Clinical Aspects of Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection (HIV): Pre-Session Self-Assessment

Select the best answer:

1. There are approximately 37 million persons in the world living with HIV infection. Which of the following is true about HIV prevalence since the year 2000:
   a. US HIV prevalence is increasing
   b. US HIV incidence is increasing
   c. Worldwide HIV incidence is increasing
   d. Worldwide HIV prevalence is decreasing

2. Two-thirds of the people infected with HIV in the world live in Africa. The main route of HIV transmission in Africa is:
   a. Homosexual contact
   b. Contaminated blood products
   c. Heterosexual contact
   d. Intravenous drug use
   e. Mother to child

3. You screen a young woman in your clinic for HIV infection and she tests positive. She is also 8 weeks pregnant. You should advise her that:
   a. She should make sure to breastfeed after delivery to optimize her infant’s nutrition
   b. She should have a Cesarean section to decrease risk of perinatal HIV transmission
   c. She should start HIV medication as soon as possible despite being in her first trimester of pregnancy
   d. Her infant will not need to take prophylactic antiretroviral therapy if she is taking ART during pregnancy with suppression of her viral load

4. A 26 year old man presents to your Emergency Department with fever, rash and myalgias. He is sexually active with men and had unprotected anal sex 2 to 3 weeks prior. Which of the following HIV tests should you order:
   a. HIV ELISA
   b. HIV Western blot
   c. HIV p24 antigen
   d. A 4th generation HIV test

5. A 41-year old man visits you, his primary care provider. He is not married and is sexually active with women. What do you tell him about HIV testing, consistent with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommendations?
6. You diagnose a 45 year old married man with HIV infection. You should advise him of which of the following regarding HIV disclosure laws in Illinois:
   a. Illinois law requires persons with HIV to disclose their status to sexual partners
   b. You can legally inform his wife of his infection if he does not do so
   c. There have been no prosecutions of persons with HIV for not disclosing their HIV status to sexual partners
   d. HIV transmission must occur for one to be prosecuted for non-disclosure of HIV status to a sexual partner

7. A 25 year old man with HIV infection presents for routine follow-up. He has had two male partners in the last 12 months but has no dysuria, urethral discharge or other symptoms. You advise him regarding sexually transmitted infection testing:
   a. Routine sexually transmitted infection screening is not recommended for those with HIV if they are asymptomatic
   b. Routine screening for human papillomavirus infection is indicated for men with HIV infection
   c. Routine screening for syphilis and gonorrhea is indicated every 3 months for all men who have sex with men
   d. Routine screening for oral infection with gonorrhea is indicated in men who have receptive oral intercourse

8. You are seeing a 30 year old man with acute HIV infection. This stage of infection is typically characterized by:
   a. High viral load and normal CD4 count
   b. High viral load and below normal CD4 count
   c. Low viral load and normal CD4 count
   d. Low viral load and below normal CD4 count

9. The following vaccine should be provided to all persons with HIV infection:
   a. Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine
   b. MMR (measles, mumps, rubella)
   c. Meningococcal vaccine
   d. Varicella vaccine
10. You are caring for a man who has HIV and has been taking ART for 8 years with an undetectable viral load. He asks about the long-term complications of treated HIV. You advise him:
   a. Persons with HIV infection have a higher risk of osteoporosis than persons without HIV infection
   b. Persons with HIV have a lower risk of myocardial infarction than persons without HIV infection
   c. Persons with HIV infection have a similar risk of non-AIDS-defining cancers as those without HIV infection
   d. Persons with HIV infection should have their thyroid tests monitored regularly to look for thyroid dysfunction.

11. Which of the occur in persons with HIV and CD4 > 200 cells/mm³:
   a. Cytomegalovirus retinitis
   b. Cryptococcal meningitis
   c. Herpes zoster
   d. Mycobacterium avium complex infection

12. A 30 year old man with HIV and injection drug use sees you in clinic to discuss the need for pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) for his sexual partner as well as those with whom he injects drugs. His viral load has been undetectable. You advise:
   a. He can share needles without concern for transmitting HIV
   b. His monogamous HIV negative partner should use PrEP
   c. Condoms are the only effective method for HIV prevention
   d. He poses no risk for sexual transmission of HIV to his uninfected partner