

**training of doctors**

**-BLUEPRINT 2001-**

**APPENDIX**

**LIST OF SKILLS  
LIST OF CLINICAL PICTURES**

# **Blueprint 2001: training of doctors in The Netherlands**

## **APPENDIX**

### **list of skills list of clinical pictures**

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## **READ FIRST THIS GENERAL EXPLANATION**

This addendum to the 'Blueprint 2001- training of doctors' holds two lists: a list of skills (pages 4-8) and a list of clinical pictures clinical pictures (pages 9-63) respectively. These lists provide an exemplary overview of what students should be *able to* and should *know* by the end of graduate medical training, in order to achieve the general objectives and to be capable to handle the problems mentioned in the Blueprint. In contrast with the general objectives and the problems mentioned in the Blueprint, these lists have no formal status, but are intended to be purely illustrative. They are included as a consequence of the insisting of both some scientific associations and students on the provision of such a survey in order to have some grip on the process of designing educational programmes and study planning. Neither teachers nor students can derive any right from those lists.

## LIST OF SKILLS

### EXPLANANATION

The list of skills has been classified as follows:

- history
- physical examination
- additional investigation
- therapeutic skills
- communication and reporting
- public health medicine

Relating to the physical examination the skills have been classified regionally. As much as possible skills have been formulated in general terms, concrete examples being italicized. The term 'examination' implies - if applicable – inspection, auscultation, percussion and palpation.

In principle each skill is mentioned once, also skills with specific applications in children or elderly. It is assumed that specification into age is self-evident. Some skills – such as history-taking - are also mentioned in the general objectives and could accordingly be omitted here. Nevertheless they are mentioned here shortly for the sake of completeness.

By the end of graduate medical education the student is expected to be able to perform the mentioned skills in the approved manner. Of course he should also be able to interpret the results and findings of the examination, but those competencies are mentioned in the general objectives.

### HISTORY

- taking the history
  - both systematic and hypothesis-directed
  - somatic, psychological and social
  - both from the patient and from a third party
  - psychiatric
  - considering cultural backgrounds

### PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

#### General

- assessment of general condition
  - like state of illness in the context of chief complaint, nutritional condition, habitus and posture, mobility*
- assessment of vital functions
  - like body temperature, respiration, pulse rate, blood pressure, central venous pressure, consciousness (Glasgow coma scale included)*
- stating of anthropometric data
  - like length, weight, skull circumference, length of legs and arms*
- assessment of skin and mucous membranes

- *like signs of anaemia, cyanosis, jaundice, edema*  
examination of lymph nodes

### **Skin**

- description of skin lesions  
*like primary and secondary changes, size, distribution, expansion and configuration*

### **Head**

#### **Eye**

- examination of eye  
*like eyelids (eversion of upper lid included), conjunctivae, sclerae, lacrimal apparatus, position and movements of eye, pupils, fundoscopy*
- assessment of vision  
*direct reaction of pupils to light and convergence included; visual fields*

#### **Ear**

- examination of ear  
*like inspection of auricle, external auditory meatus and tympanic membrane with otoscope*
- assessment of hearing  
*hearing tests with whispering voice and tuning fork*

#### **Nose and sinuses**

- examination of nose and sinuses  
*like inspection of nose, assessment of nasal obstruction, rhinoscopy*

### **Mouth and throat**

- examination of mouth and throat  
*tongue, base of tongue, pharyngeal arches, tonsils, salivary glands and teeth included*
- assessment of voice and speech

### **Neck**

- examination of neck  
*trachea, thyroid gland, lymph nodes and aa. carotis included*

### **Thorax**

- inspection of shape and movement
- inspection and palpation of chest wall  
*gynecomastia included*
- auscultation and percussion of heart and lungs
- assessment of function of heart and lungs  
*assessment of respiratory expansion, tactile fremitus and apex beat included*

### **Breasts**

- examination of breasts  
*like inspection and palpation in consideration of inflammations, tumors, mastopathy, examination of regional lymph nodes included*

## **Abdomen**

### **General**

- inspection of shape
- auscultation
  - like bowel sounds, bruits*
- percussion
  - like liver, Traube's area, dullness of bladder*
- palpation
  - like abdominal wall, colon, liver, spleen, aorta, abdominal masses, abdominal tenderness and rebound tenderness, shifting dullness, fluid thrill, renal tenderness*

### **Groin**

- examination of lymph nodes
- examination of abdominal herniae
  - like inspection and palpation (also during increased abdominal pressure) of groin/hernial orifices, palpation of aa. femoralis*

### **Anal area**

- inspection of (peri)anal area
- palpation of (peri)anal area
  - by means of rectal examination (anus, rectum, prostate gland, pouch of Douglas, parametria, sacrum; also inspection of glove)*

## **Genitalia**

### **Male**

- inspection and palpation
  - of penis and scrotum*

### **Female**

- inspection of external and internal genitalia
  - vulva, perineum, speculum examination*
- palpation
  - by means of bimanual examination (vagina, cervix, uterus, adnexa)*

## **Spine and pelvis**

- assessment of posture at rest
  - kyphosis, lordosis, scoliosis included*
- assessment of mobility possibilities
  - spine, lumbar flexion, pelvis, sacro-iliacal joints, shoulder girdle*
- assessment of percussion for tenderness, palpation for pain on vertical pressure, palpation for tenderness, Lasègue's sign

## **Extremities**

- examination of shape and function of joints
  - such as testing function of most important joints like hip, knee (cruciate ligaments, meniscus), ankle, feet (posture and shape), shoulder, elbow, wrist, metacarpal and finger joints*
- examination of arterial and venous system
  - like arterial and venous insufficiency*

## **Nervous system**

- assessment of cranial nerve function  
*like pupillary reactions, assessment of extra-ocular movements, corneal reflex, nystagmus, facial symmetry and sensation, assessment of facial movements, tongue*
- assessment of function of motor system  
*like assessment of muscle strength, passive stretch, inspection of posture, muscle bulk, involuntary movements, strength of individual muscle groups*
- assessment of coordination  
*like inspection of gait, shallow knee bend, Romberg's test, point-to-point testing: between index finger and nose, heel on opposite knee, test for dysdiadochokinesis, heel-to-toe*
- explorative assessment of function of sensory system  
*like assessment of sense of position and movement, sense of pain and touch, radicular sensation disorders*
- assessment of higher cerebral functions  
*like orientation, perception, intelligence, memory, speech, new learning ability, concentration*
- assessment of reflexes  
*like knee reflex, ankle reflex, biceps reflex, triceps reflex, plantar response*
- detection of neck stiffness
- psychiatric examination  
*thought, affect, mood, actions, will*

### **Pregnancy and childbed**

- antenatal (external) examination  
*like inspection of abdomen, palpation: size of uterus, external assessment of position, fetal heart rate*
- examination of newborn  
*recording Apgar score, congenital and other anatomical and functional deviations, examination of fontanelles, examination of hips, aspiration of mouth/throat, assessment of motor system, symmetry, muscle tone, posture, reflexes*
- examination of mother  
*as assessment of lochia, palpation of position of fundus, inspection of such breasts, examination of abdomen and legs and possibly episiotomy scar, control of lactation*

### **ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATIONS**

- taking (and preparing for examination) bodily material  
*like blood (venepuncture, arterial puncture) and material for culture (throat, anus, vagina, urethra, cervix)*
- recording an ECG
- assessment of results of (and , if required, performing) elementary laboratory investigation  
*like blood: sedimentation rate, cell count and differentiation, kidney and liver tests, glucose, function of thyroid, urine sediment*

### **THERAPEUTIC SKILLS**

- bladder catheterization
- injection/parenteral administration

- *subcutaneous, intracutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous (cannulation)*
- administration of superficial and deep anaesthesia  
*application, infiltration*
- treatment of wounds/bites/abscesses  
*preparation, asepsis, debridement and stitching of wounds such as cuts, burns, bites of insects included*
- applying dressings/bandages  
*like pressure dressing and sling*
- administration of ointment, drops
- removal of foreign body/splinter
- accident and emergency/resuscitation  
*like mouth to mouth resuscitation, external cardiac massage, Advanced Trauma Life Support, treatment of bleeding included*

### **COMMUNICATION AND RECORDING**

- formulating orally and in writing
- educating, advising and coaching of individuals and groups
- making a management plan
- therapeutic consultation
- oral and written communication with colleagues and other health care professionals (referral, consultation)
- reporting and making records
- information processing and applying (especially from scientific literature)

### **PUBLIC HEALTH MEDICINE**

- prevention (vaccination policy included)
- recognition of hazardous behaviour and life-style
- performing directed medical examination
- assessment of absence due to illness
- performance of environmental research
- performance of several interventions in the domain of primary, secondary and tertiary prevention  
*like vaccination, periodical medical examination, social medical support and management, prevention of accidents and set up a programme/plan for individuals, their environment or an institution*



## **LIST OF CLINICAL PICTURES**

### **EXPLANATION**

Unlike the problem list and the list of skills, the list of clinical pictures is grouped by discipline. The list of clinical pictures and the list of skills are the basis/working memory for handling the problems from the problem list at a certain level. Both lists in this Appendix must be used solely in combination with the problem list. The list of clinical pictures is a description of the clinical pictures of which the doctor must have adequate knowledge in order to place them or to consider an appropriate diagnosis. Furthermore, this list indicates which diagnoses can eventually be made by one's own efforts, if necessary through additional investigations requested personally, and which can be treated by the doctor himself.

