

Answers

Recommended principles and practice of HIV clinical care in Hong Kong (SCAS 2016)

Expiration Date: 29 August 2017

CME point [#] / CNE point: 1 / PEM point: 1

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	0
Community Medicine	1
Dental Surgeons	1
Emergency Medicine	1
Family Physicians	1
Obstetricians and Gynaecologists	0
Ophthalmologists	1
Orthopaedic Surgeons	1
Otorhinolaryngologists	pending
Paediatricians	pending
Pathologists	1
Physicians	0
Psychiatrists	1
Radiologists	1
Surgeons	1

- Which of the following is not true about an effective HIV care approach?
 - The involvement of multi-disciplines and multi-specialties
 - Respecting the rights and confidentiality of the patient
 - Provision of tangible and intangible support services
 - Doctors, nurse counsellors, social worker are often players of a HIV care team
 - None of the above** ✓
- Which of the following is not correct regarding the HIV cascade and its implication?
 - HIV non-suppression at the ultimate level of cascade should be evaluated for the need of prompt resistance testing
 - A big leakage from retention to engagement of care is a concern** ✓
 - Antiretroviral treatment is still an individualised choice although universal treatment is recommended for all infected individuals
 - The UNAIDS put forth the target of 3-90s, meaning 90% of infected people be diagnosed, 90% of diagnosed on treatment and 90% of treated were virally suppressed
 - None of the above

3. Which of the following specialty is relatively less commonly engaged in HIV care?
 - (a). Obstetrics and Gynaecology
 - (b). Oncology
 - (c). Psychiatry
 - (d). Ophthalmology
 - (e). **None of the above** ✓

4. Which of the following is not true regarding prevention in HIV clinic setting?
 - (a). Risk reduction counseling on sex behaviours and drug injecting practices
 - (b). Partner counseling and referral for diagnosis of potentially infected people as early as possible
 - (c). Screening and prompt treatment of sexually transmitted infections
 - (d). Reduce risk of onward transmission via effective antiretroviral treatment
 - (e). **None of the above** ✓

5. Which of the following is not true concerning the current Hong Kong HIV clinical services in the public sector?
 - (a). Three designated HIV clinics provide life-long care to adult HIV/AIDS patients
 - (b). Most public hospitals are capable of delivering at least basic inpatient HIV care
 - (c). Infectious disease specialist is the major medical specialty delivering patient services
 - (d). **Post-exposