

Master copy Parating
POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

SELECTION EXAMINATION IN POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN
VENEREOLOGY – JULY 2020

Date: 7th July 2020

Time: 1.00 p.m. – 4.00 p.m.

Answer all five (05) questions.

Answer each question in a separate book.

1. A sexually transmitted disease (STD) clinic situated in a provincial hospital, noticed that the number of patients diagnosed with HIV in **late stages** has increased over the recent years.
 - 1.1. List four (4) possible contributory factors for the above observation. (20 marks)
 - 1.2. List ten (10) AIDS defining conditions (WHO stage 4). (20 marks)
 - 1.3. Describe the activities which can be carried out as the medical officer in-charge (MOIC) in OPD of the above provincial hospital to facilitate early HIV diagnosis. (60 marks)

2. A 35 year old woman with a period of amenorrhoea of 20 weeks attends the antenatal clinic (ANC) in the area, complaining of genital ulcers for four (4) days. This is her first visit to the ANC and one Public Health Midwife (PHM) informs the Medical Officer of Health (MOH) that the patient is known to be a sex worker. The patient is a mother of four (4) children.
 - 2.1. Name two (2) sexually transmitted infections common in Sri Lanka that can cause genital ulcers. (10 marks)
 - 2.2. Name two (2) causes for her genital ulcers that are not sexually transmitted. (10 marks)
 - 2.3. Describe the different aspects of the management of this patient, as the MOH. (80 marks)

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3. Following data were reported in a representative sample of patients (n=200) selected from a STD clinic.

Variables	Values	
Age	Mean	38.2 years
	Standard deviation	4.9 years
Gender	Males	130 (65%)
	Females	70 (35%)
Level of education	Primary education	95 (47.5%)
	Up to GCE O/L	65 (32.5%)
	Up to GCE A/L	25 (12.5%)
	Higher education	15 (7.5%)
Quality of life score	Median score	44
	Interquartile range	21 - 50
HIV status	Positive	32 (16%)
	Negative	168 (84%)

- 3.1. From the given data, identify one variable that is measured using each of the following scales.
- 3.1.1. Nominal scale (10 marks)
- 3.1.2. Ordinal scale (10 marks)
- 3.1.3. Ratio scale (10 marks)
- 3.2. Identify a suitable statistical test to determine each of the following associations, giving reasons.
- 3.2.1. Determine the association between level of education and HIV status. (20 marks)
- 3.2.2. Determine the association between gender and age. (20 marks)
- 3.3. Further analysis of this data revealed the following:
- Prevalence of HIV in males - 24% (95% Confidence Interval, 18 - 30)
Prevalence of HIV in females - 12% (95% Confidence Interval, 8 - 16)
- Interpret this finding. (30 marks)

4. A survey done in a medical officer of health (MOH) area revealed that knowledge on availability of HIV testing is poor among young population living in that MOH area.

4.1. List five (5) types of places where HIV testing is currently available in Sri Lanka. (20 marks)

4.2. List five (5) places where HIV testing can be newly implemented in Sri Lanka. (15 marks)

4.3. Describe how you would organize a programme to improve knowledge about HIV testing among young population living in the above MOH area. (65 marks)

5. Ministry of health, Sri Lanka has committed to ‘end AIDS’ by the year 2025.

5.1. State the meaning of the term ‘end AIDS’. (20 marks)

5.2. Describe the activities which can be carried out by a medical officer of health (MOH) to end AIDS by 2025. (80 marks)