Answers

HIV Public Health Surveillance
Expiration Date: 09 September 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.

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1. Which of the following is not true about HIV public health surveillance?
   (a). It serves to estimate and monitor the magnitude of HIV in the population
   (b). It involves regular systematic collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of HIV and its related health data
   (c). It facilitates planning of public health policy and priorities setting to combat HIV
   (d). It can provide early warning signal for impending public health emergencies
   (e). None of the above  ✓

2. Which of the following data is not recommended to be collected for HIV surveillance?
   (a). Number of people who received HIV vaccine ✓
   (b). Age and sex of HIV/AIDS patients
   (c). Frequency of sex and drug use behaviours that may contribute to HIV infection
   (d). Prevalence of complications, e.g. tuberculosis, resulting from HIV
   (e). None of the above

3. Which of the following is not a key population to target for HIV surveillance?
   (a). Men who have sex with men
   (b). Female sex workers
   (c). Injecting drug users
   (d). Male clients of female sex workers
   (e). None of the above ✓

4. Which of the following is not a component of HIV/AIDS surveillance system in Hong Kong?
   (a). HIV seroprevalence surveys
   (b). HIV/AIDS reporting system
   (c). HIV genotyping studies
   (d). Sexually transmitted infections caseload
   (e). None of the above ✓
5. Which of the following is not true regarding HIV/AIDS surveillance and its evolution?
(a). It is useful to assess the size of at-risk populations and their sub-populations
(b). Surveillance activities might have to adapt to the specifics of the epidemics in different countries
(c). **Public health authority alone without collaboration with other stakeholders is sufficient to achieve effective surveillance**
(d). Collation and integration of data obtained from multiple sources is necessary for analysis and interpretation
(e). All of the above

6. Which of the following is not an AIDS defining illness in Hong Kong?
(a). Pulmonary tuberculosis with CD4 <200/μl
(b). HIV wasting syndrome
(c). Cryptococcal meningitis
(d). **Disseminated herpes zoster**
(e). Burkitt’s lymphoma

7. Which of the following is not true about HIV prevalence surveys in Hong Kong?
(a). Community-based surveys have been done to gauge HIV situation in men who have sex with men
(b). Methadone clinic is a site to monitor prevalence among opiate drug users
(c). Voluntary HIV testing of tuberculosis patients is part of the HIV prevalence surveys
(d). HIV screening of blood donors shed light on the situation in the general population though its primary purpose is for blood safety
(e). **Unlinked anonymous screening of neonates is in place to inform prevalence in pregnant women**

8. Which of the following is not true regarding HIV behavioural studies in Hong Kong?
(a). Drug user is among the key populations with most abundant HIV behavioural data
(b). Serial PRiSM serves to monitor behavioural risks in the men who have sex with men community
(c). Commercial sex history is assessed in clients attending the sexually transmitted diseases of the Department of Health
(d). Besides needle-sharing, drug injection alone is an important marker to be monitored in drug users
(e). **None of the above**

9. Which of the following is not true regarding the component of sexually transmitted infections (STI) and its incorporation in HIV surveillance in Hong Kong?
(a). Caseload statistics of private doctors is regularly collected to track the local STI pattern
(b). It is useful as STI increases the risk of HIV transmission via sexual contact
(c). Occurrence of STI per se signifies unsafe sexual behaviours
(d). Successful prevention of other STI also helps HIV prevention
(e). All of the above

10. Which of the following is not true about HIV genotyping studies?
(a). HIV genotyping studies can assess the spread of various strains and introduction of any new strain in a locality
(b). **New circulating recombinant forms have been found from time to time for HIV-2 subtype**
(c). Phylogenetic analysis is an integral part to examine relationship of the infected cases at laboratory level
(d). It has provided early signal on rapid local HIV spread among men who have sex with men
(e). None of the above