

POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

SELECTION EXAMINATION FOR POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN
VENEREOLGY – SEPTEMBER 2024

Date:- 10th September 2024

Time:- 1.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.

Answer all five (05) questions.

Answer each question in a separate book.

1. According to the available statistics from the National STD/AIDS control programme, the reported number of infectious syphilis, gonorrhoea and HIV cases have markedly increased in Colombo district during last two years.

Regional Director of Health Services (RDHS) Colombo is concerned about this data, and he requested all Medical Officers of Health (MOHs) in Colombo district to arrange suitable interventions in their respective MOH areas for sexually transmitted diseases (STD) and HIV prevention.

- 1.1. List ten (10) risks and vulnerabilities for STD and HIV in Colombo district.
(20 marks)
- 1.2. As the MOH, you are planning to conduct a series of prevention programmes for at risk and vulnerable groups for STD and HIV in your area with the support of local community based organizations (CBOs).
- 1.2.1. Briefly describe the support you can get from CBOs for STD and HIV prevention interventions.
(30 marks)
- 1.2.2. You are planning to conduct a programme for members of CBO with the aim of training them as trainers for STD and HIV prevention in the area.
Outline the areas that you would cover in your training session. (50 marks)

Contd.../2-



2. In Sri Lanka, anti-retroviral drugs (ARV) for HIV treatment, pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) are delivered only through government HIV/STD clinics.

You are a senior medical officer at the OPD in a base hospital. A foreigner requests HIV post exposure prophylaxis saying that he had sex with an unknown male.

- 2.1. Outline the important information you would gather during history taking to assess his risk of acquiring HIV. (40 marks)
- 2.2. Briefly describe the steps you would follow in the management of this person according to the risk assessment. (20 marks)
- 2.3. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of providing ARV only by government STD clinics in Sri Lanka. (40 marks)

3. Venereal disease research laboratory (VDRL) test is commonly used as a screening test for syphilis.

- 3.1. Discuss the usefulness of VDRL test in screening for syphilis among antenatal women in Sri Lanka. (20 marks)
- 3.2. A new screening test for syphilis was carried out among 225 sex workers followed by the confirmatory test.

The results are given below:

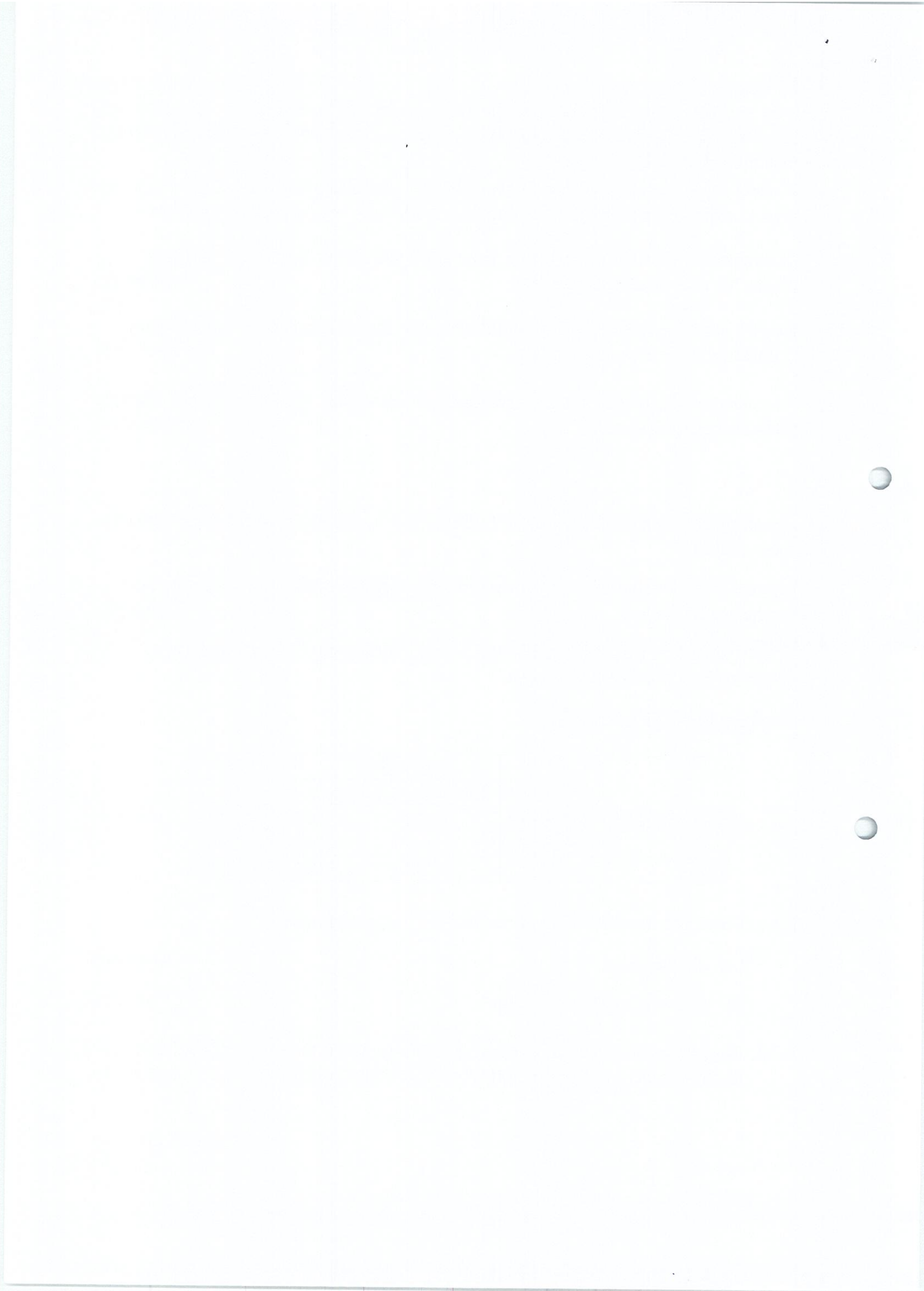
		Syphilis		Total
		Positive	Negative	
Screening test	Positive	20	60	80
	Negative	5	140	145
Total		25	200	225

- 3.2.1. Calculate the following parameters of this screening test:

- (a) Sensitivity (20 marks)
- (b) Positive predictive value (20 marks)

- 3.2.2. Based on your calculations in 3.2.1, comment on the usefulness of this new test for screening of pregnant women at antenatal clinics. (40 marks)

Contd.../3-



4. A 35-year-old spa worker attended the well woman clinic (WWC) at the MOH office.

On examination, the medical officer detected a few skin coloured lumps in her vulval region suggestive of genital warts.

- 4.1. List three (03) differential diagnoses other than genital warts for this presentation. (15 marks)
- 4.2. State three (03) treatment modalities available for genital warts. (15 marks)
- 4.3. Outline the steps in management of this patient as the medical officer of health in the WWC. (20 marks)
- 4.4. Briefly describe the methods available for the prevention of genital warts and cervical cancer. (50 marks)

5. Early detection and treatment of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) at the patient's first contact with the health system is very important in maintaining sexual and reproductive health.

- 5.1. List five (05) clinical symptoms that could be related to STIs in a man presented to hospital outpatient department (OPD). (10 marks)
- 5.2. Briefly describe the limitations encountered by medical officers for early detection of STIs at OPD setting. (50 marks)
- 5.3. Describe the impact of STIs on sexual and reproductive health. (40 marks)

