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EUROPEAN BOARD EXAMINATION IN UROLOGY, PŘEHLED TÉMAT KE ZKOUŠCE

Třetí examinační program Evropské urologické společnosti se konal v sobotu 14. března 1998 paralelně na Urologické klinice 1. LF UK v Praze a na Urologické klinice v Olomouci. Test probíhal v tutéž dobu ve všech urologických centrech celé Evropy. Poplatek českých urologů (50 NLG na osobu) se nabídla uhradit firma Yamanouchi.

Naposledy se tato zkouška konala v březnu 1997, kdy se jí zúčastnilo 319 urologů ze 70 pracovišť z 18 zemí Evropy.

V roce 1995 se naskytla poprvé možnost účasti i pro zájemce ze střední a východní Evropy - tehdy ji úspěšně absolvoval i MUDr. Roman Staněk z Opavy (viz Ref. výb. akt. Urol., 1996, č. 2, s. 164 - 165).

Kdo se zkoušky EBU může účastnit? Primárně je test určen pro všechny residency. Mohou se zúčastnit i kvalifikovaní urologové, ti jsou hodnoceni vzhledem ke svým zkušenostem odděleně.

Zkouška se koná v angličtině formou Multiple Choice dotazníku, který obsahuje celkem 100 otázek. Každá otázka má 4 alternativy, kde pouze jedna odpověď je správná. Takto je testována urologie v celém rozsahu. Během zkoušky není povoleno nahlížet do knížek či jiných zdrojů informací. Doba trvání zkoušky je 2 hodiny.

Výsledky jsou hodnoceny automaticky a jsou předloženy pouze zkoušenému, a to odděleně pro každou oblast urologie do 4 týdnů po vykonání zkoušky. Na vyžádání je možno obdržet podrobnější informace.

Doc. MUDr. Tomáši Hanušovi (který chápe své členství v EBU EC hlavně "pracovní" a nikoliv jako "honorary") se podařilo získat kompletní přehled témat této zkoušky. Tento text přetiskujeme v původním znění a v plném rozsahu.

Doufáme, že zveřejnění pomůže Vaší přípravě.

Oblasti jsou rozděleny do tří kategorií:

- A - vyžadovány povšechné informace
- B - požadovány detailnější znalosti
- C - vyžadovány hluboké znalosti

SUBJECTS TO BE STUDIED FOR THE EUROPEAN BOARD EXAMINATION IN UROLOGY

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. HISTORY OF UROLOGY | A |
| 2. EMBRYOLOGY AND NORMAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE ADRENAL GLAND, KIDNEY AND COLLECTING SYSTEM AND GENITAL SYSTEM | A |

3. ANATOMY OF AND SURGICAL APPROACH TO THE UROGENITAL SYSTEM	C
3.1 retroperitoneum	
3.2 adrenal glands	
3.3 renal vessels	
3.4 kidney and ureter	
3.5 bladder and urethra	
3.6 prostate and seminal vesicles	
3.7 penis	
3.8 perineum	
3.9 scrotum, testis, epididymis and spermatic cord	
 4. PHYSIOLOGY OF THE ADRENAL GLANDS, KIDNEY, COLLECTING SYSTEM AND MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM	 B
4.1 endocrinology of the adrenal glands	
4.2 normal renal physiology (including renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system)	
4.3 physiology and pharmacology of the renal pelvis and ureter	
4.4 physiology of the urinary bladder and urethra (micturition and continence)	
4.5 physiology of male reproduction	
4.5.1 hypothalamic-pituitary function	
4.5.2 spermatogenesis and endocrine function of the testis	
4.5.3 physiology of the epididymis and vas deferens	
4.5.4 physiology and biochemistry of the prostate and seminal vesicles	
4.5.5 erection and ejaculation	
 5. CLINICAL EXAMINATION AND DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES IN UROLOGY	 C
5.1 initial evaluation	
5.1.1 history	
5.1.2 physical examination	
5.1.3 urinalysis	
5.1.4 cytology of urine, cystic fluid, prostate	
5.1.5 biopsy of prostate, testis	
5.1.6 semen analysis	
5.2 imaging of the urinary tract	
5.2.1 excretory (intravenous) urography	
5.2.2 ultrasound + Doppler	
5.2.3 voiding cystourethrography	
5.2.4 antegrade and retrograde pyelography	
5.2.5 urethrography, cystography	
5.2.6 seminal vesiculography and epididymovasography	
5.2.7 computed tomography	
5.2.8 magnetic resonance imaging	
5.2.9 angiography, subtraction angiography, lymphography	
5.2.10 radionuclide studies (DTPA, DMSA, MAG3, furosemide scan)	
5.3 diagnostic urological instrumentation	
5.3.1 catheterisation and urethral calibration	
5.3.2 endoscopic procedures	
5.3.2.1 urethrocystoscopy	
5.3.2.2 ureterorenoscopy	
5.3.2.3 pyeloscopy	
5.3.3 percutaneous biopsy of the kidney, prostate, bladder, testis, lymph nodes etc.	
5.3.4 urodynamic studies of the upper and lower urinary tract	
 6. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF THE GENITOURINARY TRACT	 B
6.1 aetiology, pathogenesis, pathology, pathophysiology and management of acute and chronic renal failure	B
6.2 aetiology, pathogenesis, pathology, pathophysiology and management of the following nephropathies:	
6.2.1 haematuria	B
6.2.2 proteinuria	B
6.2.3 polyuria	B
6.2.4 oliguria	B
6.2.5 anuria	B

