

POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION FOR DIPLOMA IN VENEREOLOGY

MAY 2002

Date : 14th May, 2002

Time : 1.30 p.m. – 4.30 p.m.

Answer All Five questions.
Each question in a separate book.

1. The STD ADS Control Programme was set up as a preventive programme. with a curative component.
 - 1.1 List the preventive components of the programme (25 marks)
 - 1.2 List 5 other programmes in the Ministry of Health that, work closely with the STD/ AIDS Control Programme (15 marks)
 - 1.3 Describe each of the preventive components briefly and how they are implemented at a practical level in the programme
(Write no more than 15 lines per each component) (60 marks)
2. The World Health Organization promotes syndromic management of sexually transmitted diseases (STD) as a strategy to control STDs.
 - 2.1 Define syndromic management of STD. (15 marks)
 - 2.2 List the STD syndromes identified by the STD/ AIDS Control Programme in Sri Lanka (25 marks)
 - 2.3 Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of syndromic management of STDs. (60 marks)

3. A 30 year old Sri Lankan male, never been out of the country and married for 2 years, complains of genital ulcers of one weeks duration.
 - 3.1 Briefly describe the information you would ask from this patient in the history. (20 marks)
 - 3.2 List five sexually transmissible infections you will consider in your differential diagnosis (10 marks)
 - 3.3 What investigations would you like to do. Assuming that laboratory facilities of a provincial level laboratory are available to you.(20 marks)
 - 3.4 Assuming you were a primary health care medical officer. describe briefly the management or this patient. (50 marks)

4. A 23 year old sexually active unmarried woman complains of a vaginal discharge of two weeks duration.
 - 4.1 What important features would you ask when taking the history to help in the diagnosis. (20 marks)
 - 4.2 List five common sexually transmissible agents that cause vaginal discharge. (10 marks)
 - 4.3 Assuming you are in a Provincial STD Clinic, list five basic laboratory investigations you would carry out to assist in the management.(20 marks)
 - 4.4 Discuss the important aspects in the managements of this patient. (50 marks)

5. A neonate 7 days old is brought to you with discharge from both eyes. You are far away from a STD Clinic or an Eye Hospital.
 - 5.1 What information would you seek from the mother of the neonate. (20 marks)
 - 5.2 What is your differential diagnosis. (10 marks)
 - 5.3 What laboratory investigations will you carry out in your institution. (20 marks)
 - 5.4 Discuss the management of the case. (50 marks)

POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION FOR DIPLOMA IN VENEREOLOGY

MAY 2003

Date : 8th May, 2003

Time : 1.30 p.m. – 4.30 p.m.

Answer All Five questions.
Each question in a separate book.

1. A. total of 358 HIV infected Sri Lankans had been reported to the National SID/AIDS Control Programme (NSACP) by December 2000; but the' NSACP had estimated that 8,500 people with HIV / AIDS were living in the country at that time (Source - Annual Health Bulletin 2000).
 - 1.1 What are the possible reasons for this discrepancy? (30 marks)
 - 1.2 What are your recommendations to reduce this gap? (40 marks)
 - 1.3 Discuss briefly the role of Sentinel Surveillance for control of HIV in Sri Lanka. (30 marks)

2. A 28 year old mother of two at 28 weeks POA attending MOH antenatal clinic, was found to be having a positive VDRL 1:4 [R(4)].
 - 2.1 What are the implications of this finding? (30 marks)
 - 2.2 What are the important issues the MOH should consider in dealing with this case? (20 marks)
 - 2.3 If this patient is referred to you, as the MOIC of the provincial SID Clinic how would you manage this case? (50 marks)

3.
 - 3.1 In what ways does the laboratory help in the management of patients suspected of having an STD in Sri Lanka. (20 marks)
 - 3.2 List five sexually transmitted diseases. With each disease, describe briefly the laboratory findings expected in the Sri Lankan context. (50 marks)
 - 3.3 Even with Syndromic Management of STDs, the laboratory Services are required at the central level. Discuss. (30 marks)