## Explanation of the levels used in the list of clinical pictures

1 : *be able to recognise or place:*

the doctor does not have to be able to deal with this clinical picture, but he is supposed to have heard of it. This means that, when confronted with it in the literature or in correspondence, he can place this clinical picture and knows how to acquire more information. For items of knowledge other than clinical pictures, this level indicates an overview level.

2 : *be able to cope with in clinical practice:*

the doctor must be able to cope with this clinical picture in practice. This means, that in an actual situation he must be able to consider this clinical picture as a diagnosis.

This assumes knowledge of the clinical picture. The extent of this knowledge varies according to the clinical picture, but contains at least knowledge of the presentations and complaints, and knowledge of diagnostic and therapeutic possibilities. For items of knowledge other than clinical pictures, this level indicates a level of insight or professional level.

D if for level 2 the letter D is also circled, the diagnosis must be made personally by means of physical examination, simple aids or additional investigation requested by the doctor himself (simple laboratory or X-ray investigation).

T if for level 2 the T is also circled, the therapy must be carried out by the doctor personally, referring to the most common therapy for an uncomplicated illness.

### *Example:*

breast cancer			
be able to recognise or place	be able to work with in clinical practice		
		diagnosis	therapy
- 1 -	-2-	D	T

Breast cancer → level: 2

This means:

that the doctor who has just passed his final examinations must have such knowledge about the condition "cancer of the breast", as to be able to consider this diagnosis for a matching presentation of complaints (for instance a lump in the breast). This also means that knowledge has to be present about the most important diagnostic and therapeutic possibilities. However, the doctor does not have to make a certain diagnosis personally, nor does he have to carry out therapy. A recently graduated doctor cannot be expected to perform a biopsy and examine the biopsy pathologically and anatomically in order to make a diagnosis. Neither can he be expected to carry out the therapy (surgery and/or radiotherapy and/or chemotherapy) himself.

### *Remark*

Various clinical pictures occur in more than one discipline. Thus, it is possible that the levels of the same clinical picture have been rated differently. These differences were maintained, as they indicate that a clinical picture can have different levels of knowledge and performance in different disciplines. At the time of the final medical examination, the clinical picture must be known at the highest indicated level.

## INTERNAL MEDICINE

### Cardiovascular disorders

angina pectoris		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
unstable angina	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
myocardial infarction		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
imminent myocardial infarction	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
cardiac aneurysm		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
heart failure, left and right ventricular failure		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
cardio-respiratory arrest		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
mitral stenosis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
mitral regurgitation		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
tricuspid regurgitation		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
aortic stenosis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
aortic regurgitation		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
other valvular heart disease		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
ventricular septal defect	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
atrial septal defect		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
sinus tachycardia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
supraventricular tachycardia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
atrial fibrillation	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
atrial flutter		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
ventricular fibrillation		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
sinus rhythm		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
supraventricular extrasystole		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
ventricular extrasystole	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
bundle branch block		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
other arrhythmias		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
endocarditis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
pericarditis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
myocarditis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
cardiomyopathy		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Vascular diseases and disorders of circulation

hypertension		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
secondary hypertension	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
pulmonary hypertension		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Raynaud's disease (and Raynaud's phenomenon)		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
thrombosis, arterial		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
deep vein thrombosis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
thrombophlebitis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
embolism (arterial)		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
atherosclerosis (disseminated)		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
coarctation of the aorta		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
aortic aneurysm		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
dissecting aneurysm		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
claudication		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
shock		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

cardiogenic shock		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
septic shock		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
hypovolaemic shock		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### Respiratory disorders

tracheitis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
acute bronchitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
chronic bronchitis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
bronchial asthma		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
acute asthma		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
allergic pulmonary disease		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
lung emphysema		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
atelectasis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
bronchiectasis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
respiratory insufficiency	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
hyperventilation syndrome		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
pneumonia		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
pneumonia caused by opportunistic infection		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
lung abscess		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
lung fibrosis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
interstitial lung disease		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
pulmonary embolism		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
lung infarction		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
lung carcinoma	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
metastases in lung		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
mediastinitis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
mesothelioma		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
pleurisy, dry and wet		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
empyema		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
pneumothorax, spontaneous		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
tension pneumothorax		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### Breast disorders

breast carcinoma		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
benign cyst of breast		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Paget's disease of nipple		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### Gastrointestinal disorders

candidiasis, mouth/ throat		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
herpetic stomatitis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
recurrent aphthous ulcers of buccal mucosa		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
achalasia		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
spasm of oesophagus		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
carcinoma of oesophagus		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
reflux oesophagitis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
oesophageal varices		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

hiatus hernia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
gastritis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
peptic ulcer		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
carcinoma of stomach		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
gastric bleeding	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
perforation of stomach		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
pyloric stenosis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
Mallory-Weiss syndrome		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Zollinger-Ellison syndrome		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
malabsorption		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
mechanical ileus		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
paralytic ileus		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
coeliac disease		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
gastroenteritis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
abdominal typhus		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
salmonella		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Crohn's disease		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
ischaemic colitis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
infectious colitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
pseudomembranous colitis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
ulcerative colitis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
megacolon, toxic		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
irritable bowel syndrome, chronic abdominal pain		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
acute abdomen		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
acute appendicitis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
peritonitis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
carcinoid tumours		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
diverticulosis, diverticulitis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
adenoma (tubular, villous)		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
polyposis coli		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
malignancy of colon		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
angiodyplasia of colon	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
proctitis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
haemorrhoids		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
fissure-in-ano		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
rectal prolapse		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Disorders of liver, gall bladder and pancreas

infectious hepatitis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
alcoholic hepatitis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
chronic hepatitis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
liver cyst e.g. echinococcus cyst		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
amoebiasis of liver		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
cirrhosis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
portal hypertension		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
liver failure		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
cholelithiasis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
cholecystitis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
pancreatitis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

cystic fibrosis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
primary liver carcinoma	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
metastases in liver		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
malignancy of gall bladder		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
carcinoma of pancreas		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
carcinoma of bile ducts	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
Budd-Chiari disease		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Renal disorders

acute renal failure		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
chronic renal failure		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
nephrotic syndrome		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
acute glomerulonephritis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
chronic glomerulonephritis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
interstitial nephritis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Goodpasture's syndrome		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
renal colic		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
urolithiasis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
polycystic kidneys		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
urinary tract infection		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
carcinoma of bladder		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Grawitz-tumour		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Haematological disorders

aplastic/ hypoplastic anaemia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
iron-deficiency anaemia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
macrocytic anaemia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
haemolytic anaemia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
haemoglobinopathy		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
anaemia associated with chronic diseases		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
polycythemia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
thrombocytopenia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
thrombocytosis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
haemophilia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Von Willebrand's disease		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
disseminated intravascular coagulation	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
acute leukaemia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
chronic lymphocytic leukaemia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
chronic myeloid leukaemia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Hodgkin's lymphoma		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
non-Hodgkin's lymphoma		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
myeloma		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Waldenström's macroglobulinaemia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
agranulocytosis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	

