

Infectious diseases- LF UK v Plzni, General medicine, course 4 since

1. Infections caused by Streptococci- tonsillitis, scarlat fever, erysipelas, cellulitis, necrotising fasciitis, TSS
2. Infections caused by Staphylococci + TSS, MRSA
3. Invasive and noninvasive infections by Neisseria meningitidis, hemophilus influenzae type B, streptococcus pneumoniae
4. Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, pertus. syndrome
5. Acute epiglottitis, subglottic laryngitis
6. Bacterial gastroenteritis – Salmonellosis. Typhoid and paratyphoid fever, Shigellosis, Campylobacteriosis, yersiniosis, cholera, E coli, H. pylori,
7. Viral gastroenteritis
8. Infections caused by toxins. Clostridioides difficile. Food-borne intoxication
9. Botulismus, antrax
10. Anaerobic infections of soft tissues (gas gangrene). Actinomycosis
11. Septic meningitis
12. Aseptic meningitis, tick borne encephalitis
13. Tick-borne diseases- anaplasmosis, ehrlichiosis, rickettsiosis, tularemia
14. Lyme borreliosis
15. Leptospirosis. Syphilis
16. Changes in the oral cavity during the infectious diseases. Mumps
17. Viral hepatitis A and E
18. Viral hepatitis B and D
19. Viral hepatitis C
20. Infections caused by Epstein-Barr virus and cytomegalovirus
21. Infections caused by enteroviruses and poliomyelitis
22. Malaria
23. Infections caused by protozoa – toxoplasmosis, amoebiasis, lamblia
24. Infections caused by nematodes – ascariasis, enterobiosis, larval toxocarosis
25. Infections caused by trematodes – schistosomiasis, echinococcosis
26. Infections caused by cestodes – teniasis, diphylobotriosis, hymenolepiosis
27. Urinary tract infections
28. Atypical pneumonia
29. Bacterial pneumonia

30. Viral pneumonia. Influenza, parainfluenza
31. Infections caused by respiratory viruses – adenovirus, RSV, Covid 19
32. Measles. Rubella. Erythema infectiosum
33. Infections caused by herpesviruses 1,2,6,7,8
34. Clinical features of infection caused by varicella-zoster virus 4
35. Kawasaki disease. Hemolytic uremic syndrome, Reye's syndrome
36. HIV/AIDS
37. Prophylaxis and therapy of opportunistic infections in HIV and immunocompromised
38. Antiviral therapy, HAART
39. Fungal infections and therapy
40. Zoonosis – tularemia, pasteurellosis, Differential diagnosis of lymphadenopathy
41. Animal bites. Rabies. Bartonellosis. Antirabies prophylaxis
42. Pediculosis. Scabies
43. Septicemia, septic shock. Principles of the treatment
44. Highly infectious diseases. Bioterrorism
45. Differential diagnosis of the febrile status, evaluation of WBC, differential count and inflammatory parameters
46. General recommendation before travelling abroad. Fever after returning from tropical countries
47. Microbiological examinations and the methods of taking the materials. Investigation of cerebrospinal fluid
48. The forms and the dynamics of the course of infectious process
49. Long-term or chronic bacterial and viral carriage- examples, impact. MDR, XDR bacteria
50. Infections in pregnancy. Listeriosis. Infections caused by Streptococcus group B
51. Infectious diseases in elderly, diabetics, intravenous drug users
52. Principles of corticosteroid and immunoglobulins use in the therapy of infections
53. Active immunization. Vaccination calendar
54. Penicillins, carbapenems
55. Cephalosporins, glycopeptides
56. Macrolides, azalides, ketolides
57. Quinolones, aminoglycosides
58. Tetracyclins, glycylcyclins, chloramphenicol, ansamycins