(01) Qualifying Examination for Diploma in Venereology
(now Selection Examination in Diploma in Venereology)

01. May 2002   02. May 2003
03. May 2004   04. May 2005
1. The STD ADS Control Programme was set up as a preventive programme, with a curative component.

1.1 List the preventive components of the programme (25 marks)

1.2 List 5 other programmes in the Ministry of Health that work closely with the STD/ AIDS Control Programme (15 marks)

1.3 Describe each of the preventive components briefly and how they are implemented at a practical level in the programme
(Write no more than 15 lines per each component) (60 marks)

2. The World Health Organization promotes syndromic management of sexually transmitted diseases (STD) as a strategy to control STDs.

2.1 Define syndromic management of STD. (15 marks)

2.2 List the STD syndromes identified by the STD/ AIDS Control Programme in Sri Lanka (25 marks)

2.3 Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of syndromic management of STDs. (60 marks)
3. A 30 year old Sri Lankan male, never been out of the country and married for 2 years, complains of genital ulcers of one weeks duration.

3.1 Briefly describe the information you would ask from this patient in the history. (20 marks)

3.2 List five sexually transmissible infections you will consider in your differential diagnosis. (10 marks)

3.3 What investigations would you like to do. Assuming that laboratory facilities of a provincial level laboratory are available to you. (20 marks)

3.4 Assuming you were a primary health care medical officer, describe briefly the management or this patient. (50 marks)

4. A 23 year old sexually active unmarried woman complains of a vaginal discharge of two weeks duration.

4.1 What important features would you ask when taking the history to help in the diagnosis. (20 marks)

4.2 List five common sexually transmissible agents that cause vaginal discharge. (10 marks)

4.3 Assuming you are in a Provincial STD Clinic, list five basic laboratory investigations you would carry out to assist in the management. (20 marks)

4.4 Discuss the important aspects in the managements of this patient. (50 marks)

5. A neonate 7 days old is brought to you with discharge from both eyes. You are far away from a STD Clinic or an Eye Hospital.

5.1 What information would you seek from the mother of the neonate. (20 marks)

5.2 What is your differential diagnosis. (10 marks)

5.3 What laboratory investigations will you carry out in your institution. (20 marks)

5.4 Discuss the management of the case. (50 marks)
1. A total of 358 HIV infected Sri Lankans had been reported to the National SID/AIDS Control Programme (NSACP) by December 2000; but the NSACP had estimated that 8,500 people with HIV / AIDS were living in the country at that time (Source - Annual Health Bulletin 2000).

1.1 What are the possible reasons for this discrepancy? (30 marks)

1.2 What are your recommendations to reduce this gap? (40 marks)

1.3 Discuss briefly the role of Sentinel Surveillance for control of HIV in Sri Lanka. (30 marks)

2. A 28 year old mother of two at 28 weeks POA attending MOH antenatal clinic, was found to be having a positive VDRL 1:4 [R(4)].

2.1 What are the implications of this finding? (30 marks)

2.2 What are the important issues the MOH should consider in dealing with this case? (20 marks)

2.3 If this patient is referred to you, as the MOIC of the provincial SID Clinic how would you manage this case? (50 marks)
3. In what ways does the laboratory help in the management of patients suspected of having an STD in Sri Lanka. (20 marks)

3.1 List five sexually transmitted diseases. With each disease, describe briefly the laboratory findings expected in the Sri Lankan context. (50 marks)

3.3 Even with Syndromic Management of STDs, the laboratory Services are required at the central level. Discuss. (30 marks)

4. A 30 year old male working in a tourist hotel is admitted to hospital with a history of undiagnosed continued fever for one month. A blood sample is collected from this patient for investigations.

