HIV AIDS and Other Infectious Diseases

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. **Chapter 1 - Introduction**
   Despite the availability of a vaccine since 1992, there has been a steady increase in this infectious disease largely due to injection drug use.
   A. Hepatitis C  
   B. Hepatitis B  
   C. HIV  
   D. Syphilis

2. An important source of epidemiological information and support for treatment providers in the screening and treatment of infectious diseases is:
   A. Your state’s public health contacts  
   B. Your local hospital  
   C. The Center for Substance Abuse Treatment  
   D. None of the above

3. In addition to those covered by this manual, persons in drug treatment programs are vulnerable to a range of debilitating diseases. Which of the following, caused by DNA viruses and manifested as fleshy growths in the genital and rectal areas, is most often seen among sexually active substance abusers?
   A. Fungal infections  
   B. Bacteremia  
   C. Venereal Warts  
   D. Endocarditis

4. **Chapter 2 - Issues for Counselors**
   In addition to supportive counseling, screening for infectious diseases in a treatment setting should include medical management.
   A. True  
   B. False

5. Proper medication is the first line of defense in limiting the spread of infectious diseases.
   A. True  
   B. False

6. For methadone programs, Federal regulations require that all patients have a serologic test for syphilis as well as a histamine skin test.
   A. True  
   B. False

7. Contact tracing and partner notification for those patients who have tested positive for sexually transmitted diseases is conducted by which of the following agencies?
   A. Department of health and human services  
   B. Local health department personnel  
   C. Local mental health  
   D. None of the above
8. Chapter 3-Legal and Ethical Issues
According to Federal nondiscrimination laws, it is considered discriminatory to segregate persons with HIV or AIDS under the guise of protecting others from infection.
A. True  B. False

9. Although Federal law prohibits disclosure of patient information for those in drug treatment programs, state law permits disclosure and supercedes federal law.
A. True  B. False

10. Which of the following infectious disease is considered mandatory reporting by all states?
A. Chancroid  C. Gonorrhea
B. Chlamydia  D. Herpes Simplex

11. Chapter 4 - Issues for Treatment Program Administrators
According to this TIP manual, two highly successful strategies to reduce the risk of infectious diseases are:
A. Monogamous relationships and using clean needles
B. Abstinence from drugs and safe sex practices
C. Abstinence from drugs and sex
D. Avoidance of anal sex and abstinence from drugs

12. Regardless of cultural and religious beliefs, the treatment provider should do what he/she feels is necessary in the treatment of patients with sexually transmitted diseases.
A. True  B. False

13. Which of the following factors are likely to lead to staff burnout for those working in the drug treatment field.
A. High demand for drug treatment  C. Lack of community resources
B. Emotional demands of treating patients with HIV/AIDS  D. All of the above

14. Chapter 5 - The Initial Patient Contact
What characteristics of the interviewer help to establish a trusting relationship between the patient and treatment staff, thus helping the patient to remain in and benefit from treatment services?
A. Accepting and nonjudgmental attitude  C. Strong and supportive
B. Kind and friendly  D. All of the above

15. A patient with one sexually transmitted disease is at risk for other STDs.
A. True  B. False

16. Which of the following infectious diseases may be transmitted through the contaminated equipment of drug users:
A. HIV, hepatitis B and syphilis
B. Hepatitis C, gonorrhea and syphilis
C. HIV, chlamydia and syphilis
D. HIV, chlamydia and gonorrhea

17. **Chapter 6 - Tuberculosis**
The greatest incidence of TB has been seen among Hispanics and African Americans.
A. True  
B. False

18. Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) is defined as:
A. A strain of bacteria that is resistant to 
   isoniazid and rifampin.  
B. A form of TB that is resistant to two or more of the drugs used to treat TB.
C. Both a and b  
D. None of the above

19. **Chapter 7- Tuberculosis**
Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
A. True  
B. False

20. Most persons exposed to someone with active TB will likely develop **active** TB themselves.
A. True  
B. False

21. In general, persons entering drug treatment programs should have a Mantoux intradermal skin test for tuberculosis.
A. True  
B. False

22. Reporting of TB to local and state health agencies is not obligatory in every state.
A. True  
B. False

23. Which of the following persons entering drug treatment should have a chest xray?
A. Person with a history of positive PPD  
B. Person with a positive PPD at screening  
C. HIV-infected persons who are anergic  
D. All of the above

