The University of Pécs
Medical School

GENERAL MEDICINE
major

STUDY PROGRAM
2009/2010

Subjects of the
Rotational year
(obligatory subjects)
## Table of contents

- Internal Medicine .......................................................... OASBEL ............. 3
- Family Medicine Practice .................................................... OASCSO ............. 9
- Paediatrics ............................................................................ OASGYE ........... 12
- Neurology .............................................................................. OASNEU .......... 13
- Emergency Medicine .............................................................. OASOXY .......... 20
- Psychiatry .............................................................................. OASPSZ .......... 21
- Surgery - Traumatology .............................................................. OASSET .......... 24
- Obstetrics and Gynaecology ....................................................... OASSZN ........... 32
INTERNAL MEDICINE

Course director: DR. ISTVÁN WITTMANN, professor
2nd Department of Internal Medicine and Nephrology Center

Course director: DR. ISTVÁN WITTMANN, professor
2nd Department of Internal Medicine and Nephrology Center

10 credit • Final/Rotational (year) • both semesters • final exam

Number of hours/semester: 0 + 284 + 16 = 300

Prerequisite: OAKNHA completed

Topic

Responsible faculty of the course: Dr. Lajos Nagy, Dr. Kálmán Tóth, Dr. István Wittmann.

The aim of the practice is to achieve excellence in significant components of Internal Medicine, then to synthesize this knowledge during the daily bedside practice, and to be able to use it independently yet under supervision.

In accordance with this goal, students work full-time at different departments of Medicine (from 7:30 am to 3:30 pm) as trainees. Initially, students are given a brief refreshing course on how to take the patients history and conduct physical examination. They receive hands-on experience with patients under direct supervision of attendings and residents.

Each student is responsible for one or two rooms (max. 6-10 patients) on the ward. He/she takes the medical history, performs physical examination, follows the examinations of new patients, and plans additional diagnostic and therapeutic measures by his/her own. He/she fulfills all tasks required by the ward-round and regularly reports to the staff. Before the patient’s leave he/she participates in writing the discharge summary. Students give account of their own patients during the professorial grand-rounds.

Should there be an opportunity, they accompany their patients to see special examinations (e.g. endoscopy, biopsy, echocardiography, exercise stress test). In case someone’s patient is deceased, he/she takes part in the autopsy with the staff physician and reports to the head of the ward.

The theoretical instruction is organized by the departments and the participation is obligatory. These regular consultations and case presentations are an important part of the curriculum.

Conditions for acceptance of the semester

Oral exam. 20% or more absences are not tolerated during the practice. It is possible to make up absences.

Making up for missed classes

Internal medicine practice can be spent in a foreign country, if the student speaks the language of the host country. The student should prepare a written assay about his/her experiences.

Reading material

Harrison’s Internal Medicine, (ed.: Jameson), New York, 2006.
Lectures

Practices
Practice (depending upon current medical attendance)

Seminars
1. Case presentation (Dr. Matild Schmelczer / Dr. Mária Figler) (2009.09.23; 2009.11.18; 2009.01.13; 2010.03.10.)
2. Coronary artery disease (Dr. László Czopf) (2009.09.30; 2009.11.25; 2009.01.20; 2010.03.17.)
3. Heart failure (Dr. Tamás Habon) (2009.08.11; 2009.10.06; 2009.12.01; 2010.01.26; 2010.03.23.)
4. Cardiac arrhythmias (Dr. Kálmán Tóth) (2009.09.29; 2009.11.24; 2009.01.19; 2010.03.16.)
5. Diabetes (Dr. István Wittmann) (2009.09.16; 2009.11.11; 2009.01.06; 2010.03.03.)
6. Nephrology (Dr. Judit Nagy) (2009.09.15; 2009.11.10; 2009.01.05; 2010.03.02.)
7. Differential diagnosis of diarrhea (Dr. Ágnes Király) (2009.09.09; 2009.11.04; 2009.12.30; 2010.02.24.)
8. Pharmacology in Internal Medicine (Dr. Lajos Nagy) (2009.09.08; 2009.11.03; 2009.12.29; 2010.02.23.)
9. Clinical immunology (Dr. László Czirják) (2009.09.02; 2009.10.28; 2009.12.23; 2010.02.17.)
10. Endocrinology (Dr. Emese Mezősi) (2009.09.01; 2009.10.27; 2009.12.22; 2010.02.16.)
11. Malignant hematologic diseases (Dr. Marianna Dávid/Dr. Ágnes Nagy) (2009.08.26; 2009.10.21; 2009.12.16; 2010.02.10; 2010.04.07.)
12. Hypertension (Dr. Tibor Kovács) (2009.09.22, 2009.11.17; 2009.01.12; 2010.03.09.)
13. Disorders of blood coagulation (Dr. Hajna Losonczy/ Dr. Marianna Dávid) (2009.08.25; 2009.10.20; 2009.12.15; 2010.02.09; 2010.04.06.)
14. Chronic liver diseases (Dr. Alajos Pár) (2009.08.19; 2009.10.14; 2009.12.09; 2010.02.03; 2010.03.31.)
15. Dyslipidemia and obesity (Dr. László Bajnok) (2009.08.18; 2009.10.13; 2009.12.08; 2010.02.02; 2010.03.30.)
16. Acid related gastrointestinal diseases (Dr. Áron Vincze) (2009.08.12; 2009.10.07; 2009.12.02; 2010.01.27; 2010.03.24.)
Exam topics/questions