4.1 After taking the blood the nurse pricks her finger with the needle. Write briefly what measures should be taken in the management of this situation. (40 marks)

4.2 In the ward this sample is accidentally dropped on the floor and the bottle is broken. How would you clean the spill? (30 marks)

4.3 What do you understand by Universal Precautions. (30 marks)

5. During a school medical inspection, you spot a 14 year old girl with a depressed bridge of nose.

5.1 What is the term used to describe this condition. (15 marks)

5.2 List other stigmata you would look for in this girl. Describe any five of them briefly. (Not more than three sentences each). (30 marks)

5.3 What serological tests should be done on this girl? (20 marks)

5.4 Who else do you think should be investigated in this instance. (15 marks)

5.5 Having confirmed your diagnosis what additional measures could be taken in further managing this patient. (20 marks)
1. In June 2001, United Nations met in a Special Session of the General Assembly and agreed on comprehensive and coordinated global response to the AIDS crisis. The UNGASS (Special Session) made a declaration of commitment. One of its targets and goals included;

"Make treatment and care for people with HIV / AIDS as fundamental to the AIDS response as is prevention". ie. Equal importance should be given for both care of patients and prevention.

Comprehensive care for people living with HIVI AIDS involves a number of important interventions in addition to increased provision of antiretrovirals.

1.1. List five other interventions which will contribute to achieve the above goal. (25 marks)

1.2 List two important outcomes of provision of antiretrovirals to HIV/ AIDS patients. (10 marks)

1.3. List five opportunistic infections that could occur in an AIDS patient during the course of the disease. (25 marks)

1.4. Write a brief account on multisectoral approach to containing the HIV I AIDS epidemic. Your answer should not be more than one page. (40 marks)

2. As the MOH of an area while going through VDRL reports of antenatal clinic attendees you find a reactive VDRL result with a titre R (8) and positive TPP A. According to the area PHM the particular mother had already delivered at a provincial hospital and the baby is 7 days old. Both mother and baby are doing well at home.

2.1. List the possible reasons for failure to identify this case early. (20 marks)

2.2. How would you manage the mother and the baby as the MOH? (30 marks)

2.3. If you were the MO/IC of the provincial STD clinic how would
3. Comment on the following statement "In order to control the spread of HIV infection in Sri Lanka everyone entering the country (both foreigners and Sri Lankans) should be screened for HIV at the port of entry".

4. A 28 year old Business Executive has just returned from Singapore after participating in a Seminar. On the last day he has had unprotected vaginal and oral sex with a fellow female participant from China. The following day soon after returning home he has had unprotected sex with his wife. He is asymptomatic but very worried.

4.1. What information will you seek in the history?  
4.2. What clinical findings would you look for while examining this patient?  
4.3. List the investigations you would carry out.  
4.4. What further advice would you give this patient for purposes of follow up?

5. A 33 year old unmarried sportsman seeks medical attention for lower abdominal pain, fever and painful swelling of his scrotum.

5.1. What conditions will you consider in your differential diagnosis?  
5.2. List the features in the history and examination that would help you in your differential diagnosis.  
5.3. If he has a purulent discharge per urethra or he gives a history of recent discharge per urethra, in addition to his scrotal swelling, outline how you would manage this case at a district level hospital where there is no STD clinic.
1. Briefly comment on the following statements.
   1.1 Promotion of condom use will lead to an increase in promiscuity. (35 marks)
   1.2 Legalising prostitution will lead to a decrease in the incidence of sexually transmitted infections. (35 marks)
   1.3 For the year 2002 the crude death rate for Sri Lanka and the United Kingdom (UK) were 6.6 and 10.4 respectively. This is due to the good health service provided in Sri Lanka. (30 marks)

2. The prevalence of HIV varies from country to country. According to the UNAIDS and WHO classification, Sri Lanka is considered to be a low prevalence country.
   2.1 List possible reasons for different HIV epidemic patterns in the world. (50 marks)
   2.2 What are the activities that should be carried out to maintain the low HIV prevalence in Sri Lanka? (50 marks)

3. A 40 year old unmarried man complains of an ulcer on the shaft of penis of 10 days duration.
   3.1 What information will you seek in the history? (25 marks)
   3.2 What clinical findings will you look for when examining the patient? (25 marks)
   3.3 List the appropriate investigations that you would carry out. (25 marks)
3.4 If none of the above investigations are available to you, how would you manage this patient? (25 marks)

4. Write a brief account on stigma and discrimination in the context of HIV/AIDS epidemic in Sri Lanka. (50 marks)

4.1 Write a brief account on stigma and discrimination in the context of HIV/AIDS epidemic in Sri Lanka. (50 marks)

4.2 Describe the measures that you would suggest to minimize stigma and discrimination in the above context. (50 marks)

5. There are about 25 full time government STD clinics in Sri Lanka. Discuss in what way these clinics contribute to the prevention of sexually transmitted infections in the country. (100 marks)
1. As the university medical officer, you are given the responsibility of educating a small group of university students on safer sexual practices.

1.1 What is meant by safer sexual practices? (30 Marks)

1.2 Briefly describe the practices you would highlight in your educational session. (70 marks)

2. As the MOH you are informed by a group of villagers in the area that a woman who had returned from abroad is HIV positive. They are worried to have an HIV infected woman in the village.

2.1 Discuss briefly how would counsel this group. (40 marks)

2.2 How would you manage this woman who is suspected to be HIV Positive? (60 marks)

3. Reproductive tract infections (RTIs) are a public health problem in Sri Lanka

3.1 What is meant by reproductive tract infections? (30 marks)

3.2 Outline the steps that can be taken to reduce the incidence of reproductive tract infections in Sri Lanka. (70 marks)
4. As of end 2005, only three cases of transfusion related HIV infection have been reported in Sri Lanka. This is due to the steps taken to ensure blood transfusion safety in the country.

Comment on the above statement. (100 marks)

5. As the newly appointed MOH you are planning to make a presentation at the monthly conference to improve STD/HIV prevention activities in the area.

5.1 How would you assess the current situation in the area before your presentation? (25 marks)

5.2 List the topics you would cover in this presentation (25 marks)

5.3 Outline the content of your presentation to cover the topics listed above. (50 marks)
POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO

SELECTION EXAMINATION IN DIPLOMA IN VENEREOLOGY
JULY, 2007

Date : 19th June 2007                Time :- 1.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.

Answer all five questions.
Answer each question in a separate book.

1.
   1.1. List the different clinical services that can play a role in reducing the burden of sexually transmitted infections. (30 marks)
   1.2. Discuss the role of the above clinical services in reducing the burden of sexually transmitted infections. (70 marks)

2. The reported number of sexually transmitted infections (STI) from all STD clinics during the year 2005 are given below.

   Syphilis - 847 (rate 0.85 per 100,000)
   Gonorrhoea - 1,198 (rate 6.8 per 100,000)
   Total STIs - 10,153

"According to the above statistics, sexually transmitted infections do not appear to be an important public health problem in Sri Lanka".

Discuss the above statement. (100 marks)
3. A 40 year old male is admitted to a medical ward with complaints of severe dyspnoea and dry cough. He has been admitted to the ward repeatedly during the last 6 months with similar symptoms. He is married and has two school-going children. He is the sole bread-winner of the family. Failing other management options, the consultant instructs you to get an HIV antibody test done on this patient.

3.1. As the Senior House Officer of the ward, how would you arrange for the HIV antibody test? (30 marks)

3.2. If the screening test for HIV infection is reported as positive, what further steps would you take in managing this patient? (40 marks)

3.3. What are the social implications of this situation? (30 marks)

4. "Syndromic management of sexually transmitted infections is not an appropriate strategy for Sri Lanka". Discuss the above statement. (100 marks)

5. All pregnant women who attend antenatal clinics in Sri Lanka should be routinely screened for HIV infection. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this proposed strategy. (100 marks)