

- 1)
 - a) Basic nutrients in the food of children (Proteins, Lipids, Carbohydrates, Minerals, Water – requirements, importance)
 - b) Symptoms and signs of the diseases of uropoetic system
 - c) Lumbar puncture
- 2)
 - a) Breast feeding, its importance for the normal development of the child
 - b) Development of fine motor skills
 - c) Kidney function tests
- 3)
 - a) Rules of appropriate breast feeding
 - b) Symptoms and signs of respiratory diseases
 - c) Urinalysis
- 4)
 - a) Formula feeding (when to begin with it, and how to do it)
 - b) Acidobase balance and its disturbances
 - c) Neurologic examination of the newborn
- 5)
 - a) Comparison of the composition of human and cow's milk
 - b) Clinical and laboratory signs of locomotor diseases
 - c) Liver function tests
- 6)
 - a) Colostrum, intermediate and mature human milk
 - b) Hypo and hyperfunction of adrenal cortex during childhood (main symptoms and basic examination)
 - c) Enteral tube feeding, gastric lavage and rectal enema
- 7)
 - a) Importance of vitamins in infants
 - b) Hypo and hyperthyroidism in children (main symptoms and basic investigation)
 - c) Examination of stool
- 8)
 - a) Obstacles and contraindications of breastfeeding
 - b) Characteristic of fetal circulation and its change during newborn period
 - c) Punctures (generally, except the lumbar puncture)
- 9)

- a) Weaning
- b) Special anatomic and physiologic features of respiratory system in children
- c) Physical examination of the gastrointestinal system

10)

- a) Correct eating habits in toddlers and children
- b) The development of gross motor skills
- c) Injections (the rules and types of application, complications)

11)

- a) Formula feeding (different types of formulas)
- b) Development of language and psychosocial relations
- c) Infusions and transfusions

12)

- a) Different age periods during childhood
- b) Anterior pituitary (function and basic investigation)
- c) Care of chronically ill child

13)

- a) Toddlers - definition and characteristics •
- b) Special anatomic and physiologic features of gastro- intestinal system in children .
- c) Diagnostic tests in immunology ,

14)

- a) Infants - definition and characteristics
- b) Aspxy in children
- c) Imaging methods of kidney and urinary system

15)

- a) Preschool children - definition and characteristics
- b) Metabolism of iron. Its importance in children's nutrition
- c) Investigation of gastrointestinal function

16)

- a) School age children - definition and characteristics
- b) Development of immune system in children
- c) Milk bank

17)

- a) Growth during childhood (growth rate, body proportions)
- b) Development of brain and sensory functions

c) Imaging methods of gastrointestinal tract

18)

a) Puberty (staging according Tanner)

b) Auscultation in children

c) Milk kitchen

19)

a) Evaluation of psychomotor development

b) Symptoms and signs of disorders of gastrointestinal tract

c) Function tests of respiratory system

20)

a) History - general principles in children. What are the different parts of the child's history?

b) Care of newborn after birth

c) Assessment of nutritional state

21)

a) History - leading complaints

b) Body fluid and mineral composition and its disorders

c) Imaging methods in neurology in children

22)

a) History in infants (specific aspects)

b) Definition of labor, miscarriage, fullterm newborn, premature. Newborn and perinatal mortality rate

c) Auscultation of the heart, murmurs

23)

a) Personal history

b) Evaluation of newborn child after birth

c) Basic principles of physical examination of respiratory tract

24)

a) Prenatal care

b) Status praesens generalis

c) X ray investigation of respiratory tract. Assessment of chest X ray

25)

a) Processes of adaptation during newborn period

b) Sexual differentiation and disorders - intersex, hermaphroditism, pseudohermaphroditism

c) Physical examination of cardiovascular system

26)

- a) Physiological changes during early neonatal period
- b) Values of blood elements during childhood
- c) Vital signs and blood pressure measurement

27)

- a) Newborn period - definition and characteristics
- b) Percussion in children
- c) Special diagnostic methods in cardiology in children

28)

- a) Low birth weight newborns
- b) Palpation in children
- c) Characteristics of ECG during different periods of childhood

29)

- a) Vaccination
- b) Anatomic and physiologic features of uropoetic tract in children
- c) Areas of general pediatrician's work

30)

- a) Hypertrophic and postmature newborn
- b) Screening in newborns and older children
- c) Investigation of pancreatic functions