

1. Abuse of the elderly
2. Active listening and observation
3. Acute abdomen (differential diagnostic approach in family medicine)
4. Acute bronchitis (case report)
5. Acute conditions of the urinary tract, which require immediate intervention
6. Approach to asymptomatic bacteriuria
7. Approach to nodes in the thyroid (a case report)
8. Approach to the patient with haematemesis
9. Approach to the patient with headache in FM (example)
10. Approach to the patient with hematochesia
11. Approach to the patient with melena
12. Arterial hypertension (incidence, distribution, approach to the patient)
13. Bleeding from the digestive tract -definition and classification
14. Cardiovascular risk factors (example)
15. Cervical syndrome
16. Cervico-brachial syndrome
17. Cervico-cephalic syndrome - an example
18. Characteristics of general / family medicine
19. Chronic complications of diabetes (examples)
20. Chronic diseases in FM (prevention, treatment, the role of the family) - example
21. Clinical and laboratory diagnosis of anemia in FM
22. Communication (definition, types)
23. Communication skills
24. Community nurses: place and role in the FM team
25. COPD: classification and diagnostic procedures
26. COPD: rational pharmacotherapy and therapeutic goals
27. COPD: the course of the disease, prognosis
28. Coronary disease - approach to acute myocardial infarction in FM
29. Coronary disease - precipitating factors
30. Coronary disease - revascularization
31. Coronary disease - therapeutic approach
32. Coronary disease - therapy and monitoring of patients after myocardial infarction
33. Decision-making process
34. Definition and types of addiction
35. Definition of Family medicine / GP – WONCA EUROPE
36. Degenerative rheumatic diseases - discarthrosis - division
37. Degenerative rheumatic diseases - osteoarthritis - example
38. Degenerative rheumatic diseases - vertebral syndromes - definition and classification
39. Degenerative rheumatic diseases - vertebrogenic syndromes - definition and classification

40. Detection of breast cancer in family medicine
41. Diabetic diet and other non-pharmacological measures
42. Diagnosis and treatment of patients with headache
43. Diagnostic difficulties and treatment of depressive disorders in FM
44. Diagnostic methods in febrile patients
45. Differential diagnosis of viral and bacterial angina
46. Early detection of cancer
47. Epidemiology of malignant diseases
48. Epidemiology of noncommunicable diseases
49. Examination of diabetics
50. Examination of patients with suspicion of prostate disease
51. Flu syndrome (case report)
52. General characteristics of the elderly population
53. General principles in the treatment of urinary tract infections
54. GERD - detection and approach
55. Goals for optimum management of DM
56. Health problems in the elderly - the most common chronic diseases
57. Home care and treatment - an example
58. In which cases should a cardiologist consultation be sought?
59. Iron deficiency anemia (e.g., dg. and th.)
60. Jaundice in FM - diagnostic approach
61. Jaundice in FM - differential diagnosis
62. Lumbar syndrome
63. Lumboischialgia
64. Lymphomas - suspicion and diagnosis
65. Malignant tumors of the digestive tract - categorisation and prognosis
66. Malignant tumors of the gastrointestinal tract; early diagnosis of colon cancer
67. Management of the patient with abdominal pain
68. Managing smoking in FM
69. Medical management and control of diabetes (the role of doctors and patients)
70. Megaloblastic anemia (e.g., dg. and th.)
71. Multimorbidity and prescribing of medicines
72. Neurotic disorders - example
73. Newly discovered diabetes - initial investigations
74. Non-verbal communication
75. Obesity - a disease or not? Definition and frequency
76. Painless hematuria
77. Palliative care
78. Patient demand for drug prescriptions
79. Permanent care of patients with chronic lung disease (examples)
80. Pharmacoeconomic evaluation

81. Pneumonia (case report)
82. Prescribing drugs in FM (polytherapy, polypharmacy)
83. Prescribing to chronic patients
84. Rational referrals for laboratory tests
85. Rational use of imaging techniques
86. Referring patients to specialist / consultant examinations
87. Role of the GP in managing patients with DM
88. Scientific research in FM
89. Selection and solving methods for pain - drug treatment
90. Solving poly-morbidity on PHC level
91. Streptococcal angina (case report)
92. Team work in family medicine
93. Terminal patient care in FM - definition of terminal patient
94. Terminal patient care in FM - most common problems
95. Terminal patient care in FM - psychological stages of the terminal patient
96. The analgesic ladder
97. The asthma patient in family medicine
98. The family approach in the work of the family doctor
99. The meaning of obesity at a younger age
100.       The meaning of obesity in old age
101.       The most common diseases of the anorectal region
102.       The newly discovered hypertonic
103.       The objectives and forms of treatment in decompensated cardiac patients  
          - example
104.       The role of FM in the prevention (primary, secondary) of cardiovascular  
          risk - example
105.       The role of the family in family medicine
106.       The terminal patient in the care of the family doctor - attitudes towards  
          family
107.       Treatment of acute exacerbation of chronic pulmonary disease
108.       Treatment of chronic cardiomyopathy at the GP level
109.       Treatment of hypertension - drugs according to groups
110.       Treatment of hypertension - general measures
111.       Treatment of hypertension, desirable and undesirable drug combinations  
          - example
112.       Treatment of hypothyroidism (the role of the GP and endocrinologist)
113.       Treatment of pregnant women with urinary infection (example)
114.       Triage of patients in the waiting room
115.       Tumors of the urinary tract in men - differential diagnosis
116.       Urinary arthritis
117.       Urinary infections in FM - categorisation

118. Urinary infections in FM - diagnosis and differential diagnosis
119. Urinary infections in FM - rational interpretation of laboratory findings
120. Verbal communication
121. Viral angina - case report
122. What is BMI?
123. What is comorbidity and what is multimorbidity - examples
124. What is depressive syndrome; how to recognize it?
125. What is the global risk of cardiovascular disease? (Case report)
126. When is fever an emergency situation?
127. When to suspect hyperthyroidism / hypothyroidism?
128. Who should be tested for diabetes (screening)?