

Answers

Recommended Clinical Guidelines on the Prevention of Perinatal HIV Transmission

Expiration Date: 09 August 2013

CME point: 1 / CNE point: 1 / PEM point:1 (Midwifery related)

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1. Which of the following is true about the approach to prevent mother-to-child HIV transmission?
 - (a) Prevent female HIV infection
 - (b) Avoid unwanted pregnancy in HIV infected women
 - (c) Antiretroviral prophylaxis for positive mother and exposed infant
 - (d) Avoid breast-feeding in HIV positive mothers
 - (e) **All of the above** ✓

 2. What is the best rate achievable nowadays for reducing of mother-to-child HIV transmission?
 - (a) 15%
 - (b) 5%
 - (c) **<2%** ✓
 - (d) 0%
 - (e) 10%

 3. Which of the following is currently considered the best neonatal prophylaxis for MTCT prevention when HIV positive mothers only present during labour?
 - (a) Zidovudine/3TC/nelfinavir
 - (b) Zidovudine monotherapy
 - (c) Stavudine monotherapy
 - (d) **Zidovudine plus 3 doses of nevirapine** ✓
 - (e) none of the above

 4. Which of the following protease inhibitor is not preferred for prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission?
 - (a) Kaletra tablet
 - (b) Ritonavir-boosted atazanavir
 - (c) Ritonavir-boosted saquinavir
 - (d) **Ritonavir-boosted indinavir** ✓
 - (e) None of the above

 5. Which of the following is not true regarding the use of non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI) in pregnant women?
 - (a) Rash and hepatotoxicity of nevirapine is commoner in women with CD4 >250/ul
 - (b) **Efavirenz can be safely used throughout pregnancy** ✓
 - (c) Long half live of NNRTI risks development of resistance when they are stopped without cover of other antiretrovirals, e.g. AZT/3TC for a short duration after delivery
 - (d) NNRTI is not the recommended drug for antepartum prophylaxis
 - (e) None of the above

6. Which of the following is not recommended in HIV management of pregnant woman?
- (a) **Determination of viral resistance is optional** ✓
 - (b) Highly active antiretroviral therapy for treatment of maternal disease or prevention of MTCT
 - (c) Assess virologic response especially close to term
 - (d) Monitor for side effects of antivirals
 - (e) Adjust the dosage of antivirals as appropriate
7. Which of the following is not true about elective caesarean section for prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission (MTCT)?
- (a) Elective caesarean section has been shown to have independent effect in reducing MTCT
 - (b) **Elective caesarean section must be performed as the mode of delivery for HIV positive mothers for reducing MTCT** ✓
 - (c) Risk of operation should be considered
 - (d) Obstetric and HIV disease factors should both be considered in deciding the mode of delivery
 - (e) None of the above
8. Which of the following should be avoided in HIV infected women delivering via vaginal route to reduce mother-to-child HIV transmission?
- (a) Invasive foetal monitoring
 - (b) Prolonged rupture of membranes
 - (c) Instrumental delivery
 - (d) Discontinuation of antiretroviral drugs
 - (e) **All of the above** ✓
9. Which of the following is not recommended for using NRTI in antenatal prophylaxis?
- (a) Zidovudine should generally be included given its best evidence
 - (b) Two NRTIs to constitute a backbone
 - (c) Stavudine and didanosine should be avoided
 - (d) Anti-HBV drugs should be included in HIV-HBV co-infected patients
 - (e) **None of the above** ✓
10. Which of the following is not true about doing rapid HIV testing for mothers who present only during labour?
- (a) Has been introduced for public hospitals in Hong Kong since 2008
 - (b) Allow identification of yet unknown HIV infected mothers for timely preventive interventions of mother-to-child HIV transmission
 - (c) Test itself has high sensitivity and specificity
 - (d) **Is a confirmatory test** ✓
 - (e) Can be performed as a simple point-of-care testing