### Infectious diseases, not mentioned elsewhere

erysipelas		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
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herpes zoster	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
herpes simplex	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
infectious mononucleosis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
influenza	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
cytomegalovirus	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Weil's disease	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
lymphangitis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Lyme disease	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
malaria	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
cholera	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
giardiasis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
schistosomiasis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
toxocariasis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
amoebiasis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
AIDS	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
toxoplasmosis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
meningitis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
tuberculosis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
tetanus	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
parasites of bowel	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### Auto-immune, rheumatological and orthopaedic disorders

systemic lupus erythematosus	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
scleroderma	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
polyarteritis nodosa	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Wegener's granulomatosis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Behçet's disease	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
cranial arteritis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
vasculitis not otherwise classified	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
polymyalgia rheumatica	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Sjögren's disease	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Bechterew's disease	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
sarcoidosis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
gout	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
pseudogout	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
arthrosis deformans	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Paget's disease	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
osteomalacia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
osteoporosis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Marfan's syndrome	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
rheumatoid arthritis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
monoarticular arthritis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
septic arthritis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
arthritis associated with other diseases	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Reiter's disease	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### Endocrinological disorders

diabetes mellitus type 1 (insulin dependent diabetes)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
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diabetes mellitus type 2 (non-insulin dependent diabetes)	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
complications of diabetes mellitus (acute and chronic)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
hypoglycaemia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
diabetes insipidus	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
acromegaly	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
panhypopituitarism	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
pituitary tumours	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hyperparathyroidism	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hypoparathyroidism	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hyperthyroidism	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hypothyroidism	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
thyroiditis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
thyroid nodule	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Cushing's disease	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
adrenal cortex failure	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
primary hyperaldosteronism	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
phaeochromocytoma	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hypogonadism	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
adrenogenital syndrome	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
multiple endocrinological neoplasia (MEN-syndromes)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
tumour with ectopic production of hormones	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Vitamin deficiencies/intoxications

vitamin B12 deficiencies	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
other vitamin deficiencies/intoxications	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	

### Other errors of metabolism

hyperlipoproteinemia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
porphyria	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Immunological/allergic reactions

anaphylactic reaction	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
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### Addiction/poisonings

carbon monoxide poisoning	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
self poisoning	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-



## NEUROLOGY

### Headache

tension headache		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
migraine		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
vasomotor headache		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
cranial arteritis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
trigeminal neuralgia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
cluster headache		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Cerebrovascular accidents

transient ischaemic attacks (TIA)		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
cerebral infarction		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
intracerebral haematoma		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
subarachnoid haemorrhage		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hypertensive encephalopathy		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Signs and symptoms of brain damage at the level of cranial nerve lesions and/or brain stem lesions

central facial palsy/paralysis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
van Wallenberg's syndrome		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
brain stem lesions not otherwise classified		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Disorders of vestibular system

Meniere's disease		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
benign postural vertigo	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	

### Dementia

dementia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Alzheimer's disease		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Pick's disease		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
multi-infarct dementia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Disorders of extra-pyramidal system

Parkinson's disease		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
secondary parkinsonism		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Huntington's disease		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
chorea minor		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Gilles de la Tourette syndrome	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
kernicterus		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

## Epilepsy and other seizures

focal epilepsy	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
generalized epilepsy	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
absence seizures	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
status epilepticus	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
narcolepsy	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
sleep apnoea syndrome	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
febrile convulsions		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

## Demyelination diseases

multiple sclerosis (MS)	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
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## Diseases of spine and spinal cord

amyotrophic lateral sclerosis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
complete spinal transection		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Brown-Séquard syndrome		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
cauda equina syndrome	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
neurogenic bladder		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
tabes dorsalis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
syringomyelia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
radiation myelopathy		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
dorsal root syndrome		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
subacute combined degeneration		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
medulla compression		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
radicular syndrome		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hernia of nucleus pulposus		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
myelopathy due to stenosis of spinal central canal		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

## Neuromuscular diseases and neuropathy

peripheral facial palsy/paralysis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
Horner's syndrome, peripheral		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
carpal tunnel syndrome	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
tarsal tunnel syndrome		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
neuropathy of brachial plexus		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
neuropathy of lumbosacral plexus		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
intercostal neuralgia/neuropathy	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
peroneal palsy		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
polyneuropathy	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
Guillain-Barré syndrome		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
myasthenia gravis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
polymyositis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Duchenne muscular dystrophy		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
neurofibromatosis (Von Recklinghausen's disease)		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

## Infectious diseases

meningitis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
encephalitis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
syphilis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
borreliosis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
herpes zoster		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
polymyositis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
tetanus		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
toxoplasmosis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
tuberculosis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

## Tumours

cerebral tumours		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
glioma		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
meningioma		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
metastases in brain		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
spinal metastases		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
brain abscess		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
raised intracranial pressure		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

## Accidents and emergency

head injuries		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
diffuse brain damage		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
cerebral confusion		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
brain death		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
extradural haemorrhage	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
subdural haemorrhage		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
basilar fracture skull		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
contusion of medulla		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
acute traumatic spinal transection		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
injury of plexus and peripheral nerves		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

## Congenital disorders

psychomotor retardation		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
hydrocephalus		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
spina bifida		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
phenylketonuria		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

## Poisoning

poisoning by drugs		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
lead poisoning		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
alcohol intoxication		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Wernicke-Korsakoff's disease		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
carbon monoxide poisoning		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

## PSYCHIATRY

### Developmental and behavioural disorders

mental deficiency		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
autistic disorder		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
disorder of intellectual skills		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
disorder of motor development	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
disorder of coordination		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
behaviour and attention disorders		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Eating disorders

anorexia nervosa		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
bulimia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
pica		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
ruminantion in infancy		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Gender identity disorders

	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
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### Tics

Gilles de la Tourette syndrome	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
chronic motor or vocal tic disorders		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
transient tic disorders		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Disorders of excretion

functional encopresis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
functional enuresis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Speech disorders

uncoordinated speech		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
stammer		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Psycho-organic syndromes and disorders due to psycho-active drugs

intoxication		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
withdrawal		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
delirium		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
dementia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
amnesic syndrome		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
other organic disorders		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Misuse of psycho-active drugs

	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
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### Psychoses

	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
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schizophrenia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
other psychoses including reactive psychoses and puerperal psychoses	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
<b>Affective disorders</b>				
<b>Bipolar disorders</b>				
bipolar disorder, manic episode	-1-	-2-	D-	-T-
bipolar disorder, depressive episode	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
cyclothymic disorder	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
<b>Unipolar disorders</b>				
endogenous depression, single episode and recurrent	-1-	-2-	D-	-T-
dysthymic disorder (or neurotic depression)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
depressive disorder not otherwise classified	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
<b>Anxiety disorders</b>				
panic disorder with agoraphobia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
panic disorder without agoraphobia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
agoraphobia without history of panic disorder	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
social phobia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
simple phobia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
obsessive-compulsive disorder (or neurosis)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
post-traumatic stress disorder	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
diffuse anxiety disorder	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
anxiety disorder not otherwise classified	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
<b>Somatic disorders</b>				
disorder of body sensation	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
conversion disorder (hysterical neurosis)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
hypochondriasis (hypochondriacal neurosis)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
somatisation disorder	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
somatoform pain disorder	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
undifferentiated somatoform disorder	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
somatoform disorder not otherwise classified	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
<b>Dissociative disorders (or hysterical neurosis, dissociative form)</b>				
multiple personality	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
fugue states	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
psychogenic amnesia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
depersonalization disorder (or depersonalization neurosis)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

dissociative disorder not otherwise classified	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
<b>Sexual disorders</b>				
<b>Paraphilias</b>	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
<b>Sexual dysfunctions</b>	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
disorders of sexual desire	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
disorders of sexual excitement	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
disorders of orgasm	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
sexual pain disorders	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
sexual dysfunctions not otherwise classified	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
<b>Other sexual disorders</b>				
sexual disorders not otherwise classified	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
<b>Sleeping disorders</b>	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
<b>Dyssomnia</b>				
insomnia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
hypersomnia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
sleep-wake cycle disturbances	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
<b>Parasomnia</b>				
nightmares	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
night terrors	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
sleep walking	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
<b>Imitation disorders including Münchhausen syndrome</b>	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
<b>Disorders of impulse control</b>	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
<b>Adjustment disorder</b>	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
<b>Psychological factors affecting physical condition</b>	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
<b>Personality disorders</b>	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
paranoid personality	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
schizoid personality	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
schizotypal personality	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
antisocial personality	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
borderline personality	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
histrionic personality	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

narcissistic personality	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
avoidant personality	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
dependent personality	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
obsessive-compulsive personality	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
passive-aggressive personality	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
personality disorders not otherwise classified	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

