

## Infectious Diseases - LF UK v Plzni, General Medicine, course 5. since 2020/2021

A	B	C
1 Scarlet fever	Complications of viral hepatitis, chronic hepatitis	Lengthy or chronic bacterial and viral carriage (examples, impact)
2 Pneumonia caused by <i>Pneumocystis Jirovecii</i>	Lyme borreliosis - epidemiology, etiology	Differential diagnosis of diarrhoea
3 Salmonellosis	Clinical forms of viral hepatitis	Infections in pregnancy
4 Infections caused by <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	Viral hepatitis A and E	Principles of corticosteroid and immunoglobulin-use in the therapy of infectious diseases
5 Infections caused by Group B <i>Streptococcus</i>	Listeriosis	Treatment of malaria
6 Tularemia and Pasteurellosis	Viral hepatitis B and D	Treatment of diarrhoea
7 Diphtheria	HIV/AIDS epidemiology and impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic	Viral hepatitis - biochemistry and hematology findings
8 Intestinal tapeworm infections	Infections caused by <i>Haemophilus</i> spp	Differential diagnosis of CNS infections
9 Cholera	Aseptic meningitis	Antifungal agents
10 Shigellosis	Tick-borne encephalitis	Antiviral therapy
11 Diarrhoe caused by <i>E. coli</i>	Toxoplasmosis	Active immunisation (vaccination) against infectious diseases
12 Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	Infectious mononucleosis - epidemiology, clinical course	Penicillins, carbapenems
13 Infections caused by <i>Campylobacter</i> spp	Infections caused by Enteroviruses and poliomyelitis	Differential diagnosis of exudative tonsillitis
14 Botulism and anthrax	Ascariasis and enterobiasis	Fever after returning from tropical countries (differential diagnosis)
15 Erysipelas, cellulitis, necrotising fasciitis	Urinary tract infections, diagnosis and management	Serologic diagnosis of viral hepatitis B (antigens and antibodies)
16 Invasive infection caused by <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>	Ornithosis and psittacosis	Differential diagnosis of exanthematic diseases
17 Yersiniosis	Viral hepatitis C	Cephalosporins, glycopeptides
18 Actinomycosis	Lyme borreliosis - clinical forms, therapy	Macrolides, tetracyclines, rifamycins, azalides, ketolides
19 Colitis caused by <i>Clostridium difficile</i> toxin	Mumps	Clinical features of central nervous system infections
20 Anaerobic infections of soft tissues (gas gangrene)	Measles (=morbilli=rubeola)	Differential diagnosis of upper respiratory tract infections
21 Mycoplasma diseases	<i>Helicobacter pylori</i> infection	Therapy of viral hepatitis
22 Septic meningitis	German measles (=rubella)	Antiretroviral therapy (HAART/ART)
23 Visceral larva migrans (toxocarosis)	Viral gastroenteritis	Microbiological examinations and the methods of taking the materials
24 Schistosomiasis	Clinical features of infection caused by varicella-zoster virus	Differential diagnosis of viral hepatitis
25 Food-borne intoxication	Influenza, Parainfluenza	Prophylaxis and therapy of opportunistic infections in HIV infection
26 Acute epiglottitis, subglottic laryngitis	Kawasaki syndrome	Infectious diseases in elderly, in patients with diabetes mellitus and intravenous drug users
27 Echinococcosis	HIV/AIDS - clinical manifestations and stages, laboratory classification, diagnosis	Differential diagnosis of lymphadenopathy
28 Leptospirosis	HIV/AIDS opportunistic infections and malignancies associated with HIV infection	Quinolones, aminoglycosides

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<b>29</b> Tetanus	Infectious mononucleosis - lab investigations, therapy, complications	Therapy of infection caused by Streptococci and Staphylococci(MRSA incl.)
<b>30</b> Malaria	Rabies, post-exposure prophylaxis, animal bites	Differential diagnosis of icterus
<b>31</b> Pertussis and P. syndrome	Infection caused by Cytomegalovirus	Principles and management of infections of the CNS incl. septic meningitis
<b>32</b> Ehrlichiosis, Anaplasmosis	Infections caused by herpesviruses 1,2,6,7,8	Differential diagnosis of pneumonia
<b>33</b> Legionnaires' disease)	Infection caused by Legionella (Pontiac fever and Legionnaires' disease)	Viral respiratory infections, RSV General recommendations before travelling abroad
<b>34</b> Zoonoses	Erythema infectiosum (fifth disease), parvovirus associated diseases	Differential diagnosis of febrile status, evaluation of WBC differential count and inflammatory parameters
<b>35</b> Amoebiasis, lambliasis	Infections caused by Staphylococci, TSS	Cerebrospinal fluid examination
<b>36</b> Tick-borne diseases (except of TBE and Lyme dis.)	Reye's and Hemolytic uremic syndrome	The forms and the dynamics of the course of infectious process
<b>37</b> Pediculosis (lice), scabies	Fungal infections	Peripheral nervous system infections, dif.dg. G-B sy
<b>38</b> Adenovirus infections	Sepsis, septic shock, principles of the treatment	Changes in the oral cavity during the infectious diseases
<b>39</b> Infection caused by Chlamydiae	Highly infectious diseases, bioterrorism	Tetracyclines, glycolcyclines, chloramphenicol, ansamycins