

Answers

Principles of consent, discussion and confidentiality required of the diagnostic HIV test

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CME point: 1 / CNE point: 1

1. Which of the following statement is not true about local stand of HIV testing back to 1993?
 - (a) HIV test is positioned as a restrictive investigation
 - (b) Wide-spread stigmatization contributed to not favouring HIV testing in general
 - (c) Lack of effective treatment makes testing not attractive for the patients
 - (d) All of the above
 - (e) **None of the above** ✓

2. Which of the following statement is not true regarding current HIV testing services?
 - (a) **Only health care facilities or health care workers should provide HIV testing** ✓
 - (b) Non-governmental organizations provide voluntary HIV counseling and testing services, largely in community settings
 - (c) Outreach testing services can improve the coverage of at-risk populations
 - (d) Quality assurance is important in all testing services
 - (e) All of the above

3. Which of the following is not necessarily part of the discussion in diagnostic HIV test?
 - (a) Sensitivity, specificity and window period of the test
 - (b) HIV risk assessment and how HIV infection can be prevented
 - (c) **Extensive pre- and post-test counseling** ✓
 - (d) Meaning of positive and negative test results
 - (e) None of the above

4. Universal HIV screening has been recommended and implemented in Hong Kong for the following populations, except?
 - (a) Drug users attending methadone clinics
 - (b) Patients with tuberculosis
 - (c) Antenatal women
 - (d) Sexually transmitted disease patients attending social hygiene clinics
 - (e) **None of the above** ✓

5. Which of the following factors have contributed to the change of approach of HIV testing as of now compared to the old restrictive testing?
 - (a) Advances in HIV treatment leading to improved survival of infected patients
 - (b) Prevention modalities linked to diagnosis of infected
 - (c) Emergence of effective prevention interventions targeting positives in health care setting
 - (d) Increasing evidence on clinical benefits of earlier care and treatment and hence early HIV diagnosis
 - (e) **All of the above** ✓

6. Which of the following is not true regarding consent for diagnostic HIV testing?
 - (a) Informed consent is needed
 - (b) Testing may be performed in special circumstances without consent from the client, e.g. for the benefit of client's medical management
 - (c) **Written consent is the norm** ✓
 - (d) The format of consent will depend on the setting and purpose of test
 - (e) None of the above

7. Which of the following is not true regarding rapid HIV testing?
 - (a) It is useful in point-of-care setting, e.g. late-presenting pregnant women
 - (b) It can lead to higher proportion of at-risk people knowing their HIV status, e.g. patients attending STD clinics
 - (c) It can improve coverage of at-risk populations through its application in out-reach venues
 - (d) **It is a confirmation test and no further test is necessary for reactive results** ✓
 - (e) It is high in both sensitivity and specificity

8. Which of the following is not true for HIV testing of source after occupational exposure?
 - (a) **HIV testing of a comatose source patient is automatic after a health care worker sustained occupational exposure** ✓
 - (b) As a rule consent for HIV testing should be sought from the source and cannot be implied
 - (c) HIV status of the source may offer helpful information but management of occupational exposure can be made according to the extent of exposure and likelihood of a positive source
 - (d) Informed consent be preferably obtained by a third person of the care team
 - (e) None of the above

9. Which of the following is not true on confidentiality issue of HIV testing?
 - (a) Confidentiality of test result is still important nowadays even though more wide-spread testing has been advocated
 - (b) It is inappropriate to disclose HIV result of a patient to other people without consent of the patient
 - (c) Given the stigmatizing nature of HIV, upholding confidentiality is especially important for HIV as compared to other diseases
 - (d) In any case where breach of confidentiality is considered, referral to institutional ethics committee or equivalent is to be made before decision
 - (e) **None of the above** ✓

10. Which of the following forms part of the discussion in diagnostic HIV test?
- (a) Referral for HIV care should the client be tested positive
 - (b) Issue of partner notification
 - (c) Source of further information and support
 - (d) Pros and cons of testing
 - (e) **All of the above** ✓