6.2.6	renal vein thrombosis	A
6.2.7	Goodpasture's syndrome	A
6.2.8	sickle cell disease	A
6.2.9	medullary sponge kidney	B
6.2.10	renal tubular acidosis	B
6.2.11	papillary necrosis	B
6.2.12	nephrogenic diabetes insipidus	B
6.3	pathophysiology of obstructive uropathy	B
6.3.1	effects of complete obstruction on renal function	
6.3.2	effects of partial obstruction on renal function	
6.3.3	renal metabolic changes in hydronephrosis	
6.3.4	compensatory renal growth	
6.3.5	high obstructive disorders	
6.3.6	supravesical obstructive disorders	
6.3.7	infravesical obstructive disorders	
6.4	pathophysiology of chronic pyelonephritis/reflux nephropathy	B
6.5	pathophysiology of the ureter	B
6.6	pathophysiology of micturition	C
6.6.1	aetiology, classification, pathophysiology, diagnostic procedures, management and treatment of:	
6.6.1.1	urinary incontinence	
6.6.1.2	enuresis (diurnal and nocturnal)	
6.6.1.3	neuropathic bladder	
7. URODYNAMIC INVESTIGATION		
7.1	mechanism of micturition	C
7.2	pharmacology of the lower urinary tract	B
7.3	anatomy and physiology of continence	C
7.4	urodynamic studies and their effect upon management in:	B
7.4.1	neurogenic bladder disorder	
7.4.2	nonneurogenic bladder (dysfunctional voiding) disorder	
7.4.3	urinary incontinence	
7.5	control of the bladder and urethral sphincters by surgically implanted electrical stimulators	A
7.6	urodynamic studies in upper urinary tract obstruction	C
8. CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM		
8.1	chromosome abnormalities and genetic anomalies	A
8.2	anomalies of the kidney, renal vessels, collecting system, pelvi-ureteric junction, ureter and vesicoureteric junction	
8.2.1	kidney-anomalies of number, volume, structure, form and fusion, rotation and ascent	B
8.2.2	renal cystic disease	C
8.2.3	renal dysplasia	C
8.2.4	renal vascular anomalies	B
8.2.5	caliceal, infundibular and pelvic anomalies	B
8.2.6	pelvi-ureteric junction obstruction	C
8.2.7	ureteric anomalies: number, structure, position	B
8.2.8	vesicoureteric reflux	C
8.2.8.1	aetiology, classification, pathology, pathophysiology	
8.2.8.2	diagnostic procedures	
8.2.8.3	surgical vs. conservative treatment	
8.2.8.4	reflux nephropathy	
8.2.9	megaureter	C
8.2.9.1	classification	
8.2.9.2	diagnostic procedures	
8.2.9.3	treatment modalities	
8.2.10	ureterocele	B
8.2.11	ectopic ureter	B
8.3	anomalies of the bladder	B
8.3.1	bladder exstrophy, cloacal exstrophy, epispadias	
8.3.2	urachal anomalies	
8.3.3	imperforate anus, persistent cloaca, urogenital sinus, outlet obstruction	
8.3.4	bladder duplication and congenital diverticula	
8.4	anomalies of the urethra and penis	B

