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POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

SELECTION EXAMINATION IN POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN
VENEREOLOGY – JULY, 2018

Date : 03rd July 2018

Time : 1.00 p.m – 4.00 p.m

Answer all five (05) questions.

Answer each question in a separate book.

1. Antenatal HIV screening test of a pregnant mother became positive at 14 weeks of period of gestation. You are the Medical Officer of Health (MOH) managing the antenatal clinic.
 - 1.1 How do you proceed with this positive screening test? (20 marks)
 - 1.2 If HIV infection is confirmed, describe how you would manage the patient during the ante-natal period. (40 marks)
 - 1.3 Describe how you would manage the mother and the baby during the postnatal period. (40 marks)

2. A house officer in a base hospital has got a needle prick injury in the ward while suturing a cut injury of a patient. The needle has pierced a finger through the glove and she is very anxious and worried about the incident. You are the senior house officer present in the ward at the time of injury.
 - 2.1 List the sexually transmitted infections that can be transmitted via a needle prick. (20 marks)
 - 2.2 Outline your management of the situation as the most senior doctor present at the time of injury. (50 marks)
 - 2.3 Briefly describe three (3) factors that may reduce the risk of HIV transmission in this incident. (30 marks)

- 3.1 Briefly outline the research methodology you would use to answer the given research questions.
 - a) What is the prevalence of Hepatitis B among health care workers in teaching hospitals in a selected district? (30 marks)
 - b) What are the risk factors for cervical carcinoma in Sri Lankan females? (30 marks)

3.2 Interpret the following statistical findings

c) Sensitivity of VDRL test in diagnosing syphilis is 70%. (20 marks)

d) Relative risk of herpes simplex infection among beach boys is found to be 1.6 (95% CI 1.1-2.7) compared to controls from the general population (20 marks)

4. Stigma and discrimination is often associated with diseases that society perceives to be caused by the violation of social norms. HIV infection is one of those diseases.

4.1 Explain the term “HIV stigma and discrimination”. (20 marks)

4.2 Describe the effects of HIV stigma and discrimination on the provision of treatment and care for people living with HIV. (40 marks)

4.3 Describe different strategies to minimise HIV stigma and discrimination in a hospital. (40 marks)

5. National STD/AIDS Control Programme plans to implement a “mobile laboratory system” in Sri Lanka to provide diagnostic and other services relevant to STI/HIV control.

5.1 Outline six (6) population groups that could be targeted by the above laboratory system. (30 marks)

5.2 Describe the different services that can be provided by the above system for the groups listed in 5.1. (70 marks)