

## Answers

### **Epidemiology of HIV infection in Hong Kong as of 2014 (adapted from the HIV Surveillance Report – 2014 Update)**

Expiration Date: 27 Dec 2016

**#**  
**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         |
| Anaesthesiologists  | 1         |
| Community Medicine  | 1         |
| Dental Surgeons   | 1         |
| Emergency Medicine  | pending   |
| Family Physicians   | 1         |
| Obstetricians and Gynaecologists  | pending   |
| Ophthalmologists  | 0.5       |
| Orthopaedic Surgeons  | 1         |
| Otorhinolaryngologists  | 1         |
| Paediatricians  | pending   |
| Pathologists  | 1         |
| Psychiatrists   | pending   |
| Radiologists  | 1         |
| Surgeons  | pending   |

- Which of the following is not true comparing men who have sex with men (MSM) HIV infections with those of heterosexual men?
  - The median age of MSM infections was lower than heterosexual men, by 10 years or more in the annual reported cases
  - More MSM infections were reported to have occurred in Hong Kong
  - There were more heterosexual male infections in late 1990s
  - The number of MSM infections was some six times of the heterosexual men in 2014
  - None of the above** ✓
- Which of the following is not true regarding the HIV situation in Hong Kong as of 2014?
  - HIV prevalence in the general population was estimated to be about 0.1%
  - The number of new HIV reports continued to break previous years' record
  - Heterosexual contact and transmission via injecting drug use remained stable
  - A rising proportion of MSM infections was observed among all cases, especially after exclusion of those with undetermined route of transmission due to inadequate information
  - None of the above** ✓

3. Which of the following is not true regarding local HIV molecular epidemiology?
- (a). CRF\_01AE was still the commonest HIV-1 subtype although its proportion of contribution has declined
  - (b). **CRF\_08 BC was more common than CRF\_07BC and showed a rising trend in recent few years** ✓
  - (c). Genetic diversity of the subtypes identified besides major ones among reported cases have become more apparent
  - (d). Subtype B was common in MSM Chinese or Caucasians
  - (e). None of the above
4. Which of the following is not true regarding the latest HIV situation in injecting drug users (IDU)?
- (a). HIV infection has remained uncommon in IDU in Hong Kong
  - (b). **There was no concern on IDU HIV infections given the low level of infections gauged from reported cases and sero-prevalence surveys** ✓
  - (c). HIV prevalence found at methadone clinic attendees stayed at <1%
  - (d). HIV testing coverage at methadone clinics has been declining
  - (e). Significant needle-sharing behaviours was identified in some IDU surveys
5. Which of the following age group people showed the biggest rise in the proportion of MSM infections in 2014?
- (a). 10-19
  - (b). **20-29** ✓
  - (c). 30-39
  - (d). 40-49
  - (e). 50-59
6. Which of the following is not true about the HIV and AIDS Response Indicator Survey (HARIS) of the MSM community conducted in 2013 and 2014?
- (a). Participants were sampled from gay venues, internet and non-governmental organization service centres
  - (b). The respondents reported last anal sex condom use rate at 65-90% for different sex partners in 2014
  - (c). The proportion of ever and recent one year HIV testing rate has increased in 2014 compared to 2013
  - (d). **The overall HIV prevalence found in 2014 was below 5%** ✓
  - (e). None of the above
7. Which of the following is not true about the situation of heterosexual infections as of now?
- (a). Heterosexual male cases were older than female cases
  - (b). There has been continually rising female heterosexual infections in recent years
  - (c). **Substantially more male heterosexually acquired infections were non-Chinese as compared to female infections** ✓
  - (d). There was no rising trend in heterosexual infections
  - (e). None of the above

8. Which of the following is not true about scenario of the timing of HIV diagnosis and measures to enhance early diagnosis?
- (a). Overall, the reported infections were diagnosed at an earlier stage in 2014, as suggested by a median CD4 of >300/uL for the first time in the last decade
  - (b). Regular HIV testing of at-risk populations can help earlier HIV diagnosis
  - (c). Detection of recent HIV infection or not is affected by the testing behavior of the infected
  - (d). Older patients aged 55 years or above were diagnosed at a later stage than those below 55 years old
  - (e). **None of the above** ✓
9. Which of the following is not true about the latest HIV prevalence in various populations?
- (a). **>1% in drug users attending methadone clinics** ✓
  - (b). 5-10% in men who have sex with men
  - (c). <0.5% in people attending sexually transmitted disease clinics
  - (d). <0.01% in antenatal women
  - (e). <0.01% in blood donors
10. Which of the following is not correct regarding the local reconstruction of risk factors for undetermined cases?
- (a). The rise of MSM and heterosexual female infections since 2007 became more apparent
  - (b). Undetermined male infections were distributed to MSM and heterosexual male categories per their observed ratio among reported male infections
  - (c). Reconstruction has to be supplemented by efforts to enhance reporting of infections with completion of the report form
  - (d). There was no significant change in the trend of heterosexual male infections upon reconstruction
  - (e). **None of the above** ✓