

## HIV/ AIDS 3Hr

### Examination

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## HIV/ AIDS 3Hr

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### Question 1

*Fields in bold are required*

**An individual can get HIV infection from contact with infected blood or semen.**

- A. TRUE**  
**B. FALSE**

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- ☐ True  
☐ False

### Question 2

**An individual cannot get HIV from having unprotected sex with a person who has HIV.**

- ☐ True

☐ False

Question 3

**Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infects and destroys the white blood cells called?**

- A. HD4 Cells
- B. BL4 Cells
- C. CD4 cells
- D. LD4 Cells

☐ Answer 1

☐ Answer 2

☐ Answer 3

☐ Answer 4

Question 4

**Which statement regarding HIV is accurate?**

- A. When the individual has Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) it does not mean that he/she has AIDS.
- B. It takes a long time for HIV to progress to AIDS.
- C. When the individual has Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) the process can take up to 10 to 12 years for the HIV to progress to AIDS.
- D. All of the above

☐ Answer 1

☐ Answer 2

☐ Answer 3

☐ Answer 4

Question 5

**An individual cannot get HIV from:**

- A. Contact with infected blood, infected semen, infected vaginal fluids,
- B. Having unprotected sex with a person who has HIV.
- C. Breathing in the AIR while the person with HIV is standing close to them
- D. By sharing needles with an individual who has HIV.

☐ Answer 1

☐ Answer 2

☐ Answer 3

☐ Answer 4

Question 6

**Which statement is accurate regarding HIV Testing?**

- A. Some physicians use two blood tests, called the ELISA and the Western blot.**
- B. If the ELISA is positive which indicates that HIV antibodies are found, a Western blot or other test will be done to confirm.**
- C. It can take as long as 6 months for HIV antibodies to show up in the blood.**
- D. All of the above**

- ☐ Answer 1
- ☐ Answer 2
- ☐ Answer 3
- ☐ Answer 4

Question 7

**Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is diagnosed when a positive ELISA test is confirmed by a positive Western blot assay or other test.**

- A. TRUE**
- B. FALSE**

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question 8

**An individual cannot get HIV by sharing needles with an individual who has HIV.**

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question 9

**HIV is easy to treat and only affects the poor.**

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question 10

**When the individual think he/she have been exposed to HIV but the test is negative, the individual should:**

- ☐ A. Get tested again

- ☐ B. Tests at 6 weeks, 12 weeks and 24 weeks to be sure that the person is not infected.
- ☐ C. Take steps to prevent the spread of the virus.
- ☐ D. All of the above

Question 11

**Having a sexually transmitted disease (STD) can increase the risk of getting or spreading HIV.**

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question 12

**Treatment with HIV medication called \_\_\_\_\_ helps people with HIV live longer, healthier lives.**

- ☐ A. RTA
- ☐ B. ART
- ☐ C. RNA
- ☐ D. ATR

Question 13

**Antiretroviral therapy can reduce the risk of HIV transmission, therefore it is not important to use condoms during sex.**

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question 14

**Which statement regarding PEP is not accurate?**

- ☐ A. Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) is the use of antiretroviral drugs after a single high-risk event to stop the HIV from making copies of itself and spreading through the body.

- ☐ B. PEP is a prevention option for people who are at high risk of getting HIV.
- ☐ C. PEP must be started as soon as possible to be effective and always within 3 days of a possible exposure.
- ☐ D. PEP stands for post-exposure prophylaxis.

Question 15

**What statement regarding Opportunistic infections is not accurate?**

- ☐ A. Opportunistic infections occur when the CD4 count is above 200 cells per microliter (mCL) of blood.
- ☐ B. Opportunistic infections occur when the CD4 count is below 200 cells per microliter (mCL) of blood .
- ☐ C. Opportunistic infections are the most common cause of death for individuals with HIV/AIDS.
- ☐ D. When individuals have HIV/AIDS they can experience severe health threats from opportunistic infections

Question 16

**Mother-to-child transmission of HIV is the spread of HIV from an HIV infected woman to her child during:**

- ☐ A. Pregnancy
- ☐ B. Childbirth / labor and delivery
- ☐ C. Breastfeeding
- ☐ D. All of the above

Question 17

**Which statement is inaccurate?**

- ☐ A. Mother-to-child transmission is the most common way that children become infected with HIV.

- ☐ B. Pregnant women with HIV receive HIV medications during pregnancy and childbirth to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV.
- ☐ C. A woman with HIV may have a scheduled cesarean delivery (C-section) to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV.
- ☐ D. Babies born to women with HIV receive HIV medication for 1 week after birth.

Question 18

**The HIV medication reduces the risk of infection from HIV that may have entered a baby's body during childbirth.**

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question 19

**Which statement is not accurate?**

- ☐ A. HIV cannot be transmitted in breast milk
- ☐ B. The CDC recommends that all pregnant women get tested for HIV as early as possible in each pregnancy
- ☐ C. Pregnant women with HIV receive HIV medications during pregnancy and childbirth to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV.
- ☐ D. Babies born to women with HIV receive HIV medication for 6 weeks after birth.

Question 20

**HIV testing for babies born to women with HIV is recommended at:**

- ☐ A. 14 to 21 days after birth,
- ☐ B. at 1 to 2 months
- ☐ C. at 4 to 6 months.
- ☐ D. All of the above

Question 21

**Testing for babies born to women with HIV should:**

- ☐ A. Be done using a test that looks directly for HIV in the blood (virologic HIV test) and results on two virologic tests must be negative to be certain that a baby is not infected with HIV.
- ☐ B. The first negative result must be from a test done when a baby is 1 month or older and the second result from a test done when a baby is 4 months or older.
- ☐ C. Results on two HIV virologic tests must be positive to know for certain that a baby is infected with HIV.
- ☐ D. All of the above

Question 22

**Which statement regarding HIV medications is not accurate?**

- ☐ A. There is no cure for HIV infection.
- ☐ B. The new HIV medications, when given in combination can cure HIV infection.
- ☐ C. Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NRTIs) block reverse transcriptase, an enzyme HIV needs to make copies of it self.
- ☐ D. Combination HIV medications contain two or more HIV medicines from one or more drug classes.

Question 23

**Some HIV medications /Drug class include:**

- ☐ A. Non-Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NNRTIs) bind to and later alter reverse transcriptase, an enzyme HIV needs to make copies of itself.
- ☐ B. Protease Inhibitors (PIs) block HIV protease, an enzyme HIV needs to make copies of itself
- ☐ C. Integrase inhibitors block HIV integrase, an enzyme HIV needs to make copies of itself.



☐ D. All of the above

Question 24

**More than 1.2 million individuals in the United States are living with HIV infection, and almost 1 in 8 (12.8%) are not aware that they have the infection.**

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question 25

**Which of the following medications is currently the cure for AIDS in the early stage?**

- ☐ A. Non-Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NNRTIs) bind to and later alter reverse transcriptase, an enzyme HIV needs to make copies of itself.
- ☐ B. Protease Inhibitors (PIs) block HIV protease, an enzyme HIV needs to make copies of itself
- ☐ C. Integrase inhibitors block HIV integrase, an enzyme HIV needs to make copies of itself.
- ☐ D. None of the above