

## Answers

### HIV Testing Programmes

Expiration Date: Oct 2008

CME point: 1

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1. HIV testing serves which of the following purposes?
    - (a) To diagnose underlying infection in an individual
    - (b) To know the situation and frequency of HIV in defined populations
    - (c) To safeguard blood supply for public health
    - (d) To assist clinical management in certain scenarios
    - (e) **All of the above** ✓
  
  2. Which of the following is not true regarding voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) services in Hong Kong?
    - (a) The government provides free, anonymous and confidential HIV testing through its designated VCT clinic
    - (b) **The government VCT service is operated by volunteers** ✓
    - (c) The AIDS non-governmental organizations also provide VCT service
    - (d) Clients diagnosed positive are referred to HIV treatment services
    - (e) None of the above
  
  3. What is not the advantage of early HIV diagnosis?
    - (a) Allows counseling to reduce risk behaviours for preventing HIV spread
    - (b) Reduces disease progression to AIDS at time of presentation, which is common in reality
    - (c) Avoids transmission of HIV unknowingly
    - (d) Has individual as well as society benefits
    - (e) **None of the above** ✓
  
  4. Which of the following is true of the HIV testing service/programme in Hong Kong?
    - (a) Universal antenatal testing programme
    - (b) Pre-donation screening
    - (c) Universal methadone clinic testing programme
    - (d) Screening for TB and STI patients
    - (e) **All of the above** ✓
  
  5. Which of the following principles is not true regarding HIV testing/screening for individual (not surveillance) in Hong Kong?
    - (a) **Mandatory testing** ✓
    - (b) Information on HIV is provided
    - (c) Client is informed of the testing and can refuse
    - (d) Referral to followup services
    - (e) Result is made known to the client
  
  6. Which of the following is not true regarding universal antenatal testing programme in Hong Kong?
    - (a) It was started in 2001
    - (b) The primary objective is to reduce mother-to-child HIV transmission
    - (c) Over 95% acceptance rate among eligible persons in public clinics/hospitals
    - (d) **An opt-in approach is adopted** ✓
    - (e) None of the above

7. Which of the following is not true regarding universal methadone HIV testing programme in Hong Kong?
- (a) Urine is used for HIV testing
  - (b) **Coverage in 2004 was 95%** ✓
  - (c) Methadone clinic attendees are offered yearly test
  - (d) No additional charge is incurred
  - (e) Enhances harm reduction strategy in combating HIV among drug users
8. Which of the following will not be effective to scale up HIV testing?
- (a) Expand access to antiretroviral treatment
  - (b) Implement public health screening programmes
  - (c) **Increase stigma and discrimination of HIV** ✓
  - (d) Increase awareness of targeted populations
  - (e) Routinise HIV testing in health care settings as recommended by US CDC
9. Which of the following is true for rapid HIV test?
- (a) Useful in point-of-care settings to assist decision for immediate management
  - (b) Only a screening test and result has to be confirmed
  - (c) Blood is not the only specimen that can be used
  - (d) Can improve proportion of high risk population knowing their HIV status
  - (e) **All of the above** ✓
10. Which of the following is not true about pre-donation HIV screening?
- (a) Nucleic amplification test is introduced to narrow the window period of HIV diagnosis
  - (b) It cannot eliminate the possibility of HIV transmission through transfusion
  - (c) Donor deferral complements to further improve blood safety
  - (d) **Diagnosis of positive cases is common in Hong Kong** ✓
  - (e) Abuse of the system for HIV testing may exist