

# Cheap Nursing CEUs

## HIV / AIDS Overview

### HIV / AIDS: The Basics

**1. HIV is spread through which of the following?**

- A. Blood
  - B. Semen and vaginal fluids
  - C. Breast milk
  - D. All of the above
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**2. Antiretrovirals can do all of the following, except:**

- A. Cure HIV.
  - B. Help people infected with HIV live longer, healthier lives.
  - C. Reduces the risk of HIV transmission.
  - D. ART can prevent HIV infection from advancing to AIDS.
- 

**3. The first signs of HIV infection may be any of the following, except for:**

- A. Fever
  - B. Diarrhea
  - C. Headache
  - D. Rash
- 

### The HIV Life Cycle

**4. Standard HIV treatment, called antiretroviral therapy or ART, involves taking a combination of HIV medicines from how many different HIV drug classes every day?**

- A. One
  - B. At least two
  - C. At least three
  - D. Four
- 

**5. Variations of HIV that develop while a person is taking HIV medicines can lead to new, drug-resistant strains of HIV.**

- A. True
  - B. False
- 

## The Stages of HIV Infection

**6. The risk of HIV transmission is greatest during which stage?**

- A. Acute HIV infection
  - B. Chronic HIV infection
  - C. AIDS
  - D. Transmission risk is equal for all stages of HIV infection
- 

**7. AIDS is diagnosed when a person with HIV has a CD4 count of less than 300 cells/mL.**

- A. True
  - B. False
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## HIV Testing

**8. HIV testing can:**

- A. Detect HIV infection
  - B. Tell how long a person has been HIV infected
  - C. Tell if the person has AIDS
  - D. All of the above
- 

**9. The CDC recommends HIV testing at least once a year for people at high risk for HIV infection, including:**

- A. Having sex with many partners
  - B. Exchanging sex for money or drugs
  - C. Having a sexually transmitted disease such as syphilis
  - D. All of the above
- 

**10. Once a person is infected with HIV, it generally takes about \_\_\_\_\_ for the body to produce enough antibodies to be detected by an HIV antibody test.**

- A. 1 month
  - B. 2 months
  - C. 3 months
  - D. 6 months
-

**11. An HIV RNA test can detect HIV in a person's:**

- A. Urine
  - B. Fluids from the mouth
  - C. Blood
  - D. All of the above
- 

## **FDA-Approved HIV Medicines**

**12. ART is recommended for all people infected with HIV.**

- A. True
  - B. False
- 

## **The Basics of HIV Prevention**

**13. The most common way HIV is spread is by sharing needles or personal items that may have infected blood on them.**

- A. True
  - B. False
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**14. A nurse exposed to HIV in the workplace may require post-exposure prophylaxis.**

- A. True
  - B. False
- 

## **Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV**

**15. A mother with HIV can pass HIV to her child:**

- A. During pregnancy
  - B. During childbirth
  - C. Through breastfeeding
  - D. All of the above
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**16. The CDC recommends that all pregnant women get tested for HIV as early as possible in their pregnancy.**

- A. True
  - B. False
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**17. Babies born to women with HIV receive HIV medicine for \_\_\_\_\_ after birth.**

- A. 7 days
  - B. 14 days
  - C. 6 weeks
  - D. 6 months
- 

**18. There is evidence that HIV can spread in food that was previously chewed by a person infected with HIV, therefore, babies should not be fed pre-chewed food.**

- A. True
  - B. False
- 

## **HIV Treatment: The Basics**

**19. Poor adherence - not taking HIV medicines every day and exactly as prescribed - can lead to drug resistance.**

- A. True
  - B. False
- 

**20. Which of the following is a factor that influences a patient's decision to start ART?**

- A. The overall health of the person with HIV, including any other medical conditions or HIV-related illnesses the person may have.
  - B. The person's test results, especially CD4 count results.
  - C. The person's readiness for lifelong treatment with HIV medicines.
  - D. All of the above.
- 

## **Just Diagnosed: Next Steps After Testing Positive for HIV**

**21. The purpose of a baseline evaluation is to:**

- A. Determine the stage of the person's HIV infection.
  - B. Evaluate the person's readiness to start treatment.
  - C. Collect information to guide selection of the person's first HIV regimen.
  - D. All of the above.
- 

**22. All of the following tests are conducted as part of a baseline evaluation, except for:**

- A. CD4 count

- B. Spleen function tests
  - C. Drug-resistance testing
  - D. Viral load
- 

## **What to Start: Selecting a First HIV Regimen**

**23. A main goal of HIV treatment is to reduce a person's viral load to an undetectable level, meaning that HIV is no longer in the person's blood.**

- A. True
  - B. False
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## **Following an HIV Regimen: Steps to Take Before and After Starting HIV Medicines**

**24. If a patient misses a dose of medicine, they should take a double dose to make up for it.**

- A. True
  - B. False
- 

## **HIV and Immunizations**

**25. All of the following vaccines are recommended for people with HIV, except for:**

- A. Hepatitis A
  - B. Hepatitis B
  - C. Influenza
  - D. Pneumococcal
- 

## **HIV and Hepatotoxicity**

**26. All of the following factors may increase the risk of hepatotoxicity due to HIV medicines, except for:**

- A. Being over 50 years of age.
  - B. Also having hepatitis B and/or hepatitis C infection.
  - C. Being a man.
  - D. Alcohol or drug abuse.
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