4. A 30 year old male working in a tourist hotel is admitted to hospital with a history of undiagnosed continued fever for one month. A blood sample is collected from this patient for investigations.
 - 4.1 After taking the blood the nurse pricks her finger with the needle. Write briefly what measures should be taken in the management of this situation. (40 marks)
 - 4.2 In the ward this sample is accidentally dropped on the floor and the bottle is broken. How would you clean the spill. (30 marks)
 - 4.3 What do you understand by Universal Precautions. (30 marks)

5. During a school medical inspection, you spot a 14 year old girl with a depressed bridge of nose.
 - 5.1 What is the term used to describe this condition. (15 marks)
 - 5.2 List other stigmata you would look for in this girl. Describe any five of them briefly. (Not more than three sentences each). (30 marks)
 - 5.3 What serological tests should be done on this girl? (20 marks)
 - 5.4 Who else do you think should be investigated in this instance. (15 marks)
 - 5.5 Having confirmed your diagnosis what additional measures could be taken in further managing this patient. (20 marks)

POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION FOR DIPLOMA IN VENERELOGY

MAY 2004

Date : 11th May, 2004

Time : 1.30 p.m. – 4.30 p.m.

Answer All Five questions.
Each question in a separate book.

1. In June 2001, United Nations met in a Special Session of the General Assembly and agreed on comprehensive and coordinated global response to the AIDS crisis. The UNGASS (Special Session) made a declaration of commitment. One of its targets and goals included;

"Make treatment and care for people with HIV / AIDS as fundamental to the AIDS response as is prevention". ie. Equal importance should be given for both care of patients and prevention.

Comprehensive care for people living with HIV/AIDS involves a number of important interventions in addition to increased provision of antiretrovirals.

- 1.1. List five other interventions which will contribute to achieve the above goal. (25 marks)
 - 1.2. List two important outcomes of provision of antiretrovirals to HIV/AIDS patients. (10 marks)
 - 1.3. List five opportunistic infections that could occur in an AIDS patient during the course of the disease. (25 marks)
 - 1.4. Write a brief account on multisectoral approach to containing the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Your answer should not be more than one page. (40 marks)
2. As the MOH of an area while going through VDRL reports of antenatal clinic attendees you find a reactive VDRL result with a titre R (8) and positive TPP A. According to the area PHM the particular mother had already delivered at a provincial hospital and the baby is 7 days old. Both mother and baby are doing well at home.
- 2.1. List the possible reasons for failure to identify this case early. (20 marks)
 - 2.2. How would you manage the mother and the baby as the MOH? (30 marks)
 - 2.3. If you were the MO/IC of the provincial STD clinic how would you manage the family? (50 marks)

3. Comment on the following statement "In order to control the spread of HIV infection in Sri Lanka everyone entering the country (both foreigners and Sri Lankans) should be screened for HIV at the port of entry" .
(100 marks)
4. A 28 year old Business Executive has just returned from Singapore after participating in a Seminar. On the last day he has had unprotected vaginal and oral sex with a fellow female participant from China. The following day soon after returning home he has had unprotected sex with his wife. He is asymptomatic but very worried.
- 4.1. What information will you seek in the history ? (20 marks)
- 4.2. What clinical findings would you look for while examining this patient? (20 marks)
- 4.3. List the investigations you would carry out. (20 marks)
- 4.4. What further advice would you give this patient for purposes of follow up? (40 marks)
5. A 33 year old unmarried sportsman seeks medical attention for lower abdominal pain, fever and painful swelling of his scrotum.
- 5.1. What conditions will you consider in your differential diagnosis? (20 marks)
- 5.2. List the features in the history and examination that would help you in your differential diagnosis. (30 marks)
- 5.3. If he has a purulent discharge per urethra or he gives a history of recent discharge per urethra, in addition to his scrotal swelling, outline how you would manage this case at a district level hospital where there is no STD clinic. (50 marks)

POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION FOR DIPLOMA IN VENERELOGY

MAY 2005

Date : 12th May, 2005

Time : 1.30 p.m. – 4.30 p.m.