**Side-effects of psychoactive drug therapy**

extrapyramidal side-effects (e.g. acute dystonia, tardive dyskinesia, parkinsonism)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
anticholinergic side-effects	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
sedative side-effects	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
malignant neuroleptic syndrome	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

**Other items of knowledge**

knowledge of forensic psychiatry	-1-	-2-		
knowledge of indications for involuntary admission to hospital	-1-	-2-		
knowledge of basic principles of methods used by different psychotherapeutic schools(e.g. Rogerian, psychoanalytic, behaviour therapeutic, system therapeutic, directive)	-1-	-2-		

## PAEDIATRICS

### Genetic/congenital disorders

Down's syndrome	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Turner's syndrome	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Klinefelter's syndrome	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
fragile X syndrome	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
other chromosomal disorders	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
phenylketonuria	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
galactosaemia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
glycogen storage disease	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
other storage diseases	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
spina bifida	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
anencephaly	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
hydrocephalus	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
cleft palate and/or lip	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### Infections during pregnancy/delivery

syphilis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
rubella	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
cytomegalovirus infection	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
toxoplasmosis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
AIDS	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
gonorrhoea	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
pneumonia (listeria, streptococcus group B)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
meningitis (listeria, streptococcus group B)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
herpes virus infection type 2	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
hepatitis B	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### Drugs and harmful substances during pregnancy

mother taking medicines	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
mother taking tobacco	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
mother taking alcohol	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
mother taking drugs of addiction	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### Birth trauma

caput succedaneum	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
brachial plexus injuries	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
fracture (clavicle, humerus, rib)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### Disorders of newborn

hypothermia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
bacteraemia/septicaemia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
respiratory distress syndrome	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
bronchopulmonary dysplasia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-



aspiration pneumonia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
pneumothorax	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
apnoea (attacks)	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
jaundice of newborn	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
severe neonatal jaundice/kernicterus	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hypoglycaemia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
child of diabetic mother	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
neonatal convulsions	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
necrotising enterocolitis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
retinopathy of prematurity	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
anaemia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
rhesus incompatibility	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
blood group incompatibility	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
vitamin K deficiency	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
cerebral haemorrhage	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
conjunctivitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
infection of umbilicus	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
sudden infant death syndrome	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Infection

measles	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
rubella	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
scarlet fever	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
varicella	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
herpes simplex infection	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
herpes zoster infection	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
cytomegalovirus infection	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
mumps	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
infectious mononucleosis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
erythema infectiosum (fifth disease, slapped cheek disease)	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
poliomyelitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
diphtheria	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
whooping cough	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
tuberculosis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
tetanus	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
toxoplasmosis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
respiratory syncytial virus infection	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
lymphadenitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Kawasaki disease	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Trauma

drowning	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
head injury	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
burning	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
poisoning	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
suffocation	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
bleeding	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

hypovolaemic shock	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
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**Throat, nose, ears, airways, lungs**

rhinitis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
pharyngitis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
tonsillitis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
hypertrophy of adenoids	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
otitis media/externa	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
mastoiditis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
acute sinusitis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
pseudo-croup	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
acute epiglottitis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
acute bronchitis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
acute bronchiolitis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
pneumonia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
bronchiectasis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
asthma	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
cystic fibrosis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
foreign body in airways	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

**Cardiovascular system**

identification of non-cyanotic congenital heart disease	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
persistent ductus arteriosus	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
coarctation of aorta	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
ventricular septal defect	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
identification of cyanotic congenital heart disease	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
functional heart murmurs	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
subacute bacterial endocarditis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
myocarditis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
pericarditis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
hypertension	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

**Alimentary tract**

obesity	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
aphthous stomatitis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
dental caries	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
oesophageal atresia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
intestinal atresia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
anal atresia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
corrosive strictures of oesophagus	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
diaphragmatic hernia (congenital)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
pyloric stenosis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
gastro-oesophageal reflux	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
gastric ulcer	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
"three month colic"	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
gastritis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
gastroenteritis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

dyspepsia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
worms	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
dehydration	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
coeliac disease	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
malabsorption	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
food intolerance	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
acute abdomen	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
acute appendicitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
ileus	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
peritonitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
intussusception	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
malrotation	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
umbilical hernia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
Meckel's diverticulum	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Crohn's disease	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
ulcerative colitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
constipation	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Hirschsprung's disease	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
biliary atresia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
infectious hepatitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Reye's syndrome	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
cirrhosis of the liver	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
portal hypertension	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
lead poisoning	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
food allergy	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Urogenital system

polycystic disease of kidneys	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
horseshoe kidney	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
urethral valves	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
bladder exstrophy (ectopia vesicae)	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
acute glomerulonephritis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
chronic glomerulonephritis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
nephrotic syndrome	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
haemolytic-uraemic syndrome	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
acute renal failure	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
chronic renal failure	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
tubular dysfunction	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
undescended testes/ectopic testes/cryptorchidism	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
torsion of testis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
hypospadias	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
phimosis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
epispadias	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hydrocele	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
inguinal hernia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
urinary tract infection/cystitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
nocturnal and diurnal enuresis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
haematocolpos	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

## Blood, haematopoietic organs

iron deficiency anaemia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
aplastic anaemia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
haemolytic anaemia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
haemophilia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Von Willebrand's disease	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
thrombocytopenia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

## Malignancy

acute leukaemia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
nephroblastoma (Wilms tumour)	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
brain tumour	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
histiocytosis-X	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
rhabdomyosarcoma	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
non-Hodgkin lymphoma	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Hodgkin's disease	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
retinoblastoma	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
osteogenic sarcoma	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Ewing sarcoma	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	

## Endocrinology

growth hormone deficiency	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
craniopharyngioma	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
precocious puberty	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
testicular feminization syndrome	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
adrenogenital syndrome	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hypogonadism	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Cushing's syndrome	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
diabetes insipidus	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Addison's disease	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
(congenital) hypothyroidism	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hyperthyroidism	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
auto-immune thyroid disease	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hypoparathyroidism	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hyperparathyroidism	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
diabetes mellitus	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hypoglycaemia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
insulinoma	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

## Skin

miliaria	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
haemangioma	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
mongolian blue spot	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

accessory skin tissue (extra toe/finger, accessory auricle)	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
seborrheic dermatitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
napkin dermatitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
candidiasis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
atopic dermatitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
impetigo	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
warts	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
molluscum contagiosum	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
scabies	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
pediculosis capitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
deep cavernous haemangioma	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
superficial capillary angioma (port wine stain)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
ichthyosis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
erysipelas	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
alopecia areata	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
acne	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
erythema nodosum	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Bone and joints

congenital dislocation of hip	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
arthritis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
genu varum (bow legs)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
genu valgum (knock knee)	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
pes planus	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
scoliosis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
kyphosis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
lordosis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Perthes disease	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
slipped epiphysis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Osgood-Schlatter disease	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
chondromalacia patellae	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
club foot	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Marfan's disease	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
osteogenesis imperfecta	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
bone cyst	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
achondroplasia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Brain, nerves, muscles

meningitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
encephalitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
cerebral abscess	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
epilepsy	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
convulsion	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
infantile spasms	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
petit mal epilepsy (absences)	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
febrile convulsion	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
breath holding spells	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Duchenne muscular dystrophy	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