8.4.1	bladder neck obstruction	
8.4.2	posterior urethral valves	
8.4.3	megalourethra	
8.4.4	distal urethral stenosis in girls	
8.4.5	urethral and meatal stenosis in the male	
8.4.6	urethral duplication and congenital diverticula	
8.4.7	cystic anomalies of Cowper's glands	
8.4.8	hypospadias	
8.4.9	congenital curvature of the penis/short urethra	
8.4.10	concealed penis/webbed penis	
8.4.11	phimosis	
8.5	anomalies of the testis	C
8.5.1	anorchidism, cryptorchidism and ectopy	
8.5.2	inguinal hernia	
8.5.3	hydrocele in the infant	
8.5.4	testicular torsion/spermatic cord torsion	
8.6	disorders of sexual differentiation	A
8.6.1	differential diagnosis and evaluation of sexual ambiguity	
8.6.2	management of intersexuality	
8.7	anomalies of epididymis, vas and seminal vesicles	C
8.8	prune-belly syndrome	B
8.9	spina bifida	B
8.9.1	definition	
8.9.2	epidemiology	
8.9.3	management of urinary problems	
8.10	oncology: see 16	

9. ADRENAL DISEASES

A

Aetiology, classification, pathology, pathophysiology and management of:

- 9.1 adrenocortical insufficiency
- 9.2 adrenocortical hyperfunction syndromes
- 9.3 hyperplasia and tumours of the adrenal cortex
- 9.4 tumours of the adrenal medulla/phaeochromocytoma and neuroblastoma

10. RENOVASCULAR HYPERTENSION, DISORDERS OF RENAL VESSELS, RENAL TRANSPLANTATION

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| 10.1 | classification, pathology, pathophysiology, diagnosis and principles of treatment of renal vascular lesions and renovascular hypertension | A |
| 10.2 | renal transplantation, immunology and surgery, management of complications | B |

11. SPECIFIC AND NONSPECIFIC INFECTIONS AND INFLAMMATORY DISEASES, INCLUDING VENERAL DISEASES

C

- 11.1 definitions and classifications
- 11.2 epidemiology
- 11.3 microbiology of genitourinary infections, including the role of bacterial adherence in urinary tract infections
- 11.4 pathogenesis and predisposing factors
- 11.5 pathology and pathophysiology, including immunobiological response
- 11.6 localization of the site of urinary tract infection, including imaging techniques in UTI
- 11.7 diagnostic procedures and treatment in:
 - 11.7.1 nosocomial and catheter acquired infection
 - 11.7.2 urinary tract infection in infants and children
 - 11.7.3 urinary tract infection in (pregnant) women
 - 11.7.4 asymptomatic bacteriuria
 - 11.7.5 septicaemia and septic shock
 - 11.7.6 cystitis
 - 11.7.7 pyelonephritis
 - 11.7.8 prostatitis (acute and chronic)
 - 11.7.9 nonbacterial prostatitis and prostatodynia
 - 11.7.10 urethritis
 - 11.7.11 epididymitis and orchitis
 - 11.7.12 seminal vesiculitis

- 11.7.13 sexually transmitted diseases
- 11.7.14 parasitic diseases
- 11.7.15 fungal infections
- 11.7.16 genitourinary tuberculosis
- 11.7.17 interstitial cystitis and related syndromes
- 11.7.18 cutaneous diseases of external genitalia
- 11.8 prophylaxis of infection in urological instrumentation and surgery
- 11.9 metabolic changes in septicemia

12. TRAUMA OF THE GENITOURINARY TRACT

C

Aetiology, classification, pathology and pathophysiology, diagnostic procedures, management and treatment modalities and complications of:

- 12.1 trauma of the kidney and renal vessels
- 12.2 ureteric trauma
- 12.3 bladder and urethral injuries
- 12.4 trauma of the external genitalia
- 12.5 thermal, chemical and electrical injuries of the external genitalia and urethra

