1. Discuss the tests available for demonstration of the microorganism causing:
   a. Syphilis.
   b. Chlamydia trachomatis infection.
   c. Herpes genitalis.

2. A 36 year old male asymptomatic patient presents with a report saying HIV positive. How would you:
   a. Counsel him.
   b. Clinically evaluate him.
   c. Manage him.

3. Discuss the management of an 8 month pregnant woman with:
   a. Anogenital warts
   b. Herpes genitalis infection

4. How will you manage:
   a. Partner of a patient with chancre.
   b. Partner of a patient with cervicitis.
   c. An asymptomatic female commercial sex worker.
   d. A child who presents immediately after sexual assault.

5. Write approach to the management if a Dermatology resident reports with needle stick injury from a confirmed HIV positive patient on irregular anti-retroviral therapy.

6. Discuss in brief:
   a. Ophthalmic involvement of lepromatous leprosy.
   b. Renal involvement in leprosy.
   c. Role of lepromin in leprosy.
   d. Use of serological tests in leprosy.

7. Discuss the management of:
   a. Trophic ulcers in leprosy.
   b. Leprosy in a pregnant woman.

PTO
8. a. Discuss dapsone resistance in leprosy. 
   b. Enumerate newer drugs with activity against M.leprae. 
   c. Outline management of dapsone syndrome. 

9. Discuss the epidemiology of leprosy under the following: 
   a. Global situation. 
   b. Indian situation. 
   c. National Program. 

10. Tabulate the differences between: 
    a. Type 1 lepra reaction and type 2 lepra reaction. 
    b. Relapse and late reversal reaction in leprosy. 

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