

Answers

Using Antiretrovirals for Post Exposure Prophylaxis against HIV in the Non-occupational Setting - Position Statement of the SCAS

Expiration Date: Jul 2007

CME point: 1

1. Which of the following is not transmission route of HIV?
 - (a) Sexual contact
 - (b) Sharing of eating utensils
 - (c) Sharing toilet
 - (d) Mother-to-child
 - (e) **(b) and (c)** ✓

2. Which of the following does not constitute HIV prophylaxis after non-occupational exposure?
 - (a) Sexual exposure
 - (b) Sharing of injection equipment
 - (c) Mother-to-child exposure
 - (d) **Needle-stick injury of health care worker in hospital** ✓
 - (e) All of the above

3. What is the reduction in transmission risk with use of zidovudine (AZT) after percutaneous injury in a case-control study?
 - (a) 50%
 - (b) 60%
 - (c) 70%
 - (d) **80%** ✓
 - (e) 90%

4. What is true about recommendations on non-occupational post-exposure prophylaxis (nPEP) by the Hong Kong Scientific Committee on AIDS and STI?
 - (a) **nPEP is only exceptionally considered for high risk exposure to known HIV positive source** ✓
 - (b) Monotherapy be prescribed were it to be given
 - (c) nPEP is indicated for any sexual exposure
 - (d) nPEP is indicated for any drug injection exposure
 - (e) none of the above

5. What is the time limit for prescription of HIV post exposure prophylaxis?
 - (a) 12 hours
 - (b) 24 hours
 - (c) 48 hours
 - (d) **72 hours** ✓
 - (e) 96 hours

6. Which of the following factors can impact on the choice of regimen of post exposure prophylaxis?
- (a) Toxicity profile
 - (b) Drug treatment history of the source
 - (c) Teratogenicity potential for women
 - (d) Potency
 - (e) **All of the above** ✓
7. Which of the following is not true regarding efficacy of non-occupational exposure prophylaxis?
- (a) Conclusive data of one drug more superior than the other is not available
 - (b) Presence of drug resistance impairs efficacy
 - (c) **Efficacy same despite poor adherence** ✓
 - (d) There were failure cases even with prophylaxis
 - (e) None of the above
8. Which of the following is not a concern of non-occupational exposure?
- (a) Late presentation
 - (b) Difficult risk assessment
 - (c) Unavailability of source
 - (d) **Low risk of repetition** ✓
 - (e) Presence of other sexually transmitted or blood-borne pathogens
9. What is the scenario that non-occupational exposure prophylaxis is cost-effective according to one study?
- (a) **Receptive anal sex exposure to known HIV-infected** ✓
 - (b) Sharing injection equipment with unknown source
 - (c) Vaginal sex with uninfected
 - (d) Oral sex with infected
 - (e) None of the above
10. What is true regarding management of non-occupational exposure?
- (a) Post exposure is only one component
 - (b) Attention to other concomitant infections is needed
 - (c) Risk reduction counseling is of paramount importance
 - (d) Tetanus vaccination history be reviewed after percutaneous exposure
 - (e) **All of the above** ✓