1. Supraventricular arrhythmias, diagnosis and therapy
2. Ventricular arrhythmias, diagnosis and therapy
3. Blocks and conduction disorders, diagnosis and drug treatment
4. Preexcitation syndromes, diagnosis and treatment
5. Non-pharmacological therapy of arrhythmias and conduction disorders (cardioversion, pacemakers, automatic implantable cardioverter defibrillator, catheter ablation)
6. Treatment of syncope and sudden cardiac death. Diagnosis and treatment. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation
7. Epidemiology, risk factors and primary prevention of ischemic heart disease
8. The syndromes of ischemic heart disease and their differential diagnostics
9. The types of acute coronary syndromes, their clinical features, complications, diagnosis and treatment
10. The non-pharmacological treatment of ischemic heart disease (percutaneous coronary interventions, stent implantation, coronary bypass operation)
11. Secondary prevention of ischemic heart disease, medical follow-up of patients after a myocardial infarction or coronary revascularisation
12. Epidemiology, pathophysiological background, types and clinical syndromes of heart failure
13. Diagnosis and therapy of heart failure
14. The importance of essential hypertension, epidemiology, diagnosis and treatment
15. Secondary hypertension, types, differential diagnosis and therapy
16. The cardiomyopathies. Types, pathophysiological background, diagnostics and therapy
17. Inflammatory diseases of the heart (endocarditis, myocarditis, pericarditis) and cardiac tamponade
18. Infective endocarditis. Rheumatic fever and its consequences
19. Valve diseases. Diagnosis and therapy
20. The differential diagnostics and acute management of chest pain
21. Platelet inhibition, anticoagulant and fibrinolytic treatment in internal medicine, methods for monitoring their efficacy
22. Types of anemia. Etiology of iron deficiency anemia, clinical picture and treatment
23. Megaloblastic and other macrocytic anemias. Etiology, types and diagnostics of hemolytic anemias
24. Immune thrombocytopenia. Diagnostics and treatment. Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura and the hemolytic uremic syndrome, clinical picture and treatment
25. The aplastic anemia
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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<td>26.</td>
<td>Acute myeloid and lymphoid leukemia. Diagnostics, clinical picture and principles of treatment</td>
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<td>27.</td>
<td>Classification of myeloproliferative disorders, general characteristics. Polycythemia vera, essential thrombocytemia and osteomyelofibrosis. Clinical picture, possibilities of treatment</td>
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<td>28.</td>
<td>Chronic myeloid leukemia. Diagnostics, clinical picture and treatment</td>
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<td>29.</td>
<td>Chronic lymphocytic leukemia. Diagnostics, clinical picture and possibilities of treatment</td>
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<td>31.</td>
<td>Non-Hodgkin malignant lymphomas (NHL). Classification, clinical characteristics of indolent and aggressive NHL, possibilities of treatment</td>
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<td>32.</td>
<td>Multiple myeloma. Diagnostics, symptoms, treatment</td>
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<td>33.</td>
<td>Deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism. Diagnostics and treatment</td>
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<td>34.</td>
<td>Inherited and acquired thrombophilias</td>
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<td>35.</td>
<td>Etiology and types of hemorrhagic disorders</td>
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<td>36.</td>
<td>Hemophilias. Clinical characteristics, principles of substitution therapy</td>
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<td>37.</td>
<td>Tumors of the hypophysis. Diabetes insipidus</td>
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<td>38.</td>
<td>Hyperthyroidism. Hypothyroidism</td>
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<td>39.</td>
<td>Thyroid tumors. Inflammatory disorders of the thyroid gland</td>
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<td>40.</td>
<td>Conn’s syndrome. Prolactinoma</td>
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<td>41.</td>
<td>Cushing’s disease and syndrome. Addison’s disease</td>
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<td>42.</td>
<td>Hypoparathyroidism. Hyperparathyroidism</td>
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<td>43.</td>
<td>Pheochromocytoma</td>
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<td>44.</td>
<td>Acromegaly. Hypopituitarism</td>
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<td>45.</td>
<td>Congenital adrenal hyperplasia. Osteoporosis</td>
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<td>46.</td>
<td>Basic symptoms of systemic autoimmune diseases. Primary and secondary Raynaud’s syndrome</td>
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<td>47.</td>
<td>Rheumatoid arthritis (RA). Clinical and laboratory features, treatment</td>
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<td>48.</td>
<td>Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Characteristics, diagnosis, therapy</td>
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<td>49.</td>
<td>The antiphospholipid syndrome. Polymyositis, dermatomyositis</td>
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<td>50.</td>
<td>Main clinical characteristics of Sjögren’s syndrome. Extraglandular manifestations</td>
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<td>51.</td>
<td>Basic features and treatment of systemic sclerosis</td>
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<td>52.</td>
<td>Systemic vasculitis syndromes. Temporal arteritis</td>
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<td>53.</td>
<td>Types of vomiting. Diarrhea</td>
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<td>54.</td>
<td>Gastro-esophageal reflux disease</td>
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<td>55.</td>
<td>Tumors of the esophagus, stomach and small intestine</td>
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<td>56.</td>
<td>Peptic ulcer disease. Helicobacter pylori infection</td>
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<td>57.</td>
<td>Acute and chronic gastritis</td>
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58. Functional bowel diseases
59. Celiac disease. Malabsorption syndromes
60. Crohn’s disease and ulcerative colitis. Precancerous states of the gastrointestinal tract
61. Colonic polyps and cancer. Diverticulosis and diverticulitis of the colon
62. Appendicitis. Differential diagnostics of abdominal pain
63. Acute and chronic pancreatitis. Functional diagnostics of pancreas insufficiency
64. The ileus. Types of peritonitis. The acute abdomen
65. Classification and differential diagnostics of jaundice. Acute and chronic viral hepatitis
66. Alcoholic liver disease. Liver cirrhosis
67. Autoimmune hepatitis. Primary biliary cirrhosis
68. Primary sclerosing cholangitis
69. Gall stone disease
70. Tumors of the liver and the biliary system. Pancreas cancer
71. Hemochromatosis and Wilson’s disease
72. Diagnostics and therapy of gastrointestinal bleeding
73. Differential diagnostics of hematuria
74. Differential diagnostics of proteinuria
75. Differential diagnostics of edema
76. Examination of the kidney (function, morphology, histology)
77. Acute glomerulonephritis
78. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
79. Nephropathies associated to systemic illnesses (SLE nephropathy, vasculitis, atherosclerosis, hemolytic uremic syndrome)
80. Nephrotic syndrome (minimal change, focal segmental glomerulosclerosis, membranous glomerulonephritis)
81. IgA nephropathy
82. Urinary tract infections
83. Acute tubulointerstitial nephritis, analgesic nephropathy
84. Acute renal failure
85. Chronic renal failure
86. Renal replacement therapies
87. Impaired fasting glucose (IFG), impaired glucose tolerance (IGT) and diabetes mellitus. Diagnostics. Treatment of IFG and IGT
88. Clinical picture of type 1 diabetes mellitus in adults. Types of insulin, techniques and regimens of insulin treatment, blood sugar monitoring
89. Gestational, pancreatoprive diabetes and the maturity onset diabetes in the young (MODY). Their clinical picture and treatment, preoperative management of diabetic patients
90. The clinical picture of type 2 diabetes. Dietary, oral antidiabetic and insulin treatment
91. Clinical picture of the metabolic syndrome. Primary prevention of atherosclerosis
92. Hyperglycemia, ketoacidosis, hypoglycemia, diabetic neuropathy, diabetic foot. Their diagnosis and treatment
93. Diabetic nephropathy. Diagnosis and treatment
94. The primary dyslipidemias. Clinical picture and treatment
95. The secondary dyslipidemias. Clinical picture and treatment
96. Treatment of hypertension in patients with metabolic diseases (diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia, metabolic syndrome)
97. Types of pneumonia, symptoms and therapy
98. Symptoms of bronchial asthma. Its differentiation from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and cardiac asthma. Therapy of bronchial asthma
99. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Diagnostics, types, therapy
100. Tuberculosis, a differential diagnostic problem
101. Importance of pneumoconiosis and its complications
102. Infectious diseases with bloody stool
103. The anthropozoonoses
104. Lyme’s disease
105. Influenza
106. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and its consequences
FAMILY MEDICINE PRACTICE

Course director: DR. LAJOS NAGY, professor
3rd Department of Internal Medicine - Family Medicine Institute

2 credit • Final/Rotational (year) • both semesters • midsemester grade

Number of hours/semester: 0 + 60 + 0 = 60

Prerequisite: OAKCSA completed

Topic
To get impression and information about the Family Physicians’ colorful work and how Family Medicine synthesises the knowledge of many different specialities. To learn and/or practise new methods and clinical skills.

Conditions for acceptance of the semester
During the 2 week practice, two case reports ought to be prepared by the students (necessary to get the signature)

Making up for missed classes
The attendance of the practice id obligatory. Missing more than 20% of the 2 weeks means that the practice will not be accepted.

Reading material
Ian R. McWhinney: A textbook of Family Medicine, second edition, Oxford University Press, 1997
Owen Epstein, G. David Pekin, David P. De Bono, John Cookson: Clinical Examination, Mosby-Wolfe, 1995

Lectures

Practices

1. Differential diagnosis of common diseases
2. Acute and emergency care in family medicine
3. Home care, home visits
4. Prevention and management of various diseases
5. Care of the dying patient
6. Patient history
7. Common diagnostic procedures
8. Screening
9. Follow-up
10. Rehabilitation
11. Pre-and postoperative management of the patient
12. Records, consultation and referral
13. Family physician in the family and in the community
14. Common problems of the elderly
15. Care of the dying patient
16. Care of the dying patient
17. Common problems of the elderly
18. Communication Skills
19. Communication Skills
20. Getting to know the team of the family practice
21. Getting to know the team of the family practice
22. Taking the family history and the medical history
23. Taking the family history and the medical history
24. Administration
25. Administration
26. Administration
27. Administration
28. Administration
29. Administration
30. Patient examination
31. Patient examination
32. Examining children
33. Examining children
34. Neurological physical examination
35. Neurological physical examination
36. Blood pressure measure
37. Blood pressure measure
38. Taking blood sample
39. Taking blood sample
40. Measuring the blood sugar level
41. Measuring the blood sugar level
42. Giving intramuscular and intravenous injection
43. Giving intramuscular and intravenous injection
44. Making ECG
45. Making ECG
46. Analysing ECG
47. Analysing ECG
48. Home visits
49. Home visits
50. Educating patients
51. Informing patients and relatives
52. Acute care in the practice
53. Duty work
54. Making differential diagnosis
55. Administration of medication
56. Administration of opiats, narcotic drugs
57. Medication and the side effects of drugs
58. Pregnant care
59. The process of different juridical examinations (driving licence, post mortem)
60. Administration of different juridical examinations

Seminars

Exam topics/questions
PAEDIATRICS

Course director:

DR. DENES MOLNÁR, professor
Department of Paediatrics

6 credit • Final/Rotational (year) • both semesters • final exam

Number of hours/semester: $0 + 180 + 0 = 180$

Prerequisite: OAKGY2 completed

Topic

The primary aim of the six-week bedside practice (including one week for the examination) of the sixth year students is to attach theoretical knowledge to the practical one, furthermore to get some experiences in the most common manual activities at least at a basic level. Another task during that time is to observe and take part in the practical management of the most common paediatric diseases, both at the hospital and after discharge.

Conditions for acceptance of the semester

Oral exam. Before the oral exam a practical examination of a patient has to be done. Oral exam requires a successful practical exam.

The student is expected to act in the ward if he/she was a newly graduated young staff member, of course under proper supervision. The student’s working hours is the same as that of the doctors. After the first three weeks he/she should participate in the duty service.

Making up for missed classes

It can be accepted only in very special cases.

Reading material


Lectures

Practices

bedside practice

Seminars

Exam topics/questions

# Neurology

**Course director:** Dr. Samuel Komoly, professor  
Department of Neurology

4 credit • Final/Rotational (year) • both semesters • final exam  
Number of hours/semester: 0 + 100 + 20 = 120

**Prerequisite:** OAKNE2 completed

**Topic**
The aim of the period is to synthesize the previously obtained knowledge. Students have to perform the neurological physical examinations individually and they have to evaluate the neurological findings. Based on the history taking and physical signs, planning of other necessary examinations to stand up the diagnoses is also expected. Finally, students need to indicate therapy for the examined patients.

