Important Components of an Infectious Diseases Consultation
This is not a comprehensive list of all consult components but is meant to be a guide

History:
1. Fever patterns, method of measurement
2. Allergies and specific description of reactions (i.e. hives vs. rash)
3. Immunizations – up to date based on written documentation vs. parental report; if not up to date what is missing and why
4. Exposure history
   a. Sick contacts
   b. TB exposure
   c. Family history of MRSA
   d. FHx history of cold sores or genital herpes
   e. Animal Exposure:
      i. Pets
      ii. Pets of Family/friends with frequent exposure
      iii. Farm exposure
   f. Dietary History
      i. Eats raw/undercooked meat/fish/shellfish/poultry
      ii. Drinks unpasteurized milk and eating of soft cheeses
      iii. Drinks municipal vs. bottled water vs. well water
5. Travel history
   a. In the U.S., what areas
   b. Outside of the U.S., what areas, any medications or prophylaxis given? Rural areas vs. resort areas?
6. Resistant organism history
   a. VRE
   b. MRSA
   c. Resistant gram negative
7. Other social history
   a. Lives with – parents, siblings, extended family
   b. Caretakers – nanny, daycare, relatives
   c. Lives in (city/state)
8. Sexual history
9. Other family history
10. Immunocompromised patients
    a. Underlying diagnosis, when diagnosed
    b. Immunosuppression due to disease vs. meds
    c. Treatments/interventions – current and previous

Medications:
1. Antimicrobials – current and prior
   a. Drug
   b. Dose
   c. Duration
   d. When discontinued
   e. Method of administration
   f. Prophylaxis or treatment
   g. Adverse effects
2. Immune modulators, IVIG, monoclonal antibodies
3. Other medications – consider if interactions with antimicrobials, reduce efficacy of antimicrobials, immunosuppressive medications (dose, duration)
4. All medications should be referred to by their generic name

Lines and Other Invasive Devices:
1. PIV – location
2. Central venous catheter – location, tip
3. Arterial line - location
4. PICC line – location of tip
5. G-tube/J-tube
6. Foley catheter
7. ET-tube
8. EVD
9. Drains

Physical Exam:
1. Routine components of full physical exam with particular attention to:
   a. Exam of tympanic membranes
   b. Oropharyngeal exam – erythema, exudates, ulcers, stomatitis, dentition, tonsils,
   c. Examination of lymph nodes – location, size, character, tenderness, erythema or
discoloration
   d. Cardiac exam – murmurs, stigmata of endocarditis
   e. Lung exam – rales, rhonchi, decrease in breath sounds
   f. Hepatosplenomegaly
   g. Skin rashes and lesions
   h. Examination of joints
      i. Examination of sites of lines and other invasive devices for erythema, drainage/discharge
   j. Evaluation for meningismus, irritability, fontanelle in infants

Laboratory Data:
1. Culture results
   a. Organism and sensitivities – call outside lab/hospital when patient is transferred, or PMD
   b. Date of culture(s)
   c. Site from which culture was obtained (line, peripheral for blood cultures; tissue, wound,
      fluids)
   d. Number of positive cultures (i.e. 2 of 4 blood cultures were positive)
   e. Prior positive cultures
2. Other relevant labs – inflammatory markers, CBC and differential, fluid analyses, serologies, fungal
   markers, PCRs

Recommended Infection Control Precautions:
1. Standard
2. Contact
3. Droplet
4. Airborne
5. Enhanced contact (CF patients)

Medical Decision-Making/Assessment: Brief, ID-focused impression/assessment, including a differential
diagnosis as appropriate.

Recommendations:
1. Specific, itemized (numbered) list of both diagnostic and treatment recommendations.
2. Provide clear, specific instructions for specimen collection and handling of specialized laboratory
   studies.
3. Provide specific dosing instructions for antimicrobial agents, including whether using mg/kg
dosing, standard adult dosing, or unusual doses that may be appropriate in certain circumstances.
4. Specific instructions for therapeutic drug monitoring when indicated or laboratory parameters to
   follow.
5. Particularly for unusual diagnoses or treatment recommendations provide a reference, especially
   since you have likely reviewed the literature to come to the decision.