

POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

MD (VENEREOLOGY) EXAMINATION – DECEMBER 2019

Date: 16th December 2019

Time: 1.00 p.m. – 4.00 p.m.

PAPER I

Answer all five (05) questions.

Each question to be answered in a separate book.

1. HIV prevention services for the Key populations are currently funded by the Global Fund and implemented mainly through the non-governmental organizations. However, funding for these services will be gradually taken over by the government of Sri Lanka and these services will be provided under the supervision of STD clinics. This approach is being implemented in five districts since 2018.

You are appointed as the Venereologist to a district STD clinic which is expected to provide the outreach HIV prevention services under the above arrangement.

- 1.1. Outline the HIV prevention package which should be offered to men having sex with men (MSM). (20 marks)
- 1.2. Describe how you would provide the above package of services to the community of men having sex with men (MSM) in your district. (30 marks)
- 1.3. Describe a mechanism to monitor the programme stated in 1.2. (50 marks)
2. Women diagnosed with HIV encounter unique challenges related to sexuality, reproduction and human rights. These aspects need to be considered in their management.
- 2.1. Outline the issues related to sexuality, reproduction and human rights faced by women diagnosed with HIV. (40 marks)
- 2.2. Describe the role of the Venereologist to support women with HIV to overcome the issues stated in 2.1. (60 marks)

3. A 24-year-old housewife was diagnosed with HIV infection during health screen. She married a labourer four (04) years ago, who has been working in Middle East. She is asymptomatic. Her initial viral load is 80,000 copies/ml and CD₄ count is 420 cells/ μ l. They have a 14 months old son.

Discuss in detail the issues that need to be considered in the management of HIV in this patient. (100 marks)

4. A newly married asymptomatic woman, accompanied by husband, presented to STD clinic with the following Pap smear report;

“Koilocytic changes are seen. There is evidence of HPV infection. Dysplastic cells are not seen”.

- 4.1. Describe how you would manage this patient. (60 marks)
- 4.2. List the manifestations of genital HPV. (10 marks)
- 4.3. Outline the preventive measures for HPV infection available in Sri Lanka. (30 marks)

5. A study was conducted in Indonesia to estimate the cascade of HIV care in key populations and identify predictors of outcomes at key cascade steps. A total of 830 HIV positive participants were enrolled in the study. Among the 188 graduates, 153 (81%) had been started on ART and among the 642 non-graduates, 453 (71%) had been started on ART.

- 5.1. State the study design used. (20 marks)
- 5.2. Tabulate the data. (20 marks)
- 5.3. State the measure of association you would use to determine the strength of association between the level of education (graduate or non-graduate) and starting ART. (20 marks)
- 5.4. Calculate the measure of association stated in 5.3. (20 marks)
- 5.5. List two (02) statistical tests that can be used to analyze this data. (20 marks)