Answer All Five questions.
Each question in a separate book.

1. Briefly comment on the following statements.
 - 1.1 Promotion of condom use will lead to an increase in promiscuity. (35 marks)
 - 1.2 Legalising prostitution will lead to a decrease in the incidence of sexually transmitted infections. (35 marks)
 - 1.3 For the year 2002 the crude death rate for Sri Lanka and the United Kingdom (UK) were 6.6 and 10.4 respectively. This is due to the good health service provided in Sri Lanka. (30 marks)

2. The prevalence of HIV varies from country to country. According to the UNAIDS and WHO classification, Sri Lanka is considered to be a low prevalence country.
 - 2.1 List possible reasons for different HIV epidemic patterns in the world. (50 marks)
 - 2.2 What are the activities that should be carried out to maintain the low HIV prevalence in Sri Lanka? (50 marks)

3. A 40 year old unmarried man complains of an ulcer on the shaft of penis of 10 days duration.
 - 3.1 What information will you seek in the history ? (25 marks)
 - 3.2 What clinical findings will you look for when examining the patient? (25 marks)
 - 3.3 List the appropriate investigations that you would carry out. (25 marks)
 - 3.4 If none of the above investigations are available to you, how would you manage this patient ? (25 marks)

4.

4.1 Write a brief account on stigma and discrimination in the context of HIV/AIDS epidemic in Sri Lanka. (50 marks)

4.2 Describe the measures that you would suggest to minimize stigma and discrimination in the above context. (50 marks)

5. There are about 25 full time government STD clinics in Sri Lanka. Discuss in what way these clinics contribute to the prevention of sexually transmitted infections in the country.

(100 marks)

POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

SELECTION EXAMINATION FOR DIPLOMA IN VENERELOGY

JULY 2006

Date : 13th July, 2006

Time : 1.00 p.m. – 4.00 p.m.

Answer All Five questions.
Each question in a separate book.

1. As the university medical officer, you are given the responsibility of educating a small group of university students on safer sexual practices.
 - 1.1 What is meant by safer sexual practices ? (30 Marks)
 - 1.2 Briefly describe the practices you would highlight in your educational session. (70 marks)

2. As the MOH you are informed by a group of villagers in the area that a woman who had returned from abroad is HIV positive. They are worried to have an HIV infected woman in the village.
 - 2.1 Discuss briefly how would counsel this group. (40 marks)
 - 2.2 How would you manage this woman who is suspected to be HIV Positive ? (60 marks)

3. Reproductive tract infections (RTIs) are a public health problem in Sri Lanka
 - 3.1 What is meant by reproductive tract infections? (30 marks)
 - 3.2 Outline the steps that can be taken to reduce the incidence of reproductive tract infections in Sri Lanka. (70 marks)

4. As of end 2005, only three cases of transfusion related HIV infection have been reported I Sri Lanka. This is due to the steps taken to ensure blood transfusion safety in the country.

Comment on the above statement. (100 marks)

5. As the newly appointed MOH you are planning to make a presentation at the monthly conference to improve STD/HIV prevention activities in the area.

5.1 How would you assess the current situation in the area before your presentation ? (25 marks)

5.2 List the topics you would cover in this presentation (25 marks)

5.3 Outline the content of your presentation to cover the topics listed above. (50 marks)

POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

SELECTION EXAMINATION IN DIPLOMA IN VENEREOLOGY
JULY, 2007

Date : 19th July 2007

Time :- 1.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.

Answer all five questions.

Answer each question in a separate book.

1.