13. UROLITHIASIS

- 13.1 epidemiology B
- 13.2 aetiology and pathogenesis B
- 13.3 risk factors in the formation of urinary stones C
- 13.4 calcium metabolism B
- 13.5 oxalate metabolism B
- 13.6 infection-induced stones C
- 13.7 cystinuria/xanthinuria B
- 13.8 uric acid stone formation B
- 13.9 nephrocalcinosis and stone formation B
- 13.10 urinary inhibitors and promoters of stone formation B
- 13.11 crystalluria B
- 13.12 diagnostic procedures and medical investigations C
- 13.13 treatment modalities C
 - 13.13.1 medical management
 - 13.13.2 surgical treatment
 - 13.13.3 endourological treatment
 - 13.13.4 Extracorporeal Shock Wave Lithotripsy
- 13.14 principles of stone fragmentation C
- 13.15 principles of stone analysis B

14. FERTILITY AND SEXUAL FUNCTION (ANDROLOGY)

- 14.1 endocrine function of the testis B
- 14.2 spermatogenesis B
- 14.3 physiology of the epididymis B
- 14.4 physiology of penile erection B
- 14.5 pathophysiology of male reproduction C
- 14.6 aetiology and evaluation of male infertility C
- 14.7 medical management of testicular dysfunction C
- 14.8 surgical treatment of infertility C
- 14.9 management of ejaculatory disorders C
- 14.10 pathophysiology of male sexual dysfunction B
- 14.11 aetiology and evaluation of the impotent male C
- 14.12 medical and surgical management of impotence C
- 14.13 intersexuality: aetiology, classification, evaluation and management A

15. BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA

C

- 15.1 epidemiology
- 15.2 aetiology
- 15.3 pathology
- 15.4 diagnostic procedures
- 15.5 treatment modalities

16. TUMOURS OF THE GENITOURINARY TRACT

C

- 16.1 principles of urological oncology
 - 16.1.1 epidemiology of urogenital tumours
 - 16.1.2 principles of carcinogenesis and cancer biology
 - 16.1.3 cytogenetics: chromosomal abnormalities in urological tumours
 - 16.1.4 tumour markers in urological oncology
 - 16.1.5 immunobiology and pathology of urological cancers
 - 16.1.6 diagnostic procedures
 - 16.1.7 staging and patterns of dissemination
 - 16.1.8 principles of anticancer chemotherapy
 - 16.1.9 prognostic factors and parameters of response
- 16.2 special oncology (epidemiology, aetiology, natural history and biology, immunobiology, pathology, patterns of dissemination, diagnostic procedures, staging and treatment modalities of the following tumours:
- 16.3 renal tumours
 - 16.3.1 renal cell carcinoma
 - 16.3.2 Wilms' tumour
 - 16.3.3 benign renal tumours (in adults and children)
 - 16.3.4 transitional cell tumours of the upper urinary tract collecting system
- 16.4 bladder tumours
 - 16.4.1 transitional cell carcinoma
 - 16.4.2 squamous cell carcinoma
 - 16.4.3 adenocarcinoma
 - 16.4.4 rhabdomyosarcoma
 - 16.4.5 benign tumours
- 16.5 prostate
 - 16.5.1 adenocarcinoma
 - 16.5.2 rhabdomyosarcoma
 - 16.5.3 sarcoma
- 16.6 urethra
 - 16.6.1 carcinoma of the male and female urethra and adnexal glands
 - 16.6.2 benign tumours of the male and female urethra
- 16.7 testis, adnexal structures and seminal vesicles
 - 16.7.1 germ cell tumours in children and adults including seminoma and nonseminoma
 - 16.7.2 nongerminal tumours
 - 16.7.3 sex cord stromal (gonadal stromal) tumours of the testis and other tumours of the testicular adnexal structures and seminal vesicles
- 16.8 penis
 - 16.8.1 carcinoma of the penis
 - 16.8.2 preneoplastic diseases of the penis
 - 16.8.3 benign lesions of the penis

17. NONONCOLOGICAL AND NONINFECTIOUS DISEASES OF THE PENIS, SCROTUM TESTIS, EPIDIDYMI AND SPERMATIC CORD

Aetiology, pathology, pathophysiology, diagnostic procedures and management in:

- 17.1 noncongenital phimosis and paraphimosis
- 17.2 dermatological lesions of the penis
- 17.3 priapism
- 17.4 Peyronie's disease
- 17.5 gangrene of the penis and scrotum
- 17.6 noncongenital hydrocele
- 17.7 varicocele
- 17.8 cysts of testicular adnexa

