

Clinical Microbiology for students of General Medicine
Questions for written part of the examination

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

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Questions for oral part of the examination

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