



# The Society of Apothecaries of London

## Guide to the Diploma in HIV Medicine (Dip HIV Med) Incorporating the Regulations and Syllabus

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### **Notice of future amendments to the Guide (incorporating the Regulations and Syllabus) and revisions following publication of this version.**

The Dip HIV Med Examination will continue to change to reflect developments in medicine. While every attempt has been made to ensure that this version of the Dip HIV Med Examination Regulations and Syllabus is accurate, further changes to the Dip HIV Med examination, the Regulations and closing dates may be implemented during this time. Candidates should refer to the Society of Apothecaries website ([www.apothecaries.org](http://www.apothecaries.org)) for the most up-to-date information, and where any such changes will be detailed. In order that candidates are fully briefed about the status of any proposed changes, they are advised to check the Society website regularly.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The Court of the Society instituted, in 2002, an examination and the award of a Diploma in HIV Medicine, which is open to registered medical practitioners who have significant experience of treating patients with HIV disease.

## **DATE AND PLACE OF THE EXAMINATION**

The Examination is held annually at Apothecaries' Hall (for address refer to front cover).

## **EXAMINATION TIMETABLE AND FEES**

Please refer to the **Administrative Guidance for Candidates** (available online at [www.apothecaries.org](http://www.apothecaries.org)).

## REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE EXAMINATION

1. The examination is exclusive to medical graduates, who must be registered with the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom and have held a qualification for **at least five years** to practise Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics & Gynaecology.
2. Medical graduates who have qualified outside the United Kingdom (UK) who are not registered with the General Medical Council in the UK, but who are registered with an equivalent national medical council, may be admitted to the examination with the approval of the Examinations Board if they have complied with all the other requirements of the Regulations.
3. Candidates must produce satisfactory evidence that, after qualification and by the time of the examination, they have had substantial, regular and continued clinical experience with HIV medicine over at least a 2-year period (or part-time equivalent) at Specialty Trainee level or equivalent. This should include practice within the last 5 years to ensure currency of knowledge, incorporating experience of both inpatient and outpatient care.
4. Form A (for those applying for the first time) or Form R (for re-entrants) and the fee must be received by the closing date published in the **Administrative Guidance for Candidates** (available online at [www.apothecaries.org](http://www.apothecaries.org)). In order for applications to be processed, Form A **must** be counter-signed by a medical practitioner (for example, an educational supervisor) who is able to confirm that the candidate meets the entry criteria.

## THE EXAMINATION

5. The examination will consist of:
  - **Written paper:** lasting 3 hours and containing Best of Five (BO5) questions only
  - **Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE):** comprising 12 OSCE stations each lasting 10 minutes.
6. The exam will be standard set at the level of a year 3/4 SpR or ST5/6.
7. In order to pass the exam candidates must pass both sections at the same sitting.
8. Successful candidates are entitled to use the letters Dip HIV Med after their names.
9. The examination fee will be determined from time to time by the Examinations Board and published in the **Administrative Guidance for Candidates**. Candidates who withdraw from the examination after the closing date will forfeit a proportion of the fee.
10. Candidates will be issued with an admission document once a place for the examination has been confirmed. This must be produced on the day of examination, along with some form of photographic identification.
11. On the day of the written examination, candidates are forbidden to bring books, papers, calculators, mobile phones or any other electronic aid into the examination rooms. It is strictly forbidden for candidates to talk to, or to attempt in any other way to communicate with each other whilst a written examination is in progress.

12. Candidates who present themselves for written examinations after the start time stated in the admission document will be admitted if they arrive within 30 minutes of this time, but may not be admitted if they arrive thereafter. In any case, candidates will forfeit the time lost. In exceptional circumstances, where all candidates are affected by delays, the examination timings may be amended.
13. Late arrivals for the OSCE will not be admitted.
14. The Court of Assistants reserves the right to refuse to admit to the examination, or to proceed with the examination of, any candidate who infringes a regulation or who refuses to comply with the reasonable request of an officer of the Society.
15. Candidates' completed examination scripts become the property of, and will be retained by, the Society. Under no circumstances will they be available for study.

