**GENERAL MEDICINE - PVL/VA091**

1. The role of epidemiology in the prevention, prevention and different levels of prevention.
2. Comparison of the clinical and epidemiological approaches to the health problems, evidence based medicine – definition, link to epidemiology, importance.
3. The importance of epidemiological methodology in the study of health of the population; measures of frequency of diseases, measures of association.
4. Epidemiological studies – designs, advantages and disadvantages; descriptive studies; hypothesis formulation.
5. Analytical studies (observation and intervention) – principles, analysis, interpretation of results.
6. Evaluation of paper dealing with effectivity of a new diagnostic test
7. Screening, screening programmes – general features; sensitivity and specificity.
8. Evaluation of paper dealing with effectivity of a new drug.
9. Prognosis and its evaluation.
10. Factors influencing results of epidemiological studies – chance, bias, confounding.
11. Epidemiology of cardiovascular diseases, risk factors, prevention
12. Epidemiology of cancer in males – incidence, mortality, trends; risk factors, prevention.
13. Epidemiology of cancer in females – incidence, mortality, trends; risk factors, prevention.
14. Environmental pollution and health (air, water, soil).
15. The role of lifestyle on health.
16. Epidemiology of infectious diseases – the role in the study of the health of the population.
17. Process of spread of infection.
18. Control of communicable diseases – tools.
19. Immunization – the role in the prevention of infectious diseases, vaccines – types.
20. Immunization programmes, possibilities for checking the vaccination results – in a population scale.
21. Epidemiology of hospital-acquired infections.
22. Prevention of hospital-acquired infections.
23. Epidemiology of AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections.
24. Epidemiology of Viral Hepatitis.
25. Epidemiology of viral respiratory infections.
26. Epidemiology of zoonosis.
27. Epidemiology of bacterial respiratory infections.
28. Epidemiology of tropical diseases.
29. Epidemiology of diarrheal diseases.
30. Epidemiology of Yellow Fever.
31. Epidemiology of Tetanus.
32. Epidemiology and surveillance of disappearing infections.
33. Natural focus of infection.
34. Alimentary infections.
35. Actual epidemiological situation of infectious diseases.
36. Epidemiology of emerging and re-emerging infections.