**Conditions for acceptance of the semester**
According to Code of Studies and Examinations

**Making up for missed classes**
Extra scheduled practices.

**Reading material**

**Lectures**

**Practices**
1. Physical examination, ENG and EMG examination, case presentation,
2. Physical examination, EEG examination, case presentation,
3. Physical examination, doppler examination of carodid arteries, case presentation,
4. Physical examination, doppler examination of carodid arteries, case presentation
5. Physical examination, CT and MRI examination, case presentation
6. Physical examination, ENG and EMG examination, case presentation,
7. Physical examination, EEG examination, case presentation,
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11. Physical examination, EEG examination, case presentation,
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97. Physical examination, EEG examination, case presentation,
98. Physical examination, doppler examination of carotid arteries, case presentation
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101. Physical examination, EEG examination, case presentation,
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103. Physical examination, doppler examination of carotid arteries, case presentation
104. Physical examination, CT and MRI examination, case presentation
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106. Physical examination, EEG examination, case presentation,
107. Physical examination, doppler examination of carotid arteries, case presentation
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110. Physical examination, EEG examination, case presentation,
111. Physical examination, doppler examination of carotid arteries, case presentation
112. Physical examination, doppler examination of carotid arteries, case presentation
113. Physical examination, CT and MRI examination, case presentation
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118. Physical examination, ENG and EMG examination, case presentation,
119. Physical examination, EEG examination, case presentation,
120. Physical examination, doppler examination of carotid arteries, case presentation

Seminars
17. Diagnostics of CSF
18. ENG, EMG and EP studies in different neurological diseases
19. The role of EEG in epilepsy diagnostics
20. Management of headaches in daily clinical practise
21. Extrapyramidal disorders
22. Neuroimmunological diseases
23. Sleep diseases
24. Muscle disorders
Exam topics/questions

The final examination consists of two parts:

Bedside exam:
- History taking, physical examination, tentative diagnosis
- Planning of the laboratory and instrumental investigations, outline of possible therapeutical modalities.

Theoretical exam (questions):
- Principles, indications, and risks of a neurological diagnostic modality.
- Interpretation of an important neurological disease. The proper definition of the disease, the knowledge of epidemiology, pathomechanism, clinical symptoms and basic therapeutic modalities are required.
- Treatment of a neurological disorder.

„A” Questions

1. Investigation of the cerebrospinal fluid
2. Ultrasonography of the cranial vessels
3. CT-scan
4. MRI
5. EEG
6. EMG and ENG
7. Evoked potential
8. Polysomnography

„B” questions

1. Acute ischaemic stroke
2. Haemorrhagic stroke
3. Subarachnoidal hemorrhage
4. Sinus thrombosis
5. Epilepsies
6. Status epilepticus
7. Loss of consciousness, syncope
8. Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo (BPPV)
9. Neurological significance of the degenerative alterations of the cervical spine
10. Neurological significance of the degenerative alterations of the lumbar spine
11. Carpal tunnel syndrome
12. Primary headaches
13. Trigeminal neuralgia, postzoster neuralgia
14. Bell paresis
15. Herpes simplex encephalitis
16. Multiple sclerosis
17. Myasthenia gravis
18. Guillain-Barre syndrome, CIDP
19. Parkinson disease
20. Progressive supranuclear palsy, “multiple system atrophy”
21. Neurological disorders causing dementia
22. Meningitis
23. Increased intracranial pressure
24. Amyotrophic lateralsclerosis (ALS)
25. Dermatomyositis, polymyositis
26. Spinocerebellar ataxias, Huntington chorea
27. Polyneuropathies
28. Paraneoplastic syndromes
29. Intracranial tumors
30. Tumors of the spinal cord
31. Obstructive sleep apnoe syndrome (OSAS)

„C” questions
1. Treatment of MS
2. Treatment of epilepsy
3. Treatment of status epilepticus
4. Treatment of myasthenia gravis
5. Treatment of sleep disorders
6. Treatment of the headaches
7. Therapeutic modalities of the polyneuropathies
8. Treatment of the acute ischaemic stroke
9. Treatment of the brain hemorrhage
10. Primary and secondary prevention of the stroke
11. Treatment of subarachnoidal hemorrhage
12. Risk factors of stroke, and their medical treatment
13. Acute therapeutic strategy in a case of unconsciousness
14. Therapy of the brain edema
15. Treatment of Parkinson disease
16. Treatment of the herpes infections of the nervous system
17. Therapy of meningitis
18. Treatment of the GBS and the CIDP
19. Treatment of dystonias
20. Treatment of chronic headache
21. Treatment of lumboischialgia
22. Treatment of cervicobrachialgia
23. Treatment of the sleep disorders
24. Urinary incontinency
25. Treatment of acute bacterial meningitis
Emergency Medicine

Course director: DR. LAJOS BOGÁR, professor
Department of Anaesthesiology

2 credit • Final/Rotational (year) • both semesters • midsemester grade

Number of hours/semester: 0 + 60 + 0 = 60

Prerequisite:
- OASBEL parallel
- OASNEU parallel
- OASSET parallel

Topic

Short description of the curriculum:
The sixth year students will have to practice the elements of advanced life support during a 24 hour practice (maintaining free airway, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, treatment of life-threatening rhythm troubles on mannequin, peripheral venue-canulation, oxygen therapy and monitoring of basic parameters in operating theater). The students will have to assist the ambulance team and provide emergency treatment to 10 acutely ill patients at the Ambulance System.

Goals of the course in relation to the medical curriculum:
The discipline will provide final and comprehensive practice on acute life saving methods during the final year of the medical curriculum.

Conditions for acceptance of the semester

Maximum 2 days absence.

Making up for missed classes
The student can join other group for the supplementation.

