

POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

SELECTION EXAMINATION IN POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN
VENEREOLOGY
JULY 2014

Date: 1st July 2014

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

Answer all five questions.

Answer each question in a separate book.

1. The data during last two years in district "X" showed a considerable increase in HIV and other sexually transmitted infections among men who have sex with men (MSM). As the medical officer of health, you are requested to conduct an advocacy meeting for effective implementation of a preventive programme for MSM.
 - 1.1. List the participants you would invite for this meeting. (30 marks)
 - 1.2. Discuss the key areas that should be addressed at this meeting. (70 marks)

2. A 25 year old "beach boy" presented to a district hospital (with no STD clinic facility) with penile ulcers of five days duration. He has had several unprotected sexual exposures during the last three months.
 - 2.1. List five (05) common causes for this presentation. (20 marks)
 - 2.2. Describe the relevant information that should be gathered in the history to arrive at a diagnosis. (25 marks)
 - 2.3. Describe the clinical signs that should be elicited in this patient to arrive at a diagnosis. (25 marks)
 - 2.4. Describe the management of three (03) of the causes mentioned in 2.1 as a medical officer working in this hospital. (30 marks)

3. Discuss the approaches adopted to minimize the risk of transfusion transmitted infections in Sri Lanka. (100 marks)

4. Comment on the following statements -
 - 4.1. A self-administered-questionnaire is ideal for collecting data on sexual practices of urban slum dwellers. (30 marks)

 - 4.2. The number of positive pap smears detected in a well woman clinic is an indication of the burden of cervical cancer in a medical officer of health area. (35 marks)

 - 4.3. In a research, a significant difference was noted between intravenous drug users and non-intravenous drug users in relation to their HIV positive status ($p < 0.05$). (35 marks)

5. Universal screening of antenatal mothers for HIV is recognised as an important strategy in the elimination of mother to child transmission of HIV.
Discuss the role of a medical officer of health in effective implementation of this strategy. (100 marks)