- 1.1. List the different clinical services that can play a role in reducing the burden of sexually transmitted infections. (30 marks)
- 1.2. Discuss the role of the above clinical services in reducing the burden of sexually transmitted infections. (70 marks)

2. The reported number of sexually transmitted infections (STI) from all STD clinics during the year 2005 are given below.

Syphilis	-	847 (rate 0.85 per 100,000)
Gonorrhoea	-	1,198 (rate 6.8 per 100,000)
Total STIs	-	10,153

"According to the above statistics, sexually transmitted infections do not appear to be an important public health problem in Sri Lanka".

Discuss the above statement. (100 marks)

3. A 40 year old male is admitted to a medical ward with complaints of severe dyspnoea and dry cough. He has been admitted to the ward repeatedly during the last 6 months with similar symptoms. He is married and has two school-going children. He is the sole bread-winner of the family. Failing other management options, the consultant instructs you to get an HIV antibody test done on this patient.

3.1. As the Senior House Officer of the ward, how would you arrange for the HIV antibody test ? (30 marks)

3.2. If the screening test for HIV infection is reported as positive, what further steps would you take in managing this patient ? (40 marks)

3.3. What are the social implications of this situation ? (30 marks)

4. "Syndromic management of sexually transmitted infections is not an appropriate strategy for Sri Lanka".

Discuss the above statement. (100 marks)

5. All pregnant women who attend antenatal clinics in Sri Lanka should be routinely screened for HIV infection.

Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this proposed strategy. (100 marks)

POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

SELECTION EXAMINATION IN POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN
VENEREOLOGY
JULY 2008

Date: 25th July 2008

Time :1.00 p.m.-4.00 p.m.

Answer all five questions.

Answer each question in a separate book.

1. In Sri Lanka, maintaining National STD/ AIDS Control Programme (NSACP) with a network of provincial STD clinics is not cost effective.

Comment on the above statement. (100 marks)

2. A 25 year old married female complains of genital ulcers of 2 weeks duration. She denies having sex with anyone other than her husband.
 - 2.1. What important information would you gather in the history to arrive at a diagnosis ? (35 marks)
 - 2.2. List the possible causes of genital ulcers. (15 marks)
 - 2.3. List five laboratory investigations you would carry out as a medical officer in a STD clinic. (15 marks)
 - 2.4. Discuss the important aspects in the management of this patient. (35 marks)

3. Discuss the implications of increasing survival of HIV infected persons as a result of antiretroviral therapy. (100 marks)

4.
 - 4.1. Define counselling. (15 marks)

 - 4.2. Outline the differences between counselling and health education. (35 marks)

 - 4.3. Explain the importance of counselling before doing an HIV test. (50 marks)

5. You have been invited by the president of a sports centre to conduct an awareness programme on STD/HIV for a group of young boys attending sports practices. According to the invitation letter, the programme has been arranged from 9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. on 21 August 2008 at the sports centre.

Briefly outline the steps you would follow in organizing the programme. (100 marks)

POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

SELECTION EXAMINATION IN POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN
VENEREOLOGY
JULY 2009

Date: 10th July 2009

Time :1.00 p.m.-4.00 p.m.

Answer all five questions.

Answer each question in a separate book.

1. "HIV/AIDS epidemic in Asia has made a big impact in Myanmar, Thailand, India, Cambodia and some other countries. In comparison Sri Lankan epidemic is in low prevalence state."
Discuss this statement. (100 marks)

2. A 45 year old widow presents to you at the well women clinic in your MOH area with a history of excessive vaginal discharge for 3 months.
 - 2.1. List the possible reasons for the vaginal discharge in this women. (30 marks)

 - 2.2. What further information would you gather in the history ? (30 marks)

 - 2.3. How would you manage this patient as the Medical Officer of Health in the well women clinic ? (40 marks)

3. Theme of the World AIDS Day 2009 is "Universal Access and Human Rights". As a Medical Officer of Health, describe in detail how you would plan and carry out a programme to commemorate World AIDS Day in your area based on the above theme. (100 marks)

4. Write an essay on current status of control and prevention of sexually transmitted infections in Sri Lanka. (100 marks)

5. Write short notes on :-
 - 5.1. Measures of central tendency. (25 marks)
 - 5.2. Validity of a screening test. (25 marks)
 - 5.3. Incidence and prevalence. (25 marks)
 - 5.4. Literacy rate in Sri Lanka. (25 marks)

POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

SELECTION EXAMINATION IN POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN
VENERELOGY
JULY 2010

Date: 9th July 2010

Time :1.00 p.m.-4.00 p.m.

