

HIV/AIDS BASIC KNOWLEDGE ASSESSMENT

Name:

Date:

Agency/Site:

Phone:

1. _____ is the virus responsible for causing AIDS.
2. _____ is the term used to describe a whole spectrum of disease, beginning with HIV infection, usually with an asymptomatic phase progressing to a symptomatic phase and eventually ending in AIDS.
3. The American Red Cross began to screen donated blood for HIV antibodies in the year _____.
4. The use of ZDV (AZT) in pregnant women has been shown to greatly reduce HIV transmission from mother to child.
5. _____ is an enzyme, which is crucial to HIV production.
6. _____ differ from other viruses in that they are made of RNA instead of DNA.
7. An _____ is a situation which could transmit a pathogen.
8. An _____ is the result of an exposure which transmits the pathogen.
- 9 – 12. The four main body fluids capable of transmitting HIV are (*in any order*): _____
_____, _____ and _____
- 13-17. HIV is transmitted in the following 5 ways (*in any order*): _____, _____, _____,
_____, and _____.
18. **HIV** is **not** transmitted through _____ contact.
19. **HIV** invades the host _____ blood cells, which become “manufacturing sites” for the virus.
20. Once a person is infected with HIV, that person is considered _____.
21. In _____ HIV antibody testing, identifying information such as name and address is given.
22. In _____ HIV antibody testing, the client gives only certain demographic information.

23. Prior to being tested, Georgia law requires that an individual receive _____ .
24. In Georgia, persons can legally be informed that their HIV test results are _____ only if the results of two separate types of tests both indicate the presence of HIV.
- 25-26. For HIV antibody tests processed through the Georgia Public Health Laboratory, the two tests used are the (*in any order*): _____ and _____ .

For testing conducted at the Georgia Public Health Laboratory:

27. An initial _____ is performed.
28. If the result on the initial test is _____ , no further testing is done.
29. If the result on the initial test is _____ , the test is performed two more times.
30. If one or both of these two additional tests are reactive, a _____ _____ is performed.
- 31-33. The three possible results on the Western Blot are (*in any order*): _____ , _____ , and _____ .
34. HIV prevention counseling is a _____ - _____ approach that focuses on the behaviors which place an individual at risk for infection and assists the client in addressing those issues through assessment, identification of options and support of positive behavior changes.

The three counseling standards are:

35. Establish and/or improve the client's _____ - _____ of _____ ;
36. Identify and support _____ _____ the client has already attempted; and
37. Negotiate a realistic and incremental _____ for reducing risk.
38. Screening of blood, organs and blood products has reduced the chance of infection to far less than _____ %.
39. Some individuals donate their own blood prior to surgery. This is called _____ donation.
40. _____ from all sexual and needle-sharing activities prevents HIV infection from these routes.

41. _____, including phlebotomy procedures which do not allow contact with the needle and the wearing of latex gloves can eliminate most of the occupational risks for acquiring HIV infection.
42. HIV gradually weakens the _____ system to the point that the person with HIV may begin to exhibit the symptoms and illnesses associated with HIV disease.
- 43-44. Two CD4 test results considered diagnostic of AIDS in individuals with HVI infection are a CD4 count less than _____ and/or a CD4 ratio less than _____ %.
- 45-49. AIDS-defining conditions can be grouped into the following five categories (*in any order*): _____, _____, _____, _____, and low _____.
50. HIV disease can present _____ issues such as fear of social stigma, loss of employment and depression.