Guillain-Barré syndrome		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
floppy infant syndrome	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
migraine		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Friedreich's ataxia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
cerebral palsy		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Immunology

rheumatic fever	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
juvenile chronic arthritis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
Henoch-Schönlein purpura		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
erythema multiforme		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
immunodeficiency		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
atopy		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Neuro-psychiatric and psychosomatic disorders

pseudo-constipation		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
encopresis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
anorexia nervosa		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
bulimia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
tics, neuropathic behaviour		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hyperkinetic syndrome		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
primary infantile autism	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
disorders of mother-child relationship		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
disorders due to social deprivation		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
neurotic disorders of childhood	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
breath holding due to excitement		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Items of knowledge, other than clinical pictures

knowledge of screening programmes in infants	-1-	-2-				
knowledge of prophylactic programmes		-1-	-2-			
knowledge of main prophylactic measures to be taken in case of infectious disease		-1-	-2-			
knowledge of required food (amount, frequency and composition) for newborns, infants, children and adolescents		-1-	-2-			
knowledge of normal motor and mental development of newborn period to childhood		-1-	-2-			
knowledge of institutions offering assistance on learning difficulties and psychological problems of children and families		-1-	-2-			

## SURGERY

### Skull/ face/ mouth/ jaws

disturbance of consciousness		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
head injury		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
postcontusional syndromes		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
injury of face		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
cleft lip and palate		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
micrognathia, macrognathia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
leukoplakia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
candidiasis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
mouth ulcers (aphthous, herpes)		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
dental caries		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
glossitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
gingivitis, periodontitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
short lingual frenulum		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
peri-apical abscess		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
inflammation of wisdom tooth		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
odontogenic skin fistula	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
odontogenic maxillary sinusitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
sialolithiasis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
knocked out tooth		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
trismus		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
dislocation of jaw		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
fracture of jaw		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
benign and malignant tumours of lip and tongue	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
benign and malignant tumours of floor of mouth, gingiva and palate		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
benign and malignant tumours of jaw-bone		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Neck

medial and lateral branchial cysts and fistulas		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
cystic hygroma	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
torticollis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Thyroid gland/ parathyroid glands

cysts		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
goitre		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hyperthyroidism		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hyperparathyroidism		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hypoparathyroidism		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
multiple endocrine neoplasia syndromes	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
malignant tumour of thyroid gland		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

## Breast

inflammation		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
mastopathy		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
gynaecomastia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
benign cysts and tumours		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
malignant tumours of breast		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

## Thorax

pigeon chest, funnel chest		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
rib fractures/ contusion	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
injury caused by rib fractures		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
sternal fractures		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
flail chest		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
pneumothorax		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
haemothorax		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

## Trachea, bronchi

aspiration		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
foreign bodies		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
bronchial rupture		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

## Lungs

lung contusion		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
aspiration pneumonia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
respiratory distress syndrome		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
acute respiratory disorders		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

## Heart

acute circulatory disorders		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
cardiac contusion		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
cardiac tamponade		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

## Oesophagus

oesophageal atresia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
achalasia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
diverticulum		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
corrosive lesions of oesophagus (acid, alkali, stenosis)		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
malignant tumours		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
oesophageal varices		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
oesophageal rupture		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-



## Diaphragm

diaphragmatic rupture	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
diaphragmatic hernia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hiatus hernia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

## Abdominal wall and herniae

inguinal hernia, direct and indirect	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
femoral hernia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
epigastric hernia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
incisional hernia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
umbilical hernia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	

## Acute abdomen

acute abdomen	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
peritonitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
abscess in pouch of Douglas	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
subphrenic abscess	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
local abdominal mass	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
ileus (proximal, distal)	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
perforation	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
volvulus	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
intussusception	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
salpingitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
acute appendicitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
appendicular abscess	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
mesenteric lymphadenitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

## Stomach and duodenum

hypertrophy of pylorus	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
duodenal atresia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
gastric/ duodenal ulcer	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
gastrointestinal bleeding	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
Zollinger-Ellison syndrome	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
postgastrectomy syndromes (complications)	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Mallory-Weiss syndrome	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
gastric dilatation	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
gastric carcinoma	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
foreign body	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
benign tumours (leiomyoma, polyps)	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

## Liver

primary tumour of liver	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
secondary tumour of liver	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
echinococcus cyst	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
amoebic liver abscess	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

injury to liver	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
portal hypertension	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

**Gall bladder/ bile ducts**

chole(dochol)lithiasis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
acute cholecystitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hydrops of gall bladder	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
empyema of gall bladder	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
biliary fistula (internal and external)	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
ileus caused by gall stones	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
stricture of biliary tract	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
carcinoma of gall bladder/ducts	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
injury to biliary tract	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

**Pancreas**

annular pancreas	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
acute pancreatitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
chronic pancreatitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
pseudocyst of pancreas	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
pancreas carcinoma	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
injury to pancreas	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

**Spleen**

rupture, subcapsular bleeding	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
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**Jejunum, ileum**

intestinal atresia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Meckel's diverticulum	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
umbilical fistula, omphalocele	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
malrotation	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
regional enteritis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
benign and malignant tumours	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
carcinoid syndrome	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

**Colon**

necrotizing enterocolitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
diverticulosis/ diverticulitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
colon carcinoma	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
colitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
polyps (adenomas, familial polyposis)	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
penetrating injuries	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

**Rectum and anus**

Hirschsprung's disease	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
anal atresia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
polyps (adenomas, familial polyposis)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
rectal, anal prolapse	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
proctitis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
haemorrhoids	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
(peri)anal abscess	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
fistula	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
anal fissure	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
condylomata	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
rectal carcinoma	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### Male genitalia

hypospadias	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
epispadias	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
undescended testes/cryptorchidism	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
retractile testes	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
torsion of testis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
epididymitis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
spermatocoele	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
varicocoele	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
hydrocoele	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
phimosis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
testicular carcinoma	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
infertility	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
erection disorders	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
ejaculation disorders	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
injury to scrotum and contents of scrotum	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### Kidneys, urinary tract and prostate

congenital malformations of kidney, ureter, urethra	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
vesico-ureteric reflux	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
pyelonephritis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
cystitis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
urethritis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
urinary incontinence	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
urolithiasis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
bladder, tumour or polyps	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Wilms tumour	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
rhabdomyosarcoma	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
renal carcinoma	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
tumour of renal pelvis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
renal cyst	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
injury to kidney and distal urinary tract	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
prostatic hypertrophy	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
prostatic carcinoma	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
prostatitis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

## Endocrinology, not mentioned elsewhere

insulinoma	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Cushing's syndrome	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Conn's syndrome	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
phaeochromocytoma	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

## Arteries

atherosclerosis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Bürger's disease	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Raynaud's phenomenon	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
acute arterial occlusion	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
occlusion/stenosis of femoropopliteal region	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
occlusion/stenosis of aorto-iliac region	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
occlusion/stenosis of distal arteries of lower extremities	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
renal artery stenosis and consequences	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
aneurysm: abdominal aorta	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
aneurysm: thoracic aorta	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
cerebrovascular ischaemia (especially extra-cranial obstruction)	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
thoracic outlet syndrome	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
subclavian steal syndrome	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
ruptured aorta	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
traumatic vessel injury	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

## Veins

varices (primary, secondary)	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
deep venous thrombosis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
obstructed venous return	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
vessel injury	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

## Lymph vessels

lymphangioma	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
lymphangitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
lymphadenitis, acute and chronic	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
lymphoedema, primary and secondary	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
lymphangiosarcoma	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
lymphoreticular tumours of alimentary tract	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

## Peripheral nerves

injury of peripheral nerves	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
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## Generalized disorders of the musculoskeletal system

rickets, osteomalacia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
osteoporosis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
fibrous dysplasia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Paget's disease	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
achondroplasia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
osteogenesis imperfecta	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

## Localised disorders of the musculoskeletal system

physical overload	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
aseptic necrosis of bone	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
osteomyelitis, acute	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
arthritis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
child: injury of epiphyses	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
loose body (joint)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
slipped epiphysis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
trauma of joint cartilage	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
trauma of joint capsule	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
ganglion	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
primary bone tumours	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
bone metastases	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
pathological fracture	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
amputation	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

## Degenerative disorders of joints

arthrosis deformans	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
crystal arthropathy	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
rheumatoid arthritis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
arthrogryposis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Bechterew disease	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