Answer all five questions.

Answer each question in a separate book.

1. Describe the important factors that may increase the vulnerability of a person to sexually transmitted infections in Sri Lanka. (100 marks)

2. Write short notes on the following :
 - 2.1. 95% confidence interval (25 marks)
 - 2.2. p value < 0.05 (25 marks)
 - 2.3. Information bias (25 marks)
 - 2.4. Odds ratio of 3.5 (25 marks)

3. Discuss the statement given below. (100 marks)

“ Provincial STD clinics in Sri Lanka are responsible for prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and providing clinical care. However, since the medical officers at the provincial STD clinics have limited opportunities to reach the community, the responsibility of the prevention of STIs should be handed over to the area medical officer of health (MOH) “

4. A 26 year old antenatal clinic attendee complains of having few painless lumps in the vulval region. Examination of this pregnant mother revealed several warty growths in the vulva.
- 4.1. What important information would you obtain in the history. (40 marks)
- 4.2. Discuss how you would manage this patient as the medical officer of health (MOH) in charge of the antenatal clinic. (60 marks)
5. The estimated number of people living with HIV in Sri Lanka by the end of 2009 was 3000. However, the actual number of HIV cases detected by the end of 2009 was 1196.
- Discuss how HIV case detection can be improved in Sri Lanka. (100 marks)

POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

SELECTION EXAMINATION IN POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN
VENEREOROLOGY
JULY 2011

Date: 7th July 2011

Time :1.00 p.m.-4.00 p.m.

Answer all five questions.

Answer each question in a separate book.

1. A 28 year old married primi gravid at 24 weeks of POA presented to the antenatal clinic at MOH office with excessive vaginal discharge for two weeks duration. Her husband is working away from home as a construction worker for last one year and comes home once a month. His last home visit was two weeks ago.
 - 1.1. List five (05) likely causes for her vaginal discharge. (15 marks)
 - 1.2. What important information would you gather in the history to help in arriving at a diagnosis ? (30 marks)
 - 1.3. What clinical findings you would look for when examining this patient ? (15 marks)
 - 1.4. How would you manage this patient as the medical officer of health (MOH) of the clinic ? (40 marks)

2. The Regional Director of Health Services of district 'X' requests you to organize a series of awareness programmes on STIs for youth in an urban slum area which comes under your medical officer of health (MOH) division.
Describe how you would organize this activity as the MOH. (100 marks)

3. The elimination of mother to child transmission of HIV is considered as a realistic public health goal even in the resource limited settings. Discuss the ways in which the medical officer of health (MOH) can contribute to achieve the above goal in Sri Lanka. (100 marks)

4. HIV is not considered only as a medical problem. Therefore, a multi-sectoral response is needed to control the epidemic.

Identify the important partners in a multi-sectoral approach to control HIV/AIDS epidemic in a provincial set up in Sri Lanka giving reasons for identifying each of these partners. (100 marks)

5. Briefly explain following statements :

5.1. HIV sero-prevalence among female sex workers in country 'X' in 2009 was 1%. (25 marks)

5.2. The sensitivity of a screening test is 98%. (25 marks)

5.3. Positive predictive value of a HIV serological test is 66% (25 marks)

5.4. Sri Lanka has a low level HIV epidemic. (25 marks)

POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

SELECTION EXAMINATION IN POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN
VENEREOLOGY
JULY 2012

Date: 6th July 2012

Time :1.00 p.m.-4.00 p.m.

