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POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

MD (VENEREOLOGY) EXAMINATION (2013 PROSPECTUS)
DECEMBER 2020

Date:- 14th December 2020

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. According to the National Strategic Plan 2018 - 2022 of Sri Lanka, five objectives are identified to achieve the goals of NSACP. The first objective is to prevent new infections of HIV/STI among key populations, vulnerable populations and general population.
 - 1.1. Describe the strategies currently implemented in Sri Lanka to prevent new HIV infections among men who have sex with men (MSM). (30 marks)
 - 1.2. How would you assess the effectiveness of the condom promotion programme among MSM? (20 marks)
 - 1.3. Design a programme to increase condom use among MSM at district level. (50 marks)
2. Discuss the importance and management of five (05) issues which relate specifically or predominantly to HIV infection in women. (100 marks)
3. Global Fund is providing financial support for HIV prevention services in Sri Lanka based on the performance of the project.
 - 3.1. Describe the mechanisms available for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the performance of this project. (40 marks)
 - 3.2. List two (02) indicators each for coverage, outcome, and impact levels which are used in the Global Fund HIV project. (30 marks)
 - 3.3. Describe five (05) qualities of a good objective, taking “Increase HIV testing among sex workers by 25%” as an example. (30 marks)

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4. A case control study was conducted to determine the association between past *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection and first trimester miscarriage. Two hundred women presenting with first trimester miscarriage and 200 women from the same catchment area progressing to the third trimester of pregnancy were enrolled in the study. Both cases and controls were asked about history of Chlamydia infection (self-report) and underwent an ELISA test for evidence of past *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection. The results are given below.

	Cases (n = 200)	Controls (n = 200)	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Self-report of Chlamydia infection	28 (14%)	04 (02%)	7.9 (2.9 – 27.0)
ELISA test positive	52 (26%)	56 (28%)	0.9 (0.6 – 1.4)

- 4.1. State two (02) advantages of using a case control study instead of a cohort study to determine the association between past Chlamydia infection and first trimester miscarriage. (20 marks)
- 4.2. Interpret the odds ratio and 95% confidence interval for self-report of Chlamydia infection. (10 marks)
- 4.3. Interpret the odds ratio and 95% confidence interval for ELISA test positive. (30 marks)
- 4.4. Discuss the possible reasons for discrepancy between self-report and ELISA test result. (40 marks)
5. Bacterial vaginosis is a common cause for vaginal discharge.
- 5.1. Outline the pregnancy complications of bacterial vaginosis indicating possible reasons. (20 marks)
- 5.2. Describe the biochemical changes in the vagina which give rise to characteristic clinical features of the disease. (30 marks)
- 5.3. Discuss the statement “Bacterial vaginosis is not a sexually transmitted infection”. (50 marks)