

Answers

Prevention targeting HIV positive

Expiration Date: 09 April 2015

CME point / **CNE point: 1** / **PEM point: 1** (*Healthcare related which contributes to the enhancement of professionalism of midwives/nurses*)

Please contact respective authorities directly for CME/CPD accreditation if it is not on listed below.

Accreditors	CME Point
Department of Health (<i>for practising doctors who are not taking CME programme for specialists</i>)	1

- Why is HIV prevention targeting infected people important?
 - HIV infected people are living longer with the effective treatment
 - Prevention measures targeting uninfected people alone is inadequate to achieve optimal control of HIV epidemic
 - HIV testing of at-risk people can lead to earlier HIV diagnosis and ensuing interventions
 - None of the above
 - All of the above** ✓
- Which of the following is not a recommended component of prevention targeting HIV positive?
 - Partner counseling and referral
 - Screening of sexually transmitted infections
 - Assessment and counseling on risk of onward transmission
 - Antiretroviral treatment adherence support
 - None of the above** ✓
- Which of the following is not true about prevention of sexual HIV transmission for infected people?
 - Regular systematic assessment of sexual risk, say yearly
 - Single session intervention is often effective to enable a sustained preventive sex behaviours** ✓
 - More intensive counseling on risk reduction is necessary for people with ongoing unsafe sex
 - Risk, e.g. substance abuse, associated with unsafe sex should be explored
 - Presence of sexually transmitted infection could increase the risk of sexual transmission of HIV
- Which of the following is not a standard screening for the presence of sexually transmitted infections?
 - Urine for gonorrhoea
 - Urine for Chlamydia
 - Blood for syphilis
 - Endocervical swab for Human papillomavirus** ✓
 - None of the above
- Which of the following is not true regarding prevention of mother-to-child transmission?
 - Reproductive options and wish of HIV infected female should be respected
 - Breast-feeding will not increase the risk of mother-to-child transmission** ✓
 - Pre-conceptional counselling and support on contraception and conception is important
 - Termination of pregnancy is one of the options of unwanted pregnancy
 - None of the above

6. Which of the following is not true about HIV transmission among drug users?
 - (a). Transmission via direct sharing of needles is not the only means of infection via drug injection
 - (b). Using the same solution to mix or distribute drug among users pose risk to cross-infection
 - (c). There is the increased risk of sexual transmission if drug abuse potentiates sexual desire and unprotected sex
 - (d). **None of the above** ✓
 - (e). All of the above

7. Which of the following is not true about interventions to reduce HIV transmission among drug users?
 - (a). **Methadone must be detoxification treatment as continued drug use is unacceptable for HIV prevention** ✓
 - (b). Assessment of drug abuse and behavioural risk needs to be personalised
 - (c). Identifying barriers and resources to support adopting protective behaviours is important
 - (d). Interventions targeting drug injection has to address injection equipment and settings
 - (e). None of the above

8. Which of the following is not true regarding using antiretroviral treatment to help HIV prevention?
 - (a). HTPN 052 study has demonstrated an over 90% reduction in risk of HIV transmission among serodiscordant couple by early HAART couple with other measures
 - (b). **Modification of risk behaviours, e.g. use condom for safer sex, can be discontinued with treatment as prevention** ✓
 - (c). Treatment contributes to lessening transmission by reduction of viral load
 - (d). Treatment as prevention may be employed as a public health tool
 - (e). None of the above

9. Which of the following is not a rationale/component of partner counseling and referral service (PCRS)?
 - (a). To identify and notify partners who may be HIV infected or at risk of infection
 - (b). To offer counseling and HIV testing to the traced partner
 - (c). To empower partner to adopt risk reduction measures
 - (d). To refer HIV positive partner for care
 - (e). **None of the above** ✓

10. Which of the following is not true about partner counseling and referral (PCRS) plan?
 - (a). Client will make contact with his/her partners in client referral and refer for PCRS follow up
 - (b). Referral by both client and care provider is one option
 - (c). **Contract referral means the client will do the PCRS if care provider fails within a defined period of time** ✓
 - (d). All of the above
 - (e). None of the above