Reading material

Lectures

Practices

1. Endotracheal intubation on mannequin 2 hour
2. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation practice on mannequin 3 hours
3. Treatment of life-threatening rhythm troubles. Practice on mannequin 3 hours
4. Maintaining free airways, peripheral venue-canulation, oxygen therapy and monitoring of basic parameters in operating theater 16 hours
5. Patients emergencies in the Ambulance System (10 cases) 56 hours

Seminars

Exam topics/questions
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Psychiatry</strong></th>
<th><strong>OASPSZ</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Course director:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dr. Sándor Fekete, professor</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy</strong></td>
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**4 credit • Final/Rotational (year) • both semesters • final exam**

**Number of hours/semester:** $0 + 120 + 0 = 120$

**Prerequisite:** OAKPS2 completed

**Topic**

**Requirements**
- To acquire the knowledge and skills of clinical psychiatry in the general practice
- **Themes:**
  - The essential psychopathological symptoms and syndromes
  - The treatment of the ill patient’s emotional responses
  - Psychological first aid and psychiatric emergencies in crisis and stress situations
  - Exploration, evaluation of the psychiatric patients
  - Biological and psychological therapeutic interventions
  - Prevention and postvention of psychiatric disorders
  - Psychiatric care and mentalhygienic activity in the general practice
  - (Psychiatric interview in Hungarian)

**Practices (first and second semesters)**
- Psychiatric evaluation (interview, psychiatric history, mental status examination)
- /2 x 2 hrs/
- Anxiety disorders (amiety, phobias, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder) /2 x 2 hrs/
- Conditions which mimic physical disease (somatisation disorders, conversion disorder, hypochondriasis, somatoform pain disorder) /2 x 2 hrs/
- Psychosomatic disorders /2 x 2 hrs/
- Psychosexual disorders/dysfunction and paraphilia /2 hrs/

**Practices:**
- Observation, description and evaluation of the patients’ behaviour

**Recommended literature**

**Conditions for acceptance of the semester**
According to the Code of Studies

**Making up for missed classes**
According to the Code of Studies
Reading material
Kaplan, Sadock: Synopsis of Psychiatry

Lectures

Practices
1-19. Examination of Psychiatric Patients
20-38. Interviewing of Psychiatric Patients
39-58. Psychopathology
59-79. Diff.dg. of Psychiatric Patients
80-100. Biol. therapies of Psychiatric Patients
101-120. Psychological therapies of Psychiatric Patients

Seminars

Exam topics/questions
1. Psychiatric history (anamnesis)
   Panic disorder
   Crisis intervention
2. Mental status examination Somatoform disorders Antidepressive pharmacotherapy
3. Disturbances of perception Factitious disorders Lithium therapy
4. Disturbances of orientation Dissociative disorders Antipsychotics
5. Disturbances of memory Adjustment disorder
   Somatic treatment (convulsive and coma therapy)
6. Disturbances of thinking Impulse control disorders Psychochirurgy
7. Disturbances of thought content Post-traumatic stress disorder Hypnosis
8. Disturbances of attention Alcohol withdrawal delirium
   Client centred psychotherapy (Rogers)
9. Disturbances of mood Group of schizophrenias Behaviour and cognitive therapy
10. Positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia Paranoid disorders
    Family therapy, family intervention
11. Disturbances of psychomotor functions
    Mood disorders
    Psychoanalytic therapy
12. Catatonic symptoms Psychosomatic disorders Brief psychotherapy
13. Types of delusions Suicide Antianxiety agents
14. Psychiatric emergencies Personality disorders
    Treatment of alcohol withdrawal delirium
15. Disturbances of intelligence
    Schizoaffective disorder
    Mood stabilisers in psychiatric treatments
16. Anxiety (forms and causes) Amphetamine related disorders Treatment of schizophrenia
17. Pre-suicidal syndrome (Ringel) Eating disorders
   Group psychotherapy
18. Clinical features of mania Alzheimer’s disease Treatment of sexual disorders
19. Clinical features of depression Paraphilias
   Treatment of alcohol dependency
20. Ego defences
   Mental retardation
   Consultation-liaison psychiatry. Short-term psychotherapies
21. Hallucinations Multi-infarct dementia Treatment of personality disorders
22. Opioid related disorders Brief reactive psychosis Treatment of mania
23. Disturbances of sensorium Aetiology of schizophrenia Treatment of phobias
24. Phobia (forms) Classification in psychiatry Behaviour and cognitive psychotherapies
25. Cannabis related disorders Sexual dysfunctions Treatment of somatoform disorders
26. Cocaine related disorders Obsessive-compulsive disorder Side effects of neuroleptics
27. Disturbances of sleep Child psychiatry Psychodrama
28. Psychoanalytic personality theory Alcoholic hallucinosis Treatment of drug dependency
29. Erikson’s psychosocial personality theory Alcohol amnestic disorder Treatment of mood disorders
30. Alexithymia. Psychosomatic disorders Inhalant related disorders Supportive psychotherapy
31. Common symptoms of organic psychiatric disorders Anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa
   Insight therapy
32. Symptoms of schizophrenia Aetiology of organic personality disorders Treatment of paranoid disorders
33. Hallucinogen related disorders Conversion disorder Sociotherapies
Course director: DR. ÖRS PÉTER HORVÁTH, professor
Surgery Clinic

6 credit • Final/Rotational (year) • both semesters • final exam

Number of hours/semester: 0 + 180 + 0 = 180

Prerequisite:
- OARSEB completed
- OAKSE2 completed

Topic

6th year students fulfil their famulature in a rotational system lasting 5 weeks touching on all profiles of the clinic. One additional week is calculated for the final exams, so the famulature includes altogether 6 weeks. Gradually they will be fully authorized to receive new patients on admission, write in the files, and participate in O.P. activities as a second hand. Participation in outpatient ambulance activities and in the duty service is also required.

Restructuring the traditional trauma curriculum, our students acquire not only the core scientific, and clinical expertise, they need to become successful physicians and also acquire the adaptability skills, and flexible attitudes to become lifelong learners.

These include:
- a problem-based approach to learning in which fundamental medical concepts are mastered, not as much by memorizing textbooks as much as through group investigation and analysis of real patient cases;
- a strong emphasis on exploring the patient-doctor relationship and locating modern medical practices in its social context;

The curriculum of traumatology is designed to assist students in achieving the following educational goals:
- Establish a knowledge base grounded in scientific principles and apply this knowledge effectively for the benefit of patients and populations.
- Acquire the skills and abilities needed to evaluate and treat his/her patients appropriately.

