1. Principles of rational antimicrobial therapy in outpatients
2. Principles of rational antimicrobial therapy in hospitalised patients
3. Diagnostics and therapy of upper respiratory tract infections
4. Diagnostics and therapy of lower respiratory tract infections
5. Diagnostics and therapy of sepsis
6. Diagnostics and therapy of endocarditis
7. Diagnostics and therapy of septic meningitis
8. Diagnostics and therapy of aseptic meningitis
9. Infectious complications in immunocompromised patient, their diagnostics, therapy and prevention
10. Antimycotical therapy and prevention of cutaneous and mucosal mycoses
11. Antimycotical therapy and prevention of systemic mycoses
12. Diagnostics and antimicrobial therapy of urinary tract infections
13. Diagnostics and antimicrobial therapy of genital tract infections
14. Intraabdominal infections, diagnostics and therapy
15. Diarrhoea of microbial etiology - diagnostics and therapy
16. Serological diagnostic methods in microbiology and interpretation of their results
17. Bacterial resistance to antibiotics, prevention of emergence and spreading of resistant strains
18. Nosocomial infections, diagnostics and prevention
Questions for written part of the examination

1. Name the most frequent causing agents of upper respiratory tract infections in immunocompetent patients
2. Name the most frequent causing agents of upper respiratory tract infections in children
3. Briefly describe the diagnostic options for upper respiratory tract infections
4. Briefly describe the diagnostic options for pneumonia
5. Name the antibiotics for empiric therapy of community-acquired pneumonia in immunocompetent patient
6. Name the antibiotics for therapy of atypical pneumonia
7. In which group of patients with pneumonia the etiological role of Pneumocystis jiroveci should be considered? Describe the diagnostic and therapeutic options.
8. Name the rapid diagnostic methods used in diagnostics of sepsis
9. Briefly describe the basic rules of antimicrobial therapy of sepsis
10. Name the most frequent agents of infectious endocarditis
11. Describe the infectious endocarditis microbiological diagnostics options
12. Briefly describe the antimicrobial therapeutic options of endocarditis caused by S. aureus susceptible and resistant to oxacillin / methicillin
13. Briefly describe the antimicrobial therapeutic options of endocarditis caused by enterococci
14. Name the most frequent causing agents of septic meningitis
15. Name the most frequent causing agents of aseptic meningitis
16. Name the typical causing agents of meningitis in AIDS-patients
17. Describe the microbiological diagnostics options of septic meningitis
18. Describe the microbiological diagnostics options of aseptic meningitis
19. Briefly describe the principles of meningitis antimicrobial therapy
20. Name the most frequent causing agents of community-acquired urinary tract infections
21. Name the most frequent causing agents of hospital-acquired urinary tract infections
22. Briefly describe the microbiological diagnostics options of urinary tract infections
23. Name antymycotic agents for therapy of dermatomycoses
24. Name antymycotic agents for therapy of mucosal and cutaneous candidosis
25. Name antymycotic agents for therapy of systemic candidoses
26. Name antymycotic agents for therapy of systemic aspergillosis
27. Name antymycotic agents for therapy of systemic zygomycoses
28. Briefly describe the principles of therapy of cryptococcal meningitis in AIDS-patients
29. Name the most frequent causing agents of community-acquired urinary tract infections
30. Name the most frequent causing agents of hospital-acquired urinary tract infections
31. Briefly describe the principles of infectious diseases diagnostics in immunocompromised patients
32. Briefly describe the principles of antimicrobial therapy of immunocompromised patients
33. Name antymycotic agents for therapy of non-complicated cystitis
34. Describe the therapeutic options for kidney infection in hospital
35. Name the most frequent causing agents of urethral and cervical infections
36. Describe the microbiological diagnostics options for urethral, vaginal and cervical infections
37. Name the sexually-transmissible agents, which cause infections manifested by ulcus and regional lymphadenitis
38. Name the sexually transmissible viruses
39. Briefly describe the microbiological diagnostics options for syphilis
40. Name the therapeutic options for non-gonococcal urethritis and cervicitis
41. Briefly describe the options of abdominal abscess microbiological diagnostics
42. Briefly describe the options of liver abscess microbiological diagnostics
43. Briefly describe the options of peritonitis microbiological diagnostics
44. Briefly describe the principles of intraabdominal infections therapy
45. Name the most frequent microbial causing agents of diarrhoea in Europe
46. Name the most frequent microbial causing agents of imported diarrhoea
47. Briefly describe the diagnostic principles of diarrhoea of microbial origin
48. Briefly describe the therapeutic principles of diarrhoea of microbial origin
49. Describe the features of antibody response during acute primary infection
50. Describe the principles of intrauterine infection indirect microbiological diagnostics
51. Describe the principles of neuroinfection indirect microbiological diagnostics
52. Name the medically important types of resistance among community strains of S. pneumoniae
53. Name the medically important types of resistance among nosocomial strains of S. aureus and enterococci
54. Name the medically important types of resistance among nosocomial strains of P. aeruginosa
55. Name the medically important types of resistance among nosocomial strains of rods from Enterobacteriaceae family
56. Briefly describe the preventive measures of emergence and spread of antimicrobial resistance among bacteria