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POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

MD (COMMUNITY MEDICINE/COMMUNITY DENTISTRY) THEORY
EXAMINATION (NEW PROSPECTUS) – AUGUST 2016

Date :- 29th August 2016

Time :- 2.00 p.m. – 4.00 p.m.

PAPER I

Answer **all four** questions.

Answer each question in a separate book.

1. A national survey is planned to provide information regarding the health and nutritional status of mothers and children in Sri Lanka.
 - 1.1. Write four (04) objectives that can be included in this survey, giving justification for each. (20 marks)
 - 1.2. Describe an appropriate sampling procedure to select a nationally representative sample for this survey, considering the practical issues and diversity. (50 marks)
 - 1.3. List five (05) logistic/administrative requirements for this survey and state how these requirements will be met. (30 marks)

2.
 - 2.1. Discuss the similarities and differences in “interpretivist” and “feminist” perspectives in qualitative research. (60 marks)
 - 2.2. A qualitative study was conducted on “perceptions on modern contraceptive usage” in a rural community with a distinct religious orientation.

Explain the concept of “transferability” in relation to the qualitative research method used in this study. (40 marks)

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3. A study has been proposed to test the hypothesis that agrochemical exposure via irrigation systems is associated with the occurrence of Chronic Kidney Diseases in Sri Lanka.

3.1. Name a suitable study design for the proposed study, giving reasons. (20 marks)

3.2. Describe the study population and setting to be selected, justifying the selection. (40 marks)

3.3. Discuss the possible types of errors which are likely to be introduced during data collection, and the measures that can be taken to minimize them. (40 marks)

4. A cluster randomised trial was conducted to assess the effectiveness of an educational package to reduce risky sexual behavior among the state university students in Sri Lanka. Participants were followed up for six months. Intention to treat analysis was applied. The following table shows the results.

Table 1

Groups	Sample size	Risky sexual behaviour				P-value Pre versus Post
		Pre intervention		Post intervention		
		n	(%)	n	(%)	
Intervention	560	80	(14.3)	51	(9.0)	0.007
Control	590	95	(16.0)	80	(13.5)	0.046

4.1. What is meant by the term “complex interventions”? (15 marks)

4.2. Describe ‘intention to treat analysis’ in relation to the above study. (20 marks)

4.3. 4.3.1. Interpret the Table 1 above. (10 marks)

4.3.2. Describe an alternative method for analyzing the data to enhance the validity of the results. (25 marks)

4.4. Describe three (03) other methods (not mentioned in the description of the study above) which could be applied for improving the validity of the results. (30 marks)

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MD (COMMUNITY MEDICINE/COMMUNITY DENTISTRY THEORY
EXAMINATION (NEW PROSPECTUS) – AUGUST 2016

Date :- 30th August 2016

Time :- 9.00 a.m. – 11.00 a.m.

PAPER II

Answer **all four** questions.

Answer each question in a separate book.

1.

1.1. Describe the shortcomings in the practice of the “free at the point of delivery healthcare policy” in the state health care system in Sri Lanka at present. (50 marks)

1.2. “Cost-benefit analysis is more useful than cost-effectiveness analysis”. Define these two (02) techniques and give reasons to support the statement above. (50 marks)

2. Discuss the following statements with respect to their public health significance and the likely changes in health care delivery:

2.1. The World Health Organization South East Asia (SEA) Regional committee is to adopt a resolution to address the double burden of malnutrition in the SEA region. (35 marks)

2.2. Sri Lanka shifted its vertical programme for leprosy control and integrated control measures into the general health service. Years later the Leprosy control program is in need to revisit control strategies. (30 marks)

2.3. Sri Lanka is to introduce a Health assessment for Resident visa applicants to the country and provide a mechanism to provide access to primary health care . The Health assessment is to include screening for Tuberculosis, HIV and Malaria. (35 marks)

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3.

- 3.1. The cost of health care is increasing and recent National Health Accounts produced by the Ministry of Health indicate an out of pocket expenditure (OOP) on health as being 40% of total health expenditure. Previous National Health Accounts produced have also indicated high OOP expenditure.

You are part of the planning team in the Ministry of Health.

Describe the options available to address the issue of high out of pocket expenditure. (50 marks)

- 3.2. The government is concerned about the increased per capita sugar consumption. Describe the multisectoral interventions that can be implemented to reduce per capita sugar consumption in the country. (50 marks)

4. Human Resources for Health is a key requisite in public health program delivery.

- 4.1. List key factors to be considered when planning to recruit the required number of health personnel. (20 marks)
- 4.2. Discuss how job description will improve the performance of the public health personnel. (30 marks)
- 4.3. Describe how a Consultant Community Physician (Planning) will assess the need for capacity building of the public health team at a provincial level. (50 marks)