The course is designed to instruct students in the clinical examination, investigation and management of common injuries so that at the end of their period they will be able to deal with common problems and complications, and will realize when more expert help is needed.

Students will be involved in the assessment and treatment of widespread traumatological problems as part of the team. They will take part in the ward rounds, conferences and discussions of the unit.

Conditions for acceptance of the semester

The 5 weeks rotational famulature prior to the final exam is obligatory. To perform it on abroad a special consent is needed from the educational office and the head of the clinic, respectively.

Each medical student is required to spend at least 5 evening shifts in Emergency.
Making up for missed classes
Unfulfilment involves loss of the right to sit up for the final exam.

Reading material
D. Dandy, D. Edwards: Essential Orthopaedics and Trauma (Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh, London)

Lectures

Practices
1. Assisting nursery and postoperative patient care in the thoracic-surgical unit
2. Installation of wound drainage
3. Change of wound dressing
4. Participation in OP theatre activities
5. Assisting nursery and postoperative patient care in the vascular unit
6. Rehabilitation of amputated patients
7. Examination of peripheral limb circulation (Doppler, colour Doppler, angiograms, etc.)
8. Participation in vascular reconstructive surgery as second assistant
9. Assisting nursery and postoperative patient care in general surgery
10. Postoperative pain killing, administration of antibiotics and laxatives
11. Catheterism, placing of NG tube and venous cannula
12. Participation in surgical interventions and attendance to daily rounds
13. Assisting nursery and postoperative patient care on the ward for colorectal diseases
14. Preoperative preparation of large bowel
15. Assisting at colostoma care and change of wound dressing
16. Participation at large bowel resection, colectomies
17. Assisting nursery and postoperative patient care on the ward for GI diseases
18. Postoperative care of gastrectomy patients
19. Follow up of the clientel operated on for esophageal cancer and carcinoma of the stomach
20. Participation in OP theatre activities, laparoscopic interventions
Seminars

