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