1. Ethiology and pathogenesis of purulent meningitis

Adverse reactions after vaccination

Quinolones

2. . Purulent meningitis in neonates and infants

Intestinal helminthosis , esp. enterobiosis and ascariosis

Tetracyclines and rifamycines

3. Meningococcal infections

Intestinal protozoal infections

Systemic antifungal drugs

4. Clinical picture and laboratory diagnostics of purulent meningitis

Chlamydial infections

Treatment of diarrhea of infectious origin

5. Toxic shock syndrome

Infections caused by Salmonella species (intestinal and extraintestinal forms)

Lincosamides

6. Tick-born encefalitis

Toxoplasmosis

Indication of steroids in treatment of infectious diseases

7. Paresis of infectious origin including polyradiculoneuritis

Tularemia

Basic and anti-staphylococcal penicillins

8. Viral hepatitis with fecal-oral transmission

Differential diagnostics of fever after return from topics

Aminopenicillins and other broad-spectrum penicillins

9. Viral gastroenteritis

Leptospirosis

Anti-staphylococcal antibiotics including MRSA

10. Lyma borreliosis

Microorganisms as possible biological weapons (bioterrorism)

Macrolides

11. Sepsis – definition, etiology, clinical picture, septic shock

Clostridium difficile infections

Mycoplasma pneumoniae infections

12. Food poisoning include botulism ( alimentary intoxications)

Rabies (clinical picture, prevention and prophylaxis, principles od administration of

heterologous globulins

Aminoglycosides

13. Campylobacteriosis and yersiniosis

Listeriosis

Chloramphenicol and polymyxines

14. Diarrhea caused by Escherichia coli

Malaria

Immunoglobulins and hyperimmune globulins -their importance and practical use in treatment

of infectious diseases

15. Viral hepatitis with parenteral transmission

Systemic mycoses

Clinical picture, treatment and prophylaxis of tetanus

16. HIV infection – etiology, epidemiology, clinical picture

Infections transmitted by mosquitos

Glycopeptides and sulfonamides

17. Pneumococcal infections

CMV infections

Cephalosporins

18. Infectious mononucleosis syndrome

Mandatory vaccination during zhe first years of life

Treatment and sequelae of viral hepatitis

19. Aseptic neuroinfections, major etiologic agents and clinical picture

Influenza

Tissue helminthoses – major etiologic agents, clinical picture a nd diagnostics

20. Therapy of purulent meningitis

Typhoid and paratyphoid fever

Congenital and acquired rubella

21. Infections caused by varicella-zoster virus

Diarhhea after return from tropics

Antibiotic treatment in newborns and pregnant women

22. Infections caused by herpes simplex virus

Optional vaccination, vaccination before traveling abroad

Pertussis and pertussis - like syndrome

23. Measles

Infectious endocarditis

Lumbar puncture (indications, contraidnications, how to perform lumbar puncture)

24. Sepsis – diagnostics and treatment

Erythema infectiosum, exanthema subitum

Antiviral drugs

25. Erysipel and other diseases caused by pyogenic streptococci except scarlet fever

Legionellosis

Differential diagnosis of jaundice of hepatic origin

26. Enteroviral infections including poliomyelitis

Viral haemorrhagic fevers and yellow fever

Differential diagnosis and therapy of pseudomembraneous tonsillitis

27. Infectious caused of regional lymfadenopathy

Bacillary dysentery and differential diagnostics of haemorrhagic enterocolitis

Culture examination of blood, urine a stool

28. Anaerobic infections

Scarlet fever and complications

Serological diagnosis of infectious diseases (methods and evaluation of the results)

29. Infections caused by Haemophillus influenzae

Mumps

Differential diagnosis of maculopapular exanthemas

30. Vertically transmitted infections

Infectious caused of generalized lymfadenopathy

Differential diagnosis of acute diarrhea syndrome

31. Staphylococcal infections

Laryngitis and epiglotitis

Toxoalergic exanthems resembling of infectious diseases

32. Infections in risk groups of patients (i.v. drug users, pregnant women)

Extrapulmonary mycobacterioses

Differential diagnostic approach to a febrile patient

33. Adenoviral infections

Nosocomial infections

Differential diagnosis of meningeal syndrome and headache

34. Infections in immunocompromised patients

Diseases caused by rhinoviruses, parainfluenza viruses and RS virus

General principles of antibiotic treatment, contraindicatuons and side effects

35. HIV – opportunistic infections, therapy

, Kawasaki syndrome

Differential diagnostics of pneumonia

36. Infections transmitted by ticks, lice and fleats including imported infections

Possibilities of PCR diagnostics in infectious diseases

Carbapenems and oxazolidinones