

Answers

HIV Public Health Surveillance

Expiration Date: 09 September 2015

CME point / **CNE point: 1** / **PEM point: 1** (*Healthcare related which contributes to the enhancement of professionalism of midwives/nurses*)

Please contact respective authorities directly for CME/CPD accreditation if it is not on listed below.

Accreditors	CME Point
Department of Health (<i>for practising doctors who are not taking CME programme for specialists</i>)	1
Community Medicine	1
Dental Surgeons	1
Emergency Medicine	1
Family Physicians	1
Obstetricians and Gynaecologists	1
Ophthalmologists	0.5
Otorhinolaryngologists	1
Paediatricians	1
Pathologists	1
Psychiatrists	1
Radiologists	1
Surgeons	1

- Which of the following is not true about HIV public health surveillance?
 - It serves to estimate and monitor the magnitude of HIV in the population
 - It involves regular systematic collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of HIV and its related health data
 - It facilitates planning of public health policy and priorities setting to combat HIV
 - It can provide early warning signal for impending public health emergencies
 - None of the above** ✓
- Which of the following data is not recommended to be collected for HIV surveillance?
 - Number of people who received HIV vaccine** ✓
 - Age and sex of HIV/AIDS patients
 - Frequency of sex and drug use behaviours that may contribute to HIV infection
 - Prevalence of complications, e.g. tuberculosis, resulting from HIV
 - None of the above
- Which of the following is not a key population to target for HIV surveillance?
 - Men who have sex with men
 - Female sex workers
 - Injecting drug users
 - Male clients of female sex workers
 - None of the above** ✓
- Which of the following is not a component of HIV/AIDS surveillance system in Hong Kong?
 - HIV seroprevalence surveys
 - HIV/AIDS reporting system
 - HIV genotyping studies
 - Sexually transmitted infections caseload
 - None of the above** ✓

5. Which of the following is not true regarding HIV/AIDS surveillance and its evolution?
 - (a). It is useful to assess the size of at-risk populations and their sub-populations
 - (b). Surveillance activities might have to adapt to the specificities of the epidemics in different countries
 - (c). **Public health authority alone without collaboration with other stakeholders is sufficient to achieve effective surveillance** ✓
 - (d). Collation and integration of data obtained from multiple sources is necessary for analysis and interpretation
 - (e). All of the above
6. Which of the following is not an AIDS defining illness in Hong Kong?
 - (a). Pulmonary tuberculosis with CD4 <200/μl
 - (b). HIV wasting syndrome
 - (c). Cryptococcal meningitis
 - (d). **Disseminated herpes zoster** ✓
 - (e). Burkitt's lymphoma
7. Which of the following is not true about HIV prevalence surveys in Hong Kong?
 - (a). Community-based surveys have been done to gauge HIV situation in men who have sex with men
 - (b). Methadone clinic is a site to monitor prevalence among opiate drug users
 - (c). Voluntary HIV testing of tuberculosis patients is part of the HIV prevalence surveys
 - (d). HIV screening of blood donors shed light on the situation in the general population though its primary purpose is for blood safety
 - (e). **Unlinked anonymous screening of neonates is in place to inform prevalence in pregnant women** ✓
8. Which of the following is not true regarding HIV behavioural studies in Hong Kong?
 - (a). Drug user is among the key populations with most abundant HIV behavioural data
 - (b). Serial PRiSM serves to monitor behavioural risks in the men who have sex with men community
 - (c). Commercial sex history is assessed in clients attending the sexually transmitted diseases of the Department of Health
 - (d). Besides needle-sharing, drug injection alone is an important marker to be monitored in drug users
 - (e). **None of the above** ✓
9. Which of the following is not true regarding the component of sexually transmitted infections (STI) and its incorporation in HIV surveillance in Hong Kong?
 - (a). **Caseload statistics of private doctors is regularly collected to track the local STI pattern** ✓
 - (b). It is useful as STI increases the risk of HIV transmission via sexual contact
 - (c). Occurrence of STI per se signifies unsafe sexual behaviours
 - (d). Successful prevention of other STI also helps HIV prevention
 - (e). All of the above
10. Which of the following is not true about HIV genotyping studies?
 - (a). HIV genotyping studies can assess the spread of various strains and introduction of any new strain in a locality
 - (b). **New circulating recombinant forms have been found from time to time for HIV-2 subtype** ✓
 - (c). Phylogenetic analysis is an integral part to examine relationship of the infected cases at laboratory level
 - (d). It has provided early signal on rapid local HIV spread among men who have sex with men
 - (e). None of the above