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**POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE**  
**UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO**

**MD (VENEREOLOGY) EXAMINATION – DECEMBER 2021**

**Date:** 13<sup>th</sup> December 2021

**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.
  - 1.1. List five (05) of the new global targets to be achieved by 2025 in relation to ending AIDS. (20 marks)
  - 1.2. What are the challenges in achieving each of these five (05) targets in the Sri Lankan context? (40 marks)
  - 1.3. Describe how you would attempt to address these challenges as a Venereologist in a district STD clinic. (40 marks)
2. A 62-year-old male with HIV-1 infection on treatment for 20 years transfers to your clinic. He is taking abacavir, lamivudine and darunavir/ritonavir, has a CD4 count of 450 cells/ $\mu$ l last year and has no history of prior antiretroviral treatment failure. His BMI is 32, he drinks 3 units of alcohol per day and smokes 10 cigarettes per day. His supine blood pressure after resting was 150/85 mmHg. His lipid profile reveals cholesterol 6.0 mmol/L (232 mg/dl) and HDL 0.8 mmol/L (30.9 mg/dl). Full blood count, renal and liver function tests and urine protein:creatinine ratio are normal.  
Frax score–5% risk of major osteoporosis and 1% risk of hip fracture over next 10 years; Framingham hard coronary risk 30% 10-year risk of MI or death – compared with average 20% 10-year risk.  
Considering each of the factors above, describe and provide the rationale for any recommendations that you will make regarding:
  - 2.1. Antiretroviral therapy (40 marks)
  - 2.2. Osteopenia/osteoporosis risk (20 marks)
  - 2.3. Cardiovascular risk (40 marks)

3. A cross-sectional study was conducted to assess the magnitude of intimate partner violence (IPV) and its association with sexually transmitted infections (STI) among women attending an antenatal clinic in Colombo district.
- 3.1. State one (01) advantage and two (02) disadvantages of this study design for achieving the research objective. (15 marks)
- 3.2. Describe a suitable sampling method to recruit to this study. (15 marks)
- 3.3. Discuss giving examples, the precautions that should be taken to account for confounders of the association between IPV and STI:
- During design stage
  - During analysis stage (30 marks)
- 3.4. Intimate partner violence was assessed using an interviewer administered questionnaire.
- 3.4.1 Discuss the likely measurement errors made in relation to this tool. (30 marks)
- 3.4.2 Name an alternative method of data collection. (10 marks)
4. In May 2018, the WHO Director-General announced a global call for action to eliminate cervical cancer. Each country should meet the 90-70-90 targets by 2030 to get on the path to eliminate cervical cancer within the next century.
- 4.1. List five (05) human papilloma virus (HPV) types that give rise to cervical carcinoma. (15 marks)
- 4.2. Describe each of the 90-70-90 targets. (30 marks)
- 4.3. As a Venereologist in a peripheral STD clinic, describe how you would contribute to the achievement of these targets in Sri Lanka. (55 marks)
5. A comprehensive and sustainable approach tailored to local needs is necessary for controlling the HIV epidemic in Sri Lanka.
- 5.1. Briefly describe three (03) broad categories of HIV preventive interventions. (30 marks)
- 5.2. Describe the interventions undertaken in Sri Lanka regarding HIV combination prevention for men who have sex with men (MSM). (70 marks)