Exam topics/questions
1. The significance of diagnostic laparoscopy. Indications
2. Pulmonary embolism and its prevention
3. Fluid and electrolyte therapy
4. Haemostasis and surgical bleeding
5. Transfusion
6. Classification, clinical and patho-physiologic manifestations of shock
7. Therapy of shock
8. Infection, general principles (diagnosis, surgical therapy, antibiotic therapy)
9. Principles of antibiotic therapy
10. Streptococcal infections (erysipelas, necrotizing fasciitis)
11. Staphylococcal infections (enteritis etc.)
12. Clostridial infections of the gastrointestinal tract
13. Nosocomial infections
14. Tetanus
15. Gas gangrene
16. Surgical asepsis, antisepsis
17. Artificial feeding (parenteral, enteral etc.) of surgical patients
18. The use of imaging procedures in surgery
19. Principles in the management of wounds
20. Primary wound care
21. Minimal invasive techniques in surgery
22. Laparoscopic surgery
23. Chest injuries
24. Abdominal trauma
25. Types of wounds, wound infections
26. Chronic wound, fistula, ulcer
27. Vascular injuries
28. Surgical diseases of the skin appendages
29. Burn wounds - general therapeutic considerations
30. The evaluation of pain
31. Instrumental diagnostic methods
32. Intra-abdominal abscesses
33. The prospect of laparoscopic interventions in surgery
34. Considerations on the operative risk
35. Oncology - epidemiology, prevention
36. Oncology - pathology
37. Oncology - immunobiology
38. Clinical manifestations of cancer
39. The diagnosis of cancer
40. Therapy of cancer - general considerations
41. Cancer surgery (general principles)
42. Adjuvant and neoadjuvant therapy of cancer
43. Transplantation, histocompatibility
44. Technique of transplantation
45. Postoperative complications (wound, cardio-respiratoric etc.)
46. Fat embolism
47. Vascular complications (phlebitis, lymphangitis) including complications of vascular surgery
48. Animal and insect bites
49. Complications of gastrointestinal surgery (technical failures, fistulas etc.)
50. Postoperative monitoring of the surgical patient
51. Wounds and infections of the head
52. Infections of the hand
53. Breast infections
54. Differential diagnosis of breast neoplasm
55. Prophylaxis and treatment of breast cancer
56. Benign lesions of the breast
57. Cysts and fistulas of the neck
58. Differential diagnosis of neck tumours
59. Tumours of the lip and salivary glands
60. Tracheotomy (indication, technique) and tracheostomy
61. Pulmonary oedema
62. Congenital chest-wall deformities
63. Thoracic outlet syndrome
64. Tumours of the chest-wall
65. Surgical considerations of the pleura (empyema, calcification etc.)
66. Spontaneous pneumothorax
67. Pulmonary infections
68. Pulmonary abscesses
69. Tumours of the lung
70. Diseases of the mediastinum
71. Evaluation and postoperative treatment of the thoracic surgical patient
72. Congenital heart disease
73. Acquired heart disease
74. Methods of oesophageal replacement
75. Coronary artery disease (the ways of surgical treatment)
76. Pericardial fluid accumulation
77. Differential diagnosis of palpable masses of the neck
78. Aortic aneurysm
79. Clinical manifestations of peripheral arterial disease
80. Peripheral arterial disease, arteriosclerosis
81. Buerger’s disease
82. Raynaud’s disease
83. Vascular injuries
84. Arterial embolism and thrombosis
85. Therapeutic concepts for arterial occlusive disease
86. Possibilities in the treatment of the vascular diseased patient (indirect interventions)
87. Diabetes and vascular disease
88. Direct arterial reconstruction
89. Minimal invasive techniques in vascular surgery
90. Arterial aneurysm, arteriovenous fistulas
91. Deep venous thrombosis, pulmonary embolism
92. Anticoagulant therapy
93. Chronic venous insufficiency
94. Treatment of chronic venous insufficiency
95. Lymphedema
96. Renovascular hypertension
97. Hypertension caused by endocrine diseases
98. Abdominal pain, differential diagnostic aspects
99. Abdominal pain caused by extraperitoneal diseases
100. Dysphagia, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, constipation
101. X-ray signs in the abdomen
102. Gastrointestinal bleeding
103. Differential diagnosis of jaundice
104. Functional disturbances of the oesophagus
105. Gastro-oesophageal reflux and its complications
106. Diaphragmatic hernias
107. Oesophagitis and diverticula
108. Malignant tumours of the oesophagus
109. Oesophageal injury
110. Postgastrectomy syndrome
111. Peptic ulcer
112. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
113. Acute erosive gastritis
114. Chronic gastric ulcer
115. Vagotomy - indication
116. Gastric malignant tumours
117. Gastric benign tumours, hypertrophic gastritis
118. Surgical procedures for morbid obesity
119. Crohn’s disease
120. Malignant lymphomas of the GI tract
121. Cause of ileus, clinical manifestations
122. Treatment of ileus
123. Small intestine - benign neoplasms
124. Small intestine - malignant neoplasms
125. Carcinoid syndrome, carcinoid tumours of the GI-tract
126. Blind loop, short bowel syndrome
127. Ulcerative colitis
128. Ischaemic colitis, radiation enterocolitis, pseudomembranous colitis
129. Diverticulosis coli and complications
130. Neoplasm of the colon, adenomatous polyps
131. Carcinoma of the colon and rectum: incidence, classification, symptomatology
132. The management of liver metastases from colorectal neoplasm
133. Rectal cancer and principles of the treatment
134. Sigmoid and cecal volvulus, megacolon
135. Anorectal examinations, haemorrhoids
136. Perirectal abscesses, fistula-in-ano, anal fissure
137. Anal incontinence, prolapse of the rectum, pruritus ani, proctitis
138. Pilonidal sinus
139. Acute appendicitis: symptoms and laboratory findings
140. Acute appendicitis: differential diagnosis
141. Acute appendicitis: treatment
142. Liver function tests
143. Radiological studies of the liver and biliary tract
144. Trauma of the liver: diagnostic studies, treatment, haematobilia, hepatorenal syndrome
145. Hepatic abscesses, cysta
146. Benign and malignant tumours of the liver
147. Portal hypertension, hepatic coma
148. Biliary tract anomalies
149. Investigation of the biliary tract
150. Gallstone disease (symptoms, treatment, complications)
151. Inflammatory diseases of the gallbladder and biliary tract
152. Malignant tumours of the biliary tract
153. Operations on the gallbladder and biliary tract
154. Chronic pancreatitis
155. Tumours of the pancreas (including also endocrine tumours)
156. Injuries of the pancreas
157. Rupture of the spleen
158. Causes of splenomegaly, indications for splenectomy
159. Peritonitis: cause, types, symptoms
160. Peritonitis: treatment
161. Acute and chronic bowel ischaemia
162. Surgical disorders of the abdominal wall (desmoid tumour)
163. Acute pancreatitis, surgical options for the treatment
164. Complications of gallstone disease
165. Acute occlusion of the superior mesenteric artery
166. Chronic occlusion of the visceral arteries, intestinal angina
167. Tumours of the mesentery
168. Diseases of the retroperitoneum
169. Hernias
170. Inguinal hernia (symptomatology and treatment)
171. Femoral hernia (symptomatology and treatment)
172. Umbilical hernia (symptomatology and treatment)
173. Surgical diseases of the adrenals
174. Evaluation of patients with thyroid disease
175. Hyperthyroidism
176. Goitre (nodular and diffuse)
177. Thyroiditis (principles of the treatment)
178. Malignant tumours of the thyroid
179. Complications of thyroid surgery
180. Hyperparathyroidism
181. Evaluation of the parathyroid
182. Hypoparathyroidism
183. Tumours of the mediastinum and thymus
184. Diagnostic approach for disseminated and coin lesions of the lungs
185. Malignant lung tumours
186. Benign lesions of the bronchopulmonary system
187. Chronic pleural empyema and its treatment
188. Surgical management of metastatic lesions of the lungs and pleura
189. Chest-wall deformities and their surgical correction
General traumatology
1. Biomechanical conditions of bone healing (primary-, secondary bone healing)
2. Delayed union, pseudoarthrosis, the difference between them and their treatment
3. Böhler’s three rules in fractures treatment (reduction, fixation, physiotherapy)
4. Possibilities of skin transplantation in traumatology (free flap transfer, pedicle flap, tubular flap, jump flap, microsurgery in flap transplantation)
5. Monotrauma, multiple trauma, polytrauma
6. Types of wounds, rules of wound treatment
7. Inactivity atrophy, reflex sympathetic dystrophy
8. Intraarticular fractures. Soft tissue injuries of the joint (ligaments!)
9. Burn disease
10. General rules of non-operative fracture treatment
11. Basic principles of fracture treatment in childhood

Detailed traumatology
1. Dislocations of the shoulder
2. Fractures radii in loco typico, Colles, Smith fracture
3. Examination of the sensory and motor function of the hand. Symptoms of radial, ulnar and median nerve injury.
4. Surgical infections of the hand.
5. Microsurgery.
6. Pelvic fractures and associated injuries.
7. Fractures and dislocations of the hip joint.
8. Fractures of the femoral shaft.
11. Injuries of the chest (rib fractures and complications, open chest injuries).
12. Abdominal injuries.
OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY

Course director: DR. JÓZSEF BÓDIS, professor
Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

6 credit • Final/Rotational (year) • both semesters • final exam

Number of hours/semester: 0 + 180 + 0 = 180

Prerequisite: OAKSN2 completed

Topic
The course takes 180 hours (usually 5 weeks) and covers the all practical aspects of obstetrics and gynaecology. Students take part in the routine work of different wards:
- Intensive care unit
- Gynaecological dept.
- Labour ward, childbed ward, neonatology dept.
- Pathological pregnancy ward
- Outpatient clinic
- Gynaecological oncology pept.
- Operating theaters

The main goal of this course is to improve the students’ skill in ob/gyn practice.