## REVIEW AND APPEAL PROCEDURES

16. The processes outlined in the paragraphs below will be dealt with according to the Review and Appeal Procedures, which is available to candidates online at [www.apothecaries.org](http://www.apothecaries.org). In no circumstances should a candidate make representations directly to an examiner.
17. The stages of the review and appeal procedures are as follows:
  - a. Feedback – first, automatic stage;
  - b. Review – second, optional stage;
  - c. Appeal – third, optional stage.
18. **Feedback (automatic).** Feedback on examination performance will be provided automatically to all candidates.
19. **Review (optional).** A request by a candidate for a re-mark of a paper must be received in writing within 28 days of the receipt of feedback. A request for a re-mark cannot be made without first going through the feedback stage. There is a fee of £150 for a re-mark.
20. **Appeal (optional).** An appeal to the Society's Examinations Board is open to a candidate who is not satisfied with the decision of the Examination Panel, feedback or the Re-mark Panel. In accordance with the Society's Examination Review and Appeal Procedures, the detailed grounds on which the appeal is made must be stated (and see paragraph 20 below). The appeal must be received in writing within 28 days of the candidate being notified of the feedback or re-marking report. It is not necessary to seek a re-mark before appealing. There is a fee of £150 for an appeal.
21. If the appellant is dissatisfied with the report of the Examinations Board Appeal Tribunal and wishes to make an appeal to the Court of Assistants, this should be communicated to the Registrar within 28 days of the receipt of the decision of the Appeal Tribunal.

MRS J M E MACLEAN  
Registrar

## THE WRITTEN PAPER

22. The paper will consist of Best of Five (BO5) questions only.
23. Example questions are given in the **Administrative Guidance for Candidates** ([www.apothecaries.org](http://www.apothecaries.org)) to show the style and format of questions.

## OBJECTIVE STRUCTURED CLINICAL EXAMINATION (OSCE)

24. The examination will take the form of 12 stations. It may be necessary to include extra 'rest' stations if candidate numbers require them; candidates will not be asked questions nor marked for these stations.
25. The stations will test candidates on technical knowledge, clinical skills, clinical problem solving, clinical examination and management and counselling techniques. Examiners will be present at all stations and use will be made of actors and counsellors, who will also be involved in assessing candidates.
26. Candidates will receive a further briefing on the day of the OSCE.

## MARKING SYSTEM

27. The Dip HIV Med examination is criterion referenced to the current nationally acceptable standard as determined by the examiners.
28. Before the examination, the Dip HIV Med Examination Panel assesses the difficulty of the questions against the level of knowledge expected of candidates using a standard procedure such as the modified Angoff method.
29. All judgements by the standard setters are then analysed and a criterion-referenced pass mark is established. As a result of the standard setting, the pass mark and pass rate can vary from one examination to the next, although the standard required remains the same.
30. The Examination may include pre-test questions (trial questions that are used for research purposes only). A small number of pre-test questions may appear in any paper. Responses to them do not count towards a candidate's final score.

## GUIDELINES

31. The examination will include questions that relate to relevant UK guidelines (e.g. British HIV Association ([www.bhiva.org](http://www.bhiva.org)) and British Association of Sexual Health and HIV ([www.bashh.org](http://www.bashh.org))). The most current, completed (i.e. final) guidelines, position statements and standards that are available (either on-line or published) at the time of closing date for applications to the examination will be the guideline version referred to. Questions relating to important, well-publicised studies and presented to major HIV academic conferences prior to the closing date for applications to the exam may also be included.

## **SYLLABUS**

The following competencies in HIV medicine will be assessed in the examination. These competencies reflect the content of the 2010 Specialty Training Curriculum for Genitourinary Medicine 2010, particularly learning objectives 21-38, where Dip HIV Med is indicated as an assessment method.

For more detailed guidance please refer to: [www.jrcptb.org.uk](http://www.jrcptb.org.uk)

### **Section A**

#### **Epidemiology**

1. Candidates must be able to discuss accurately:
  - a. The current global epidemiology of HIV and AIDS, including HIV-2;
  - b. The changing epidemiology of HIV and its complications in the UK;
  - c. Surveillance methodologies to establish the incidence and prevalence of HIV (to include reporting mechanisms and anonymous seroprevalence surveys);
  - d. Strain variation and sub type in relation to management.

### **Section B**

#### **Basic Science of HIV**

2. Candidates must be able to relate the basic science of HIV to its implications for patient management in the following areas:
  - a. The virology of HIV (including life cycle, gene function, subtypes);
  - b. Immunopathogenesis;
  - c. The natural history and classification of HIV infection;
  - d. HIV-2.

### **Section C**

#### **Laboratory techniques for the diagnosis and management of HIV disease**

3. Candidates must be able to explain the indications, limitations, interpretation and clinical utility of investigations in the following areas:
  - a. HIV antibody testing – including point-of-care tests, combined antigen/antibody tests, and tests for incident HIV infection;
  - b. Virology - HIV viral load monitoring, resistance testing (genotypic and phenotypic); tropism testing (genotypic and phenotypic);
  - c. Immunology (T cell subsets) ;
  - d. Therapeutic drug level monitoring;
  - e. Pharmacogenomic testing (e.g. HLA B\*5701 status).

