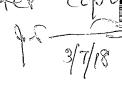
POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO



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)

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