## Neck, shoulder girdle and upper extremities

fractures of shoulder	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
dislocations of shoulder	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
ligamentous lesions of shoulder	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
instability of shoulder	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Madelung deformity	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Klippel-Feil syndrome	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Sprengel deformity	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
frozen shoulder	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
fracture of clavicle	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
fracture of humerus	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
fracture of radius/ulna	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
fractures, capsule, tendon, ligament lesions of elbow	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
fractures, capsule, tendon, ligament lesions of wrist	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
fractures, capsule, tendon, ligament lesions of fingers	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

and thumb	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
lateral epicondylitis (tennis elbow)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
dislocation of distal radius	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
dislocation of wrist	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
progressive inflammation of finger following injury	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
olecranon bursitis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
carpal tunnel syndrome	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
injury to finger tendon, e.g. boutonnière-deformity	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
mallet finger	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Dupuytren's contracture	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
nail loss	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
subungual haematoma	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
subungual melanoma	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### Spine

spina bifida	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
sacrococcygeal teratoma	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Scheuermann disease	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
scoliosis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
kyphosis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
lordosis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
spondylarthrosis, spondylosis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
spondylitis, spondylodiscitis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
hernia of nucleus pulposus	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
spondylolisthesis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
spondylolysis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
metastases from elsewhere	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
pathological fractures	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
fractures and dislocations of spine	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
spinal transection	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### Pelvis and lower extremities

congenital hip dislocation	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
hip dysplasia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Perthes disease	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Osgood-Schlatter disease	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
femoral head necrosis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
intermittent arthritis of the hip	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
fractures of pelvis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
fractures of hip	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
dislocation of hip	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
ligamentous lesions of hip	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
arthritis of hip	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
fractures of femur	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
fractures, capsule, tendon and ligament lesions of knee	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
lesion of menisci, medial and lateral	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
abnormal patellar cartilage	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
genu varum, genu valgum	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

osteochondritis dissecans	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
arthritis of the knee	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
dislocation of patella	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
prepatellar bursitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
fractures of tibia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
fractures of fibula	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
whiplash	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
fractures, capsule, tendon and ligament lesions of ankle	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
Achilles tendinitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
rupture of Achilles tendon	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
tarsal tunnel syndrome	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
instability of ankle	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
fractures of toes	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
crush injury to the heel (in children)	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
ingrowing toe nail	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
pes planus	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
club foot	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
claw foot	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hallux valgus	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hammer toe	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
metatarsalgia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
onychogryposis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
anisomelia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

**Skin/subcutaneous/soft tissue**

decubitus ulcer	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
radiation ulcer	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
ulcer caused by specific infections	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
neurological ulcer	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
leg ulcer	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
ulcer, arterial	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
furuncle	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
carbuncle	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
erysipelas	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
paronychia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
inflammation of tendon sheath	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hand infection	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
verruca vulgaris and plantaris	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
corns	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
traumatic epithelial cyst	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
keloid	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
cellulitis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
naevus	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
haemangioma	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
fibroma, pedunculated fibroma	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
lipoma	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
pilonidal sinus	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
sebaceous cyst	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hydradenitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

basal cell carcinoma		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
squamous carcinoma		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
spindle cell carcinoma		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
malignant melanoma		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
trauma of soft tissue		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
crush-syndrome		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
haematoma		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Wound healing/ fracture healing

wound abscess		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
incisional hernia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
pseudoarthrosis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
reflex sympathetic dystrophy		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Inflammation and infection

surgical infections		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
sepsis/septicaemia/bacteraemia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
tetanus		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Items of knowledge other than clinical pictures

basic knowledge of instruments	-1-	-2-				
wound dressing, types of bandages, indication for dressings		-1-	-2-			
knowledge of basic first aid		-1-	-2-			
prevention of tetanus		-1-	-2-			
indications and contraindications for analgesics	-1-	-2-				

### Pre-, peri- and postoperative care

radiological examination		-1-	-2-			
pre-operative care		-1-	-2-			
post-operative care		-1-	-2-			
intensive care		-1-	-2-			
complications		-1-	-2-			
rehabilitation		-1-	-2-			



## **Oncology**

fundamental aspects of oncology  
high-risk groups

-1- -2-  
-1- -2-

## **Transplantation and immunology**

autograft, isograft, allograft and xenograft transplantations  
organ transplantations (selection of donors,  
selection of patients, principles of transplantation)

-1- -2-  
-1- -2-

## GYNAECOLOGY/OBSTETRICS

### *Gynaecology*

#### **Vulva**

vulvitis, herpes-simplex	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
vulvitis, candidiasis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
vulvitis, pediculosis pubis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
dystrophy of vulva		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
cyst of Bartholin, abscess of Bartholin's gland		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
abscess of hair follicle or sebaceous gland		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
condylomata acuminata	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
carcinoma of vulva		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

#### **Vagina**

congenital malformations		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
vaginitis, candidiasis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
vaginitis, trichomoniasis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
vaginitis, gardnerella		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
vaginitis, non-specific bacterial	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
vaginitis, atrophic		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
cyst of Gartner		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
diverticulum of urethra	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
urethrocoele		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
cystocoele		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
rectocoele		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
enterocoele		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
fistula (vesico-vaginal, uretero-vaginal, recto-vaginal fistula)		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
vaginal carcinoma		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

#### **Cervix**

cervicitis, gonorrhoea		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
cervicitis, chlamydia		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
polyps		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Nabothian cyst		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
condylomata		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
pre-malignant disorders	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
carcinoma of cervix		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

#### **Body of the uterus**

congenital malformations		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Asherman's syndrome		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
adenomyosis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
fibroids	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
torsion of fibroid		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

uterine descent	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
endometrial carcinoma	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
choriocarcinoma	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### **Adnexae**

salpingitis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
adhesions	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
ovarian cyst	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
polycystic ovarian disease	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
carcinoma of ovary	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
ectopic pregnancy	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
torsion tumour/ovarian cyst	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
rupture of ovarian cyst/tubo-ovarian abscess	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
uterine bleeding at ovulation	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### **Breasts**

inflammations	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
mastopathy	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
tumours of breasts, benign and malignant	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### **Endocrinology**

hyper/hypofunction adrenal cortex	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
hyper/hypofunction thyroid gland	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
hyper/hypofunction pituitary gland	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
hypofunction gonads	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### **Genetic disorders**

Turner's syndrome	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Klinefelter's syndrome	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
gonadal XY-dysgenesis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
testicular feminization	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### **Other disorders**

endometriosis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
foreign body	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
traumatic gynaecological injuries	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### **Obstetrics**

## Pregnancy

threatened abortion	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
spontaneous abortion	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hyperemesis gravidarum	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
blood group incompatibility	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hydatidiform mole	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
multiple pregnancy	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
intra-uterine infection	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
pregnancy induced hypertension	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
pregnancy induced diabetes mellitus	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
dysmaturity	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
placental insufficiency	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
placenta previa	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
vasa previa	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
bleeding from marginal vein	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
placenta anomaly	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
abruptio placenta	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
cervical incompetence	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
polyhydramnion	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
jaundice late in pregnancy	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
urinary tract infection	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
pyelitis in pregnancy	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
iron deficiency anaemia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
megaloblastic anaemia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
division of the pubic symphysis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
dead fetus	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

## Delivery

premature contractions	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
premature delivery	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
rupture of uterus	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
postmature infant	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
premature rupture of membranes	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
unstable lie/malposition after 36 weeks	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
dystocia, fetal and passage	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
malpresentation of fetus	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
prolonged delivery	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
primary mild contractions	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
secondary mild contractions	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
cord presentation/cord prolapse	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hypoxia of fetus	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
failure to rotate/incorrect rotation	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
rupture of cervix	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
rupture of perineum	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
shoulder distortion, infant	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
retained placenta	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

## Postpartum

retained placental tissue	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
uterine inversion	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
postpartum haemorrhage	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
thrombo-embolism	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
blood group incompatibility	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### **Puerperium**

mastitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
cracked nipple	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
endometritis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
inflammation of pelvis (salpingitis, pelvoperitonitis, perimetritis etc.)	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
incontinence of urine	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
incontinence of faeces	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
deep venous thrombosis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
thrombophlebitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
embolism	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
post-natal psychoses	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
post-natal depression	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
subinvolution of uterus	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	