C
B
C
C
C
C
C
C

18. URINARY FISTULAE

C

- 18.1 aetiology, pathogenesis and classification
- 18.2 diagnostic procedures
- 18.3 general management

19 URINARY DIVERSION AND UNDIVERSION	C
19.1 methods, indications and contra-indications of:	
19.1.1 temporary diversion	
19.1.2 permanent diversion	
19.1.3 undiversion	
19.2 problems and complications related to urinary diversion undiversion	
20. UROPHARMACOLOGY	B
20.1 drugs used in bacterial and other infectious diseases	
20.2 anti cancer drugs	
20.3 drugs influencing bladder function	
21. PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF UROLOGICAL DISORDERS	A
22 UROLOGICAL SURGERY	C
(this whole chapter is C, unless otherwise noted)	
22.1 pre-, peri- and post-operative care	A
22.2 principles of anaesthesia in urology	
22.3 principles of surgical urological instruments and their technology	
22.4 principles of urological surgical procedures	
22.5 indications, contra-indications, complications, follow-up and evaluation in the following surgical procedures:	
22.6 retroperitoneum	
22.6.1 surgery of retroperitoneal fibrosis	
22.6.2 surgery of retroperitoneal tumours	
22.6.3 (nerve sparing) retroperitoneal lymph node dissection	
22.7 adrenals	A
22.7.1 surgery of adrenal tumours	
22.8 renal vessels and transplantations	B
22.8.1 surgery of renal vessels (arteries, veins and lymphatics) and for renovascular hypertension	
22.8.2 renal transplantation	
22.9 kidney	
22.9.1 principles of surgical procedures	
22.9.2 simple nephrectomy	
22.9.3 partial nephrectomy	
22.9.4 radical nephrectomy	
22.9.5 nephroureterectomy	
22.9.6 operations for renal cysts	
22.9.7 open nephrostomy	
22.9.8 surgery for renal calculous disease	
22.9.9 surgical management of pelvi-ureteric junction obstruction (pyeloplasty and calicoplasty)	
22.9.10 surgery for renal trauma	
22.9.11 percutaneous and endoscopic procedures (for drainage, treatment of renal cysts, treatment of urolithiasis, treatment of caliceal or pelvi-ureteric junction obstruction, treatment of calico-pelvic tumours)	
22.10 ureter	
22.10.1 implantation of ureter in the bladder	
22.10.2 implantation with Psoas hitch, bladder flap (Boari)	
22.10.3 surgical management of megaureter, reflux and ureterocele	
22.10.4 surgery for extrinsic and intrinsic ureteric stenosis	
22.10.5 surgery for ureteric lithiasis	
22.10.6 surgery for ureteric trauma	
22.10.7 ureterostomy and cutaneous ureterostomy	
22.10.8 transureteroureterostomy	
22.10.9 ureteroplasty and ureteric substitution	
22.10.10 ureterectomy	
22.10.11 ureterointestinal diversion	
22.10.11.1 ureterosigmoidostomy	
22.10.11.2 ureterocutaneous diversion	
22.10.11.3 continent urinary diversion	
22.10.11.4 undiversion	

