

Exam questions – Infectology (General medicine)

1. Characteristic and course of infectious diseases.
2. Laboratory diagnosis of infectious diseases.
3. Upper respiratory tract infections - etiology, classification, clinical features, diagnosis, therapy.
4. Pneumonia - etiology, classification, clinical features, diagnosis, therapy.
5. Atypical pneumonia.
6. Viral hepatitis A, E.
7. Viral hepatitis B, C, D.
8. HIV – etiology, epidemiology, clinical features, most common opportunistic infections.
9. HIV – diagnosis, therapy, prevention
10. Streptococcal infections.
11. Staphylococcal infections.
12. Pneumococcal infections.
13. Infections caused by haemophilus influenzae.
14. Meningococcal infections.
15. Purulent – bacterial meningitis.
16. Aseptic - viral meningitis and meningoencephalitis
17. Bacterial infections of gastrointestinal tract.
18. Viral gastroenteritis.
19. Enteroviruses (Coxsackie, ECHO, Poliomyelitis infection).
20. Hemorrhagic fevers.
21. Chlamydia infections.
22. Mycoses (candidiasis, aspergillosis, mucormycosis, cryptococcosis).
23. Lyme disease.
24. Sepsis. Septic shock.
25. Fever of unknown origin – definition, etiologies, diagnostic approach. Febrile neutropenia.
26. Differential diagnosis of lymphadenopathy.
27. Differential diagnosis of tonsillopharyngitis, tonsillopharyngitis complications.
28. Nosocomial infections.
29. Immunization – active, passive.
30. Childhood vaccination
31. Adult vaccination
32. Urinary tract infections
33. Soft tissue infections
34. The most common infections after animal injury, prophylactic measures after animal injury, rabies.
35. Infections in pregnancy.
36. Principles of antibiotic usage, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of antibacterial agents.

1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fever.
2. Mumps.
3. Measles.
4. Fifth and sixth disease.
5. Yellow fever.
6. Herpes simplex 1,2 viral infections.
7. Varicella-zoster infection.
8. Influenza.
9. Epstein-Barr virus and Cytomegalovirus infections.
10. Tick-borne meningoencephalitis, Japanese encephalitis.
11. Q-fever.
12. Clostridium difficile infection.
13. Escherichia coli infections.
14. Cholera.
15. Tularemia, plague.
16. Tetanus.
17. Botulism.
18. Pertussis.
19. Actinomycosis.
20. Diphtheria.
21. Listeriosis.
22. Antrax.
23. Leptospirosis.
24. Malaria.
25. Leishmaniosis.
26. Amoebic dysentery and amoebic meningoencephalitis (Entamoeba histolytica and Naegleria fowleri infection)Toxoplasmosis.
27. Cestodes (Taenia saginata and solium, Echinococcosis).
28. Intestinal nematodes (Ascaris, Enterobium, Trichiuris)
29. Tissue nematodes (Trichinella, Toxocarosis).
30. COVID-19 - etiology, epidemiology, clinical features, diagnostic approach.
31. COVID-19 – oxygen therapy and pharmacologic therapy
32. COVID-19 – preventive measures (Vaccination, Using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) – doning and doffing of PPE)
33. Beta lactam antibiotics – Penicillins, Cephalosporines, Carbapenems.
34. Aminoglycosides, Glycopeptides, Linezolid.
35. Macrolides, Tetracyclines, Quinolones, Clindamycin.

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