outcomes (ILOs):

After completion of the course, the student is expected to:

- Explain and discuss major concepts in Microbiology and Immunology (found in course aims above) and understand how microbes and the immune system interact.
- Describe how the immune system functions in health and disease.
- Describe, in general terms, diseases caused by important medical pathogens.
- Recognize and discuss clinical scenarios related to infectious diseases or immunopathology.
- Describe some of the methods used in microbiology and immunology labs.

Conclusion

- Understand and be able to discuss subjects related to Microbiology and Immunology.
- Complete class work and pass the exams.
- Learn to like Microbiology !