	22.10.12	endoscopic and percutaneous procedures (for drainage, treatment of ureteric lithiasis, treatment of ureteric stenosis and obstruction, reflux and ureteroceles, treatment of ureteric tumours)	
22.11	bladder		
	22.11.1	cystotomy, cystostomy, cutaneous vesicostomy	
	22.11.2	surgery for rupture of the bladder	
	22.11.3	partial cystectomy	
	22.11.4	total and radical cystectomy	
	22.11.5	surgery for bladder diverticula	
	22.11.6	surgery for bladder fistulae	
	22.11.7	reduction cystoplasty	
	22.11.8	pelvic lymph node dissection	
	22.11.9	use of intestinal segments	
	22.11.9.1	augmentation cystoplasty	
	22.11.9.2	continent urinary diversion	
	22.11.9.3	urinary undiversion	
	22.11.10	surgery for bladder exstrophy	A
	22.11.11	endoscopic and percutaneous procedures (for drainage, treatment of bladder tumours, treatment of bladder stones and bladder diverticula)	
22.12	female bladder neck and urethra		
	22.12.1	urethrotomy, urethroplasty	
	22.12.2	surgical treatment of urethral diverticulum	
	22.12.3	surgical treatment of urethrovaginal fistulae	
	22.12.4	treatment of cystocele	
	22.12.5	cervico-urethroplasty	
	22.12.6	urethral reconstruction	
	22.12.7	suspension and sling type procedures for incontinence	
	22.12.8	artificial sphincter prosthesis	
	22.12.9	urethrectomy	
	22.12.10	endoscopic procedures: treatment of obstruction, incontinence, tumours	
22.13	male bladder neck and prostate		
	22.13.1	open surgery of bladder neck, including Y-V plasty	
	22.13.2	treatment of fistulae	
	22.13.3	open prostatectomy for BPH, suprapubic and retropubic	
	22.13.4	radical prostatectomy + lymph node dissection	
	22.13.5	perineal prostatectomy	
	22.13.6	surgery for male incontinence, including artificial sphincter prosthesis	
	22.13.7	endoscopic procedures (for treatment of obstruction, including fibrosis, BPH, carcinoma and treatment of incontinence)	
22.14	male urethra		
	22.14.1	surgery for meatal stenosis	
	22.14.2	urethrotomy, urethrostomy	
	22.14.3	surgery for urethral fistulae	
	22.14.4	surgery for urethral ruptures	
	22.14.5	surgery for urethral strictures	
	22.14.6	urethroplasty and urethral replacement	
	22.14.7	diverticulectomy	
	22.14.8	surgery for hypospadias and epispadias	
22.15	incontinence in the male and female		B
	22.15.1	suspension type procedures	
	22.15.2	sling procedures	
	22.15.3	artificial sphincter prosthesis	
	22.15.4	bladder neck plasty (Young Dees)	
22.16	transurethral surgery		
	22.16.1	TUR of the prostate	
	22.16.2	TUR of vesical neoplasms	
	22.16.3	visual internal urethrotomy	
	22.16.4	vesical litholapaxy, lithotripsy	
	22.16.5	transurethral management of ureteric calculi	
	22.16.6	intravesical chemotherapy	
	22.16.7	transurethral ureteropyeloscopy	
22.17	testis		
	22.17.1	radical orchiectomy	

22.17.2	subcapsular orchiectomy	
22.17.3	orchiopexy	
22.17.4	surgical management of intra-abdominal testis	
22.17.5	surgery for hydrocele	
22.17.6	surgery for testicular trauma	
22.17.7	testicular prosthesis	
22.17.8	surgery for varicocele	
22.18	epididymis and vas deferens	
22.18.1	epididymectomy	
22.18.2	surgery for epididymal cysts	
22.18.3	vaso-epididymostomy	
22.18.4	vasectomy	
22.19	penis	
22.19.1	circumcision	
22.19.2	surgery for penile trauma	
22.19.3	management of priapism	
22.19.4	management of curvature of the penis	
22.19.5	surgery for Peyronie's disease	
22.19.6	carcinoma of the penis	
	22.19.6.1 management of primary tumour	
	22.19.6.2 management of regional disease	
	22.19.6.3 management of recurrent disease	
22.19.7	management of balanitis xerotica obliterans	
22.19.8	management of condylomata acuminata	
22.19.9	management of verrucae acuminata	B
22.19.10	penile prosthesis	
22.19.11	penile reconstruction	
22.19.12	intersex and transsexual surgery	A
22.20	lymph node dissection	
22.20.1	(nerve sparing) bilateral retroperitoneal lymph node dissection	
22.20.2	lymph node dissection for kidney and bladder carcinoma	
22.20.3	lymph node dissection for penile and scrotal tumours	
22.21	treatment of surgical complications	

23. SPECIAL NONSURGICAL TECHNIQUES IN UROLOGY

Principles, technology, indication, contra-indications and complication of the following:

23.1	catheterisation, dilatation	C
23.2	fulgeration and electrocoagulation	C
23.3	laser (specific use in urology)	B
23.4	hyperthermia	A
23.5	cryoprocures	B
23.6	ESWL	C

Další informace (a soubor otázek, které byly předmětem zkoušky v roce 1996) je možno získat na adrese:

The Office of Education
EBU Education Committee
P.O. Box 25285
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