Answer all five questions.

Answer each question in a separate book.

1. “As at the end of second quarter of the year 2012, the cumulative number of HIV cases detected in Sri Lanka was 1503. The adult sero-prevalence of HIV is less than 0.1%. Therefore, HIV epidemic is not a public health problem for Sri Lanka”.

Discuss the above statement.

(100 marks)

2. A 32 year old recently married woman presented to a district hospital with mild fever, lower abdominal pain and backache for one week duration.

2.1. Give five possible causes for her presentation.

(20 marks)

2.2. What are the relevant information you would gather in the social and sexual history ?

(30 marks)

2.3. Outline the management of this patient as the medical officer in-charge of the district hospital.

(50 marks)

3. Annual statistics of the National STD /AIDS Control Programme of Sri Lanka show that government STD clinic services are inadequately utilized by high risk populations such as female sex workers, men having sex with men and drug users. Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) working with these groups suggest that standalone Sexual Health clinics run by the NGOs will be a better model of STI / HIV service delivery for these populations.

Critically comment on the above statement.

(100 marks)

4. The Medical Officer Health (MOH) of area “X” is planning to conduct a series of HIV education programmes for Public Health Midwives. You are appointed as the Medical Officer in-charge of this programme.

4.1. Outline the main areas that should be included in this educational programmes. (40 marks)

4.2. Briefly describe the Inputs, Process and Outputs related to this Programme. (30 marks)

4.3. What are the input , process and output indicators that you would use to monitor the above programme to ensure proper implementation ? (30 marks)

5. Write short notes on following :

5.1. Questionnaire as a data collection tool in research. (35 marks)

5.2. Precautions taken to minimize bias during laboratory investigations. (35 marks)

5.3. Interpretation of the significance of results with a p value > 0.05 . (30 marks)

POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

SELECTION EXAMINATION IN POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN
VENEREOLOGY
JULY 2013

Date: 5th July 2013

Time :1.00 p.m.-4.00 p.m.

Answer all five questions.

Answer each question in a separate book.

1.

- 1.1. A 34 year old female attends the family planning clinic of the Medical Officer of Health (MOH) office for insertion of an intrauterine contraceptive device. During the speculum examination, a muco-purulent discharge from the cervix is seen.

How would you manage this patient as the Medical Officer of Health ?
(50 marks)

- 1.2. Briefly describe the opportunities available for a Medical Officer of Health (MOH) to control reproductive tract infections in women.
(50 marks)

2. A researcher intends to measure the incidence of Sexually Transmitted infections (STIs) in a group of female sex workers.

2.1. What is meant by the “incidence of STIs” ? (20 marks)

2.2. Describe how you would carry out a study to measure the incidence of STIs in a group of female sex workers. (50 marks)

2.3. What are the ethical issues that need to be addressed in this study ?
(30 marks)

3. Over 95% of HIV transmission in Sri Lanka is through sexual exposures.
 - 3.1. Outline the activities currently carried out in Sri Lanka to prevent sexual transmission of HIV. (40 marks)
 - 3.2. Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the above activities in the Sri Lanka context. (60 marks)

4.
 - 4.1. Outline the barriers for provision of treatment, care and support services for people living with HIV in Sri Lanka. (40 marks)
 - 4.2. Discuss the measures to overcome these barriers and improve services for people living with HIV in Sri Lanka. (60 marks)

5. Comment on the following statements :
 - 5.1. Antenatal VDRL testing is a valid indicator to assess the burden of syphilis in a community. (30 marks)
 - 5.2. In a cross-sectional study, a significantly higher proportion of genital warts was seen among condom users, compared to non-condom users ($p < 0.05$) (30 marks)
 - 5.3. Promotion of condoms is an effective strategy to control STIs among women employed abroad who are vulnerable to sexual abuse. (40 marks)