## Section D

### General management of HIV infection

4. Candidates must be able to:
  - a. Demonstrate practical skills and appropriate attitudes in pre- and post-HIV test discussion;
  - b. Be aware of guidance regarding HIV testing, including clinical settings where testing is recommended and clinical indicator diseases;
  - c. Be aware of issues relating to informed consent and medicolegal regulations surrounding HIV testing, notably those issued by the General Medical Council;
  - d. Demonstrate practical skills and appropriate attitudes in utilising clinical history taking, examination, and the use of laboratory tests to make an initial assessment of the newly diagnosed HIV positive patient and to monitor their subsequent health;
  - e. Explain the use of strategies to prevent other infections in the HIV positive patient to include vaccination, 1° and 2° prophylaxis;
  - f. Recognise and use clinical features, diagnostic procedures and specific management issues relating to primary HIV infection;
  - g. Make differential diagnoses of significant presentation in patients with HIV infection, demonstrate competence at the identification and management of emergency situations, and discuss accurately the investigation of such presentations including pyrexia of unknown origin, headache, focal neurological symptoms/signs and space-occupying lesions, cognitive impairment, visual disturbance, breathlessness, cough, abdominal pain, weight loss, diarrhoea, seizures;
  - h. Management of the newly diagnosed HIV patient.

## Section E

### Anti HIV therapy

5. Candidates must be able to:
  - a. Discuss the current UK (BHIVA) guidelines
  - b. Explain the modes of action of current (and developmental) antiretroviral agents;
  - c. Interpret clinical trial data, explain the limitations of trial interpretation and discuss accurately key clinical trial findings in anti-HIV therapy;
  - d. Demonstrate competence at utilising routine laboratory tests to monitor the efficacy and safety of antiretroviral therapy;
  - e. Explain the potential significant drug interactions between antiretroviral agents and drugs used for other common indications e.g. tuberculosis, methadone;
  - f. Demonstrate knowledge of how different factors (e.g. significant co-morbidities like hepatitis or cardiovascular disease) may influence choice of antiretroviral therapies;
  - g. Recognise and manage toxicities associated with anti-HIV therapies, to include assessment and modification of risk factors for cardiovascular disease;
  - h. Discuss accurately the importance of adherence to antiretroviral therapy, of methods to assess adherence and intervention strategies to maximise adherence;
  - i. Explain the issues relating to the use and monitoring of antiretroviral therapies in resource-poor settings;
  - j. List and discuss investigational strategies in the management of HIV: to include immunomodulatory therapies, therapeutic vaccination and treatment interruption;
  - k. Demonstrate practical skills and appropriate attitudes in the management of potential exposure to HIV: to include the use of post exposure prophylaxis and risk assessment (occupational and non-occupational) and the management of sero-discordant partnerships.

## Section F

### Management of complications of HIV-1 infection

6. Candidates must be able to explain the relationship of the following aspects, where relevant: epidemiology; risk factors; pathophysiology; clinical features; differential diagnosis; diagnosis; treatment; clinical course (including complications) and prevention/prophylaxis, of the conditions listed below:

a. HIV-associated opportunistic infections

*Pneumocystis jiroveci* pneumonia (PCP), *Pneumococcus*, *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, *Cytomegalovirus* (CMV), *Herpes simplex virus* (HSV), *Varicella zoster virus* (VZV) infections, JC virus - progressive multifocal encephalopathy, *Candida (albicans & non-albicans types)*, *Cryptococcus* infection, *Aspergillus* infection, disseminated histoplasmosis, tuberculosis, *Mycobacterium avium* complex (MAC infection and other mycobacteria relevant to HIV infection (eg *M kansasii*)), toxoplasmosis, cryptosporidiosis and microsporidiosis, leishmaniasis, strongyloidiasis;

b. HIV associated malignancies

Kaposi's Sarcoma and other HHV8-associated malignancies (primary effusion lymphoma, Castleman's disease), lymphoma (primary cerebral lymphoma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, Hodgkin's disease), cervical and anal carcinoma, anogenital dysplasia; other ("non-AIDS") malignancies associated with HIV (e.g. bronchus, colon, skin)

