

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
-

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
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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
-

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
-

16. The CDC recommends that all pregnant women get tested for HIV as early as possible in their pregnancy.

- A. True
 - B. False
-

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
-

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. MMR
 - 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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