24. TB skin testing is not safe for the patient who is pregnant.
A. True  
B. False

25. **Chapter 8 - Multidrug - Resistant TB**
In setting up a screening and treatment or referral program, any employee who is exposed to a case of TB should have a skin test at the time of exposure and again at:
A. 30 days  
B. 6 months
26. Drug treatment facilities should seriously consider the installation of ultraviolet lights in both residential and nonresidential facilities as these lights could play a role in killing the TB bacillus in certain areas of the facility.
A. True  B. False

27. **Chapter 9 - HIV/AIDS**
HIV infection is spread from person to person by three well-recognized routes. Which set of 3 represents those routes?
A. Exposure to body fluids, parenteral and perinatal transmission
B. Kissing, shared drinking glasses and perinatal transmission
C. Toilet seats, exposure to body fluids and shaking hands
D. Food, pets and exposure to body fluids

28. Nearly one quarter of all cases of HIV are attributable to injection drug use.
A. True  B. False

29. All states require the reporting of AIDS cases.
A. True  B. False

30. How soon after infection can the antibody for HIV be detected?
A. 1 month  B. 3 months  C. 6 months  D. 1 year

31. After an acute infection, many persons may show no signs or symptoms of HIV infection for about 10 years.
A. True  B. False

32. A person who has a positive screening for HIV is considered infected but not infectious.
A. True  B. False

33. **Chapter 10 - Syphilis**
Syphilis is almost always caused by contact with infectious lesions during sexual intercourse.
A. True  B. False

34. What does the term “latent syphilis” refer to?
A. The primary stage of infection  B. The intervals between stages  C. The secondary stage of infection  D. The tertiary stage of infection
35. Which population has experienced the greatest rise in syphilis incidence due to the use of illegal drugs?
A. Asian  
B. Hispanic  
C. African-American  
D. Caucasian

36. Which serologic test is used in screening for syphilis?
A. VDRL  
B. RPR  
C. ART  
D. All of the above

37. How frequently should serologic screening be repeated if at-risk behavior in a patient continues?
A. Every year  
B. Every 2 years  
C. Every 3 years  
D. It is not necessary

38. Chapter 11 - Introduction to Viral Hepatitis
Viral hepatitis in humans is caused by three viruses.
A. True  
B. False

39. Serologic testing for hepatitis D should only be done in persons with this known infection:
A. Hepatitis B  
B. Hepatitis C  
C. HIV  
D. Syphilis

40. Chapter 12 - Viral Hepatitis B
Hepatitis B (HBV) is a double stranded (DNA) virus.
A. True  
B. False

41. HBV is transmitted by which of the following?
A. Sexual contact  
B. Sharing of needles  
C. Perinatal spread  
D. All of the above

42. According to this TIP manual, how many carriers are there of the HBV virus worldwide?
A. 100,000  
B. 500,000  
C. 50 million  
D. 200 million

43. The prevalence of HBV among injection drug users in the United States ranges from 60 to 80 percent.
A. True  
B. False

44. Two critical components in the screening for viral hepatitis B are serologic tests and the clinical findings.
45. Chapter 13 - Viral Hepatitis C
HCV (Viral Hepatitis C) is a bloodbourne pathogen with transmission occurring by blood contact with another who is infected.
A. True  B. False

46. Patients with serologic evidence of HCV infection should be referred to this type of specialist:
A. Kidney  B. Liver  C. Heart  D. Lung

47. Chapter 14 - Viral Hepatitis A
Infection with Hepatitis A generally causes acute illness and is self-limited.
A. True  B. False

48. Hepatitis A is usually spread by this route:
A. Needle sharing  B. Perinatal  C. Fecal-oral  D. None of the above

49. The following is a specific treatment for Hepatitis A:
A. Immunization  B. Antibiotics  C. Blood transfusion  D. No specific treatment

50. Chapter 15 - Viral Hepatitis D
Persons with HDV (Viral Hepatitis D) infection can be found to have this concurrent virus:
A. Hepatitis A  B. Hepatitis B  C. Hepatitis C  D. HIV

51. There is no specific treatment for Hepatitis D.
A. True  B. False

52. Chapter 16 - Gonorrhea
Gonorrhea is the most common bacterial infection reportable to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
A. True  B. False

53. The following is a serious complication which can arise for women with gonococcal infection.
A. Fertility complications  C. Ectopic pregnancy
B. Pelvic inflammatory disease D. All of the above

54. The treatment of gonorrhea in the United States has changed because of:
A. Development of new medications C. The spread of anti-biotic resistant strains
B. Increased reporting by treatment providers D. Increased awareness among intravenous drug users

55. Gonorrhea in pregnancy can produce serious complications such as spontaneous abortion, premature labor, early rupture of fetal membranes and increased neonatal morbidity.
A. True B. False