Conditions for acceptance of the semester
For obtaining exam licence a minimum of 180 hours should be completed. Moreover, the signature of the chief doctor of the different wards should also be obtained.
Examination: final exam with two parts (practice and theoretic part)

Making up for missed classes
180 hours should be completed.

Reading material

Lectures
Practices
Seminars
Exam topics/questions

1. a. Abnormal bleeding during labour
   b. Elective caesarean section
   c. Lactation, galactorrhea
   d. Aetiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis and management of various fistulae of gynaecological origin

2. a. Cervical pregnancy
   b. Signs and symptoms of the rupture of the uterus
   c. Use of gestagens in the practice of obstetrics and gynaecology
   d. Endocrine causes of hirsutism

3. a. Placental hormones
   b. Hormone producing ovarian tumours
   c. Fibroid of the uterus
   d. Management of urinary incontinence

4. a. Anaemia in pregnancy
   b. Theories regarding the commencement of labour
   c. Clinical and endocrinological background of hydatidiform mole
   d. Diagnosis of anovulatory cycles

5. a. Assessment of foetal well-being
   b. Forceps delivery, vacuum extraction, caesarean section
   c. Classification, diagnosis and management of amenorrhoea
   d. Pre- and postoperative radiation therapy

6. a. Classification, pathogenesis and management of hypertension in pregnancy
   b. Chorioadenoma
   c. Management of uterine and vaginal vault prolapse in the reproductive age and postmenopause
   d. Aetiology and management of uterine bleeding

7. a. Abnormalities in engagement, rotation, position and presentation
   b. Prolonged labour
   c. Pathological positioning of the internal genital tract
   d. Use of antibiotics in obstetrics and gynaecology

8. a. Prenatal genetics. Genetic counselling
   b. Prerequisites and indications of forceps delivery
   c. Indications of extended abdominal hysterectomy
   d. Significance of colposcopy in gynaecology

9. a. Ectopic pregnancy
   b. Placenta previa
   c. Foetal weight percentile and its significance
   d. Pelvic inflammatory diseases
10. a. Bacteriuria and pyelonephritis during pregnancy
b. Differential diagnosis of placenta previa and abruptio placentae
c. Therapy of cervical cancer
d. Diagnosis and therapy of anovulatory cycle
11. a. Definition and significance of the „foetoplacental unit”
b. Intravascular coagulopathies in obstetrics
c. Aetiology, clinical presentation and therapy of polycystic ovary syndrome
d. Infectious diseases of the lower genital tract
12. a. Threatened abortion
b. Intrapartum monitoring of the foetus
c. Congenital abnormalities of the female genital tract
d. Glandular cystic hyperplasia of the endometrium
13. a. Management of breech delivery
b. Screening for cervical cancer
c. Significance of ultrasound diagnostics
d. Abnormal bleeding in postmenopause
14. a. Causes of abortion and its clinical classification
b. Prenatal care
c. Family planning
d. Operative procedures for improving the position of the reproductive organs
15. a. Pregnancy complicated with diabetes mellitus
b. Principles in the management of premature delivery
c. Juvenile metrorrhagia
d. Chemotherapy in gynaecologic malignancies
16. a. Aetiology, diagnosis and management of cervical incompetence
b. Definition and diagnosis of intrauterine growth retardation
c. Dysmenorrhoea and premenstrual syndrome
d. Pruritus and kraurosis vulvae
17. a. Intrauterine diagnosis of foetal hydrocephalus
b. Diagnostic significance of amniotic fluid examination
c. Hormone replacement therapy
d. Dysfunctional uterine bleeding
18. a. Significance of RH and ABO isoimmunisation
b. Indications of caesarean section
c. Premenopause and menopause
d. Turner’s syndrome
19. a. Perinatal mortality
b. Bleeding in the second and third trimester of pregnancy
c. Induction and inhibition of lactation
d. Diagnosis and management of ovarian cancer
20. a. Post-term delivery and its management  
b. Tuberculosis of the genital tract  
c. Significance of hysteroscopy  
d. Significance of the genetic examinations in the field of gynaecological endocrinology  
21. a. Premature labour and its clinical significance in perinatal mortality  
b. Analgesia and anaesthesia during labour and delivery  
c. Therapy of anovulatory cycles  
d. Management of endometrial cancer  
22. a. Significance of premature rupture of the membranes  
b. Biological and immunological assays for the diagnosis of pregnancy  
c. Sterility and infertility  
d. Perinatal genetics  
23. a. Twin pregnancy, twin delivery  
b. Obstetrical significance of the bony pelvis  
c. Preoperative preparation of the patient and postoperative care  
d. Carcinoma of the vulva  
24. a. Significance of HCG excretion in the first trimester of pregnancy  
b. Resuscitation of the newborn  
c. Malignant tumours during pregnancy  
d. Hormonal cytodiagnosis  
25. a. Diagnosis of the intrauterine positioning of the foetus in the last trimester  
b. Missed abortion and its treatment  
c. Endometriosis  
d. Dysgerminoma  
26. a. Intrauterine death of the foetus  
b. Teratogen ovarian tumours  
c. Prostaglandins and their significance in obstetrics and gynaecology  
d. Early separation of the placenta. Diagnosis and management  
27. a. Foetal pulmonary maturation  
b. Intrauterine contraceptive device  
c. Labour induction  
d. Foetal hypoxia during labour  
28. a. Puerperium and its complications  
b. Acute abdomen during pregnancy  
c. Assisted reproductive techniques  
d. Postpartum pituitary necrosis (Sheehan’s syndrome)
29.  a. Climacteric  
b. Sterilisation. Surgical contraception  
c. Laparoscopy in gynaecology  
d. Forelying and prolapsed umbilical cord  
30.  a. Management of labour after caesarean section  
b. Amniotic fluid infusion (embolism)  
c. Infectious diseases during pregnancy  
d. Hyperemesis gravidarum