## DERMATOLOGY

### Eczema

eczema, atopic/constitutional	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
seborrhoeic eczema	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
irritant contact eczema	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
allergic contact eczema	-1-	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
other eczema (e.g. dyshidrotic eczema, napkin eczema)	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Bacterial infections

impetigo	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
folliculitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
furuncles	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
carbuncles	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
paronychia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
erysipelas	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
eythrasma	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hydradenitis suppurativa	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
erythema chronica migrans	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Viral infections

herpes simplex infection	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
herpes zoster-varicella infection	-1-	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
eczema herpeticum	-1-	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
warts	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
molluscum contagiosum	-1-	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
pityriasis rosea	-1-	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
condylomata acuminata	-1-	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
hairy leukoplakia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Fungus and yeast infections

candidiasis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
pityriasis versicolor	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
mycosis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
allergic reaction to fungal skin infection	-1-	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### Parasitic infection

scabies	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
pediculosis pubis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
pediculosis capitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
flea bites	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
papular urticaria	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Sexually transmitted diseases (not mentioned elsewhere)

AIDS	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
gonorrhoea	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
infectious hepatitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
herpes genitalis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
chlamydia infections	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
non-specific urethritis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
syphilis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
chancroid	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
lymphogranuloma venereum	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
granuloma inguinale	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
trichomoniasis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
bacterial vaginitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Bullous diseases

pemphigus vulgaris	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
pemphigoid	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
dermatitis herpetiformis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
toxic epidermal necrolysis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Stevens-Johnson's disease	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### (Pseudo) allergic diseases

urticaria	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
angioedema	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
allergic vasculitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Genetic disorders

psoriasis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
ichthyosis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Acne

-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
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### Skin lesions in internal medicine

pruritus due to medical disorder	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
skin lesions in diabetes mellitus	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
xanthoma	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
dermatosis as 'skin-marker' of internal malignancy	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
alopecia due to internal disorders	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Auto-immune diseases

dermatomyositis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
systemic sclerosis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
scleroderma/morphoea	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
lupus erythematosus	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

## Papulosquamous dermatoses

granuloma annulare	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
lichen planus	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

## Some reaction patterns

erythema nodosum	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
erythema multiforme	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
sarcoidosis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

## Photodermatoses

-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
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## Drug eruptions/dermatitis medicamentosa

-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
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## Benign skin lesions

lipoma	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
xanthoma	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
keloid	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
neurofibroma	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
cafe au lait spots	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
lentigo simplex	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
naevus cell naevus	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
pigmentation disorders	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
haemangioma	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
naevus flammeus	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
seborrhoeic wart	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

## Premalignant and malignant skin lesions

Bowen's disease	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Paget's disease	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
malignant lentigo	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
actinic keratosis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
leukoplakia/leukokeratosis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
lichen sclerosus et atrophicus	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
basal cell carcinoma	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
squamous carcinoma	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
malignant melanoma	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
malignant lymphomas of skin	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
skin metastases of internal tumours	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Kaposi's sarcoma	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

## Diseases of hair

alopecia areata	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
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hirsutism		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
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**Phlebology and proctology**

leg ulcer, venous and arterial		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
decubitus ulcer		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
venous insufficiency, varicose veins		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
lymphangitis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
anal fissure		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
haemorrhoids		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

**Imported diseases**

leprosy			-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
cutaneous leishmaniasis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	

**Psychodermatology**

psychogenic pruritus		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
dermatitis artefacta		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
insect phobia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
parasite phobia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
trichotillomania	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
hyperhidrosis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
fear of sight of blood		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

**Others**

burn		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
insect bite		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
cracked nipple		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
chilblains, hands/feet		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

## OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY (ENT)

### Ears, hearing and equilibrium

inflammation of auricle	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
herpes zoster oticus		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
pre-auricular fistula		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
foreign body in ear		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
wax		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
otitis externa		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
acute otitis media		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
otitis media serous (glue ear)		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
chronic otitis media		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
perforated tympanic membrane	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
bullous myringitis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
otosclerosis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
tympanosclerosis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
cholesteatoma		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
presbycusis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
mastoiditis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
labyrinthitis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
benign postural vertigo	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
motion sickness		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
Ménière's disease		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
vestibular neuronitis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
acoustic neuroma		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
acute acoustic trauma		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
ear, other trauma		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
perceptive hearing loss		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
conductive hearing loss	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
hearing loss due to drugs		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
congenital deafness		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
facial palsy/paralysis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Nose and sinuses

furuncle of nose		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
labyrinthitis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
acute rhinitis (common cold)		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
vasomotor rhinitis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
allergic rhinitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
chronic rhinitis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
rhinitis medicamentosa	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
acute frontal sinusitis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
acute maxillary sinusitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
acute ethmoiditis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
chronic sinusitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
deviation of nasal septum		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
choanal atresia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
foreign body in nose		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

trauma to the nose, fracture, septal haematoma	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
septal abscess		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
epistaxis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
nasal polyps		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
nose, sinuses : other tumours, malignant and benign	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Mouth, throat, oesophagus, neck

cleft lip, cleft palate, laryngeal cleft		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
herpes labialis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
aphthous ulcers	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
leukoplakia		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
stomatitis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
glossitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
candidiasis of mouth/throat		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Kaposi's sarcoma		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
acute tonsillitis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
chronic tonsillitis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
peritonsillar abscess		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
laryngitis and acute tracheitis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
laryngitis and chronic tracheitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
subglottic laryngitis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
epiglottitis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
oedema of glottis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
stenosis of larynx and trachea		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
acute pharyngitis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
chronic pharyngitis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Vincent's angina		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
gonorrhoeal stomatitis/tonsillitis/pharyngitis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
herpangina		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
infectious mononucleosis		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Sjögren's disease		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
hyperplasia of adenoids	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
mumps		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
salivary stones		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Zenker's diverticulum of hypopharynx	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
achalasia		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
oesophageal atresia		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
trauma of palate		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
foreign body in trachea/ bronchus/ oesophagus	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
obstructive apnoea		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
oesophageal trauma, e.g. corrosive burns		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
laryngeal trauma		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
vocal cord nodules		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
vocal cord polyps		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
functional voice disorders		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
paralysis of recurrent laryngeal nerve		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
benign and malignant tumours of oral cavity, lip, tongue	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

benign and malignant tumours of jaw	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
benign and malignant tumours of larynx, pharynx, vocal cords	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
benign and malignant tumours of thyroid gland	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
midline branchial cyst	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
lateral branchial fistula, cysts	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

**Complications of ear and nose disorders**

meningitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
abscess, e.g. brain, orbital, retroauricular and brachial		-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
orbital cellulitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

## OPHTHALMOLOGY

### Cornea

lesions of cornea, superficial (actinic keratitis, erosion, contact lenses)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
cornea, foreign body	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
burns: alkali	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
burns: acid	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
burns: heat	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
keratitis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
keratitis with corneal ulcer	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
dendritic keratitis (herpes)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
kerato-conjunctivitis sicca	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
corneal oedema	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
corneal dystrophy	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
keratoconus	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### Conjunctiva

conjunctiva, foreign body	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
conjunctivitis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
pterygium	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
subconjunctival haemorrhage	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
neoplasm of conjunctivae	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### Sclera

scleritis/ episcleritis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
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### Eyeball

eyeball, contusion	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
eyeball, perforation	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
eyeball, intraocular foreign body	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
endophthalmitis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
microphthalmos	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
buphthalmos	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### Anterior chamber

hyphaema	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
hypopyon	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### Iris & ciliary body

iridocyclitis, iritis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
tumour of iris	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

## **Glaucoma**

glaucoma, congenital		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
simple glaucoma		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
acute glaucoma	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
secondary glaucoma		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

## **Lens**

cataract		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
aphakia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
pseudophakia (artificial lens)		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
lens dislocation	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	

## **Refraction & accommodation**

hypermetropia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
myopia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
astigmatism		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
presbyopia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
anisometropia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
cycloplegia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

## **Vision and visual fields**

amblyopia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
diplopia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
suppression		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
night-blindness	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
scotoma		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hemianopia, bitemporal and homonymous		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
loss of vision and blindness		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

## **Retina**

retinal detachment		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
retina, vessel occlusion or bleeding		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
degeneration of macula, age dependent	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
retinoblastoma		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
retinopathy of prematurity (ROP)		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
retinopathy, diabetic		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
retinopathy, hypertensive		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

## **Choroid**

chorioretinitis		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
neoplasms of choroid (melanoma, metastases)	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	

## Vitreous fluid

vitreous haemorrhage	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
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## Optic disc and optic nerve

optic disc cupping	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
papilloedema, e.g. increased intracranial pressure	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
optic atrophy	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
optic neuropathy, e.g. optic neuritis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

## Eyelids

blepharitis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
hordeolum	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
chalazion	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
eyelid laceration	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
entropion	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
ectropion	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
trichiasis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
lagophthalmos	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
epicanthus	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
ptosis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
eyelid retraction	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
xanthelasma	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
eyelid tumour, e.g. basal cell carcinoma	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

## Lacrimal apparatus

dacryoadenitis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
tumour of lacrimal gland	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
dacryocystitis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
dacryostenosis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
lacrimal duct, laceration	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

## Orbit

inflammation of orbit, orbital cellulitis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
fracture of orbit	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
tumour of orbit	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

## Squint

convergent strabismus (esotropia)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
divergent strabismus (exotropia)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
upward deviation strabismus (hypertropia)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
downward deviation strabismus (hypotropia)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
latent strabismus (heterophoria)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
strabismus, intermittent	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
strabismus, paralytic	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

nystagmus

-1-

-2-

-D-

-T-

**Items of knowledge, other than clinical pictures**

**Concerning underlying diseases**

eye disorders due to diabetes mellitus

-1-

-2-

eye disorders due to hyperthyroidism (Graves disease) -1-

-2-



## GENERAL PRACTICE

### General

sudden infant death syndrome	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
child abuse	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### Blood and haematopoietic organs

iron deficiency anaemia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
other anaemias	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### Infectious diseases

measles	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
rubella	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
varicella	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
scarlet fever	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
exanthem subitum (fifth disease, erythema infectiosum)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
mumps	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
gastroenteritis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
herpes simplex	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
herpes zoster	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
infectious mononucleosis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
infectious hepatitis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
chronic hepatitis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
venereal diseases	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
erysipelas	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
warts	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
molluscum contagiosum	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
mycosis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
enterobiasis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
scabies	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
ascariasis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### Endocrinological disorders

disorders of thyroid gland	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
diabetes mellitus, type I and II	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
obesity	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
gout	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### Disorders of nervous system and special senses

Parkinson's disease	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
epilepsy	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
febrile convulsions	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
migraine	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
pain in the arm, carpal tunnel syndrome, polyneuropathy	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
blepharitis, hordeolum and chalazion	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

conjunctivitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
strabismus	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
refraction disorders	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
glaucoma	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
excessive wax	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
otitis externa	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
otitis media with effusion	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
acute otitis media	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
deafness	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
benign paroxysmal postural vertigo	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
travel sickness	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Circulatory diseases

myocardial infarction	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
angina pectoris	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
heart failure	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
arrhythmias	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hypertension	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
cerebrovascular disorders	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
peripheral arterial disorders	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
varicose veins	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
thrombophlebitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
deep venous thrombosis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
orthostatic hypotension	-1-	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Raynaud's disease and syndrome	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
oedema	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
embolism	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Diseases of respiratory system

epistaxis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
common cold	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
influenza and common cold with fever	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
sinusitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
acute tonsillitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
laryngitis and tracheitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
acute bronchitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
pneumonia	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hay fever and allergic rhinitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
asthma, chronic bronchitis and emphysema	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
hyperventilation syndrome	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Gastro-intestinal diseases

aphthous ulcers	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
peptic ulcers	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
acute appendicitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
diverticulosis and diverticulitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
cholelithiasis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

anal fissure	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
reflux oesophagitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
gastritis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
irritable bowel syndrome	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
haemorrhoids	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Genito-urinary disorders

enuresis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
urinary tract infections	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
urolithiasis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
incontinence of urine	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
benign hypertrophy of prostate	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
phimosis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
balanitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
vaginal and uterine prolapse	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
vaginitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
salpingitis, inflammation of adnexae	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
amenorrhoea	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
irregular cycle of menstruation and menorrhagia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
dysmenorrhoea and premenstrual syndrome	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
endometriosis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
climacteric complaints	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
DES syndrome	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
induced abortion	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
infertility	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
contraception	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Breasts

mastopathy	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
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### Pregnancy, delivery, puerperium, congenital disorders and diseases of newborn

spontaneous abortion	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
jaundice of the newborn	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
feeding difficulties in newborns	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-	
hyperemesis gravidarum	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

### Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue

furuncle	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
impetigo vulgaris	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
paronychia and infection spreading up finger	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
cellulitis and abscess	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
pityriasis rosea	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
acne vulgaris	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
eczema and dermatitis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
psoriasis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
allergic dermatosis	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

decubitus ulcers	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
leg ulcer	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
sebaceous cyst	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
disorders of hair and sweat glands	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
ingrowing toenail	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
corns	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
seborrhoeic wart	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
infective wart	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### Musculoskeletal diseases

myalgia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
lumbar backache/low back pain	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
disorders of shoulder (e.g. humero-scapular peri-arthritis, dislocation, fracture)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
disorders of elbow (e.g. tennis elbow, dislocation, fracture)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
disorders of wrist and hand (e.g. tendinitis crepitans, fractures, (e.g. navicular fracture)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
rheumatoid arthritis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
lesions of menisci	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
disorders of the knee (e.g. lesions of ligaments, rupture of menisci, arthritis, hydrops, genu valgum, fractures)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
overstretching of tendon; tendinitis of Achilles tendon	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
disorders of foot (e.g. flat foot, lesions of ligaments of ankle, gout)	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
arthrosis deformans	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
rheumatoid arthritis and ankylosing spondylitis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
osteoporosis	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
chondromalacia of patella	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
fibromyalgia	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
Tietze's syndrome	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### Trauma

fractures	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
distortion	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
foreign bodies in eye	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
foreign bodies elsewhere	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
minor trauma	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
burn	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
sexual violence, including incest	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

### Psychological and psychiatric disorders

functional disorders	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-
alcohol addiction	-1-	-2-	-D-	-T-

depression		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
suicide attempt		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
mental retardation		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
dementia		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
disorders of sleep		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
drugs/medicines/addiction to gambling	-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-	
"overworked"		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-
eating disorders		-1-		-2-	-D-	-T-

## **SOCIAL MEDICINE\***

### **Causes of threats to health or problems and other items of knowledge**

#### **Concerning possible causes of ill health and their consequences**

epidemics (infectious diseases, chronic diseases)		-1-	-2-
unhealthy life style (e.g. smoking, drug abuse, lack of exercise, poor diet)		-1-	-2-
unhealthy physical environment (work, school, living environment and health)	-1-	-2-	
unhealthy social environment (upbringing and health, socio-economic health differences, poverty)		-1-	-2-
disturbances in relationship(s) with immediate surroundings		-1-	-2-
being able to cope with life/ how much you can take (including medical examination)		-1-	-2-
influence of health service on health and health care		-1-	-2-

#### **Concerning active research of, or search for, health problems and threats to health**

sources of information (registration)		-1-	-2-
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#### **Concerning health and society**

social consequences of disturbances of health		-1-	-2-
relation between professional help and help from unqualified people	-1-	-2-	
structure and function of health service system and social and health legislation, as far as it concerns the client and doctor in social medicine		-1-	-2-
social security		-1-	-2-
legal aspects of health care and ethical aspects of the social medicine professional and of client's position in social medicine	-1-	-2-	
health service policy		-1-	-2-

#### **Concerning health and health care research**

basics of health and health care research (relation between health, need for care and the amount of care available in population)	-1-	-2-	
indicators for (national) health and health policy (mortality, morbidity, infirmity, feeling of wellbeing)	-1-	-2-	
criteria for (national) health (registration, population research, health questionnaire)		-1-	-2-

#### **Concerning prevention and intervention possibilities**

basics of prevention (health models and primary, secondary and tertiary prevention)		-1-	-2-
population research		-1-	-2-
working methods used in collective prevention programmes		-1-	-2-
risk factors: possibilities and indications for intervention	-1-	-2-	

\* Social Medicine is now mostly called Public Health Medicine, which includes Community Medicine and Occupational Medicine

efficiency of prevention and intervention -1- -2-

**Concerning the position of social medicine in health care and cooperation between different disciplines**

task and position in health care doctor in social medicine and social medical services -1- -2-  
task and position of non-doctors in social health care -1- -2-  
characteristics and possibilities of information exchange between preventive and therapeutic professionals -1- -2-

**Concerning evaluation and quality assurance**

basics and methods for evaluation and quality assurance in social medicine -1- -2-