c. System specific HIV-associated conditions and co-infections

- i. **Haematological:** Thrombocytopaenia, neutropenia, anaemia - including parvovirus infection
- ii. **Neurological:** AIDS dementia complex, vacuolar myelopathy, polyradiculopathy, autonomic neuropathy, peripheral neuropathy
- iii. **Endocrine/metabolic:** Adrenal insufficiency, hypogonadism, hyperlipidaemia; glucose intolerance;
- iv. **Respiratory:** Pneumonia, pulmonary hypertension; pleural effusion
- v. **Cardiac:** Cardiomyopathy; bacterial endocarditis; thrombo-embolic disease
- vi. **Gastro-intestinal:** Oral hairy leukoplakia, pancreatitis (pancreatic insufficiency), HIV-related sclerosing cholangitis
- vii. **Hepatitis B co-infection:** epidemiology, natural history, monitoring, BHIVA guidelines including indications for treatment,
- viii. **Hepatitis C co-infection:** epidemiology, natural history, monitoring, BHIVA guidelines including indications for treatment, new drugs
- ix. **Renal:** HIV associated nephropathy (HIVAN);
- x. **Dermatological:** Seborrhoeic dermatitis, psoriasis, molluscum contagiosum, warts, scabies, bacterial skin infections, fungal skin infections, pustular and eosinophilic folliculitis, drug exanthema;
- xi. **Musculoskeletal:** Reiter's syndrome, avascular necrosis; osteopaenia/osteoporosis;
- xii. **Other:** HIV wasting syndrome.

d. Management of HIV-associated conditions in the HAART era

Immune reconstitution syndrome; timing of HAART initiation with opportunistic complications.

## Section G

### Issues relating to women and children

7. Candidates must demonstrate knowledge of and appropriate attitudes to the following issues:
- a. **Gynaecological**  
Cervical screening; HIV, human papilloma virus (HPV), cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) and cervical carcinoma; pelvic inflammatory disease (PID).
  - b. **Contraception**  
Appropriate methods and possible drug interactions.
  - c. **Conception**  
Awareness of Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority (HFEA) regulations; methodologies for limiting HIV transmission.
  - d. **Pregnancy and breastfeeding**  
Transmission rates; effect of pregnancy on HIV; effect of HIV on pregnancy; interventions in resource-rich countries; outcomes; drug toxicities in pregnancy & their effects on both mother and child; controversies e.g. monotherapy & drug resistance; mode of delivery in low viral load, breastfeeding.
  - e. **Children and Young People**  
Diagnosis; ethical issues (age of disclosure, competency); disease spectrum; vaccinations; adolescents and transitional care; child protection issues

## Section H

### Sexually transmitted infections (STI)

8. Candidates must be able to:
- a. Demonstrate practical skills and appropriate attitudes at sexual history taking and eliciting details of risk behaviour;
  - b. Explain the differential diagnoses, diagnostic techniques and management of common STI presentations including urethral discharge, vaginal discharge, genital ulceration, rectal symptomatology.
  - c. Explain the inter-relationship between STIs and HIV transmission and the implications for prevention strategies;
  - d. Discuss individual risk reduction strategies.

## Section I

### Issues relating to medical management of specific patient groups

9. Candidates must be able to discuss the following aspects, where relevant: epidemiology; risk behaviour; constraints to service delivery; co-morbidity; ethical-legal issues; clinical features and management issues, of the patient groups listed below:
- a. **Injecting drug users (IDUs);**  
HIV progression, co-infection; treatment issues (methadone, adherence, drug interactions, alcohol); complications of injecting drug use; drug related clinical syndromes; violence and psychiatric morbidity.

- b. **Prisoners;**  
Transmission and issues relating to health promotion in prison, service provision and difficulties posed by the prison environment.
- c. **Haemophiliacs;**  
Treatment issues - effect of HAART on bleeding; psychosocial issues and service provision.
- d. **Ethnic groups;**  
UK and overseas (Africa, Europe, Caribbean, Asia, former USSR); immigration and dispersal; psychosocial issues - disclosure, stigma, housing, food, violence, mediation of concerns, language, non-statutory agencies, health beliefs, religion; clinical presentation, TB.
- e. **Health care workers with HIV;**  
Department of Health guidelines; principles of risk assessment, exposure prone procedures (EPPS); Occupational Health considerations in HIV management; other measures - hepatitis, TB, opportunistic infection prophylaxis; management if needlestick occurs - consent, testing of donor and recipient, follow up; disclosure of status - confidentiality, employment options.
- f. **Older persons**
- g. **Men who have sex with men (MSM)**  
Hepatitis co-infection (including acute hepatitis C); STIs (including syphilis, lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) and anogenitodysplasia; and anal cancer.

## **Section J**

### **Psychosocial and ethical issues in patient management**

10. Candidates must be able to demonstrate a working knowledge of the following issues:

- a. Mental health and HIV;
- b. Stigma, sexuality and cultural issues;
- c. Sexual dysfunction as it relates to HIV;
- d. Testing children, denial, physical abuse;
- e. Medicolegal issues including disclosure and reckless transmission;
- f. Use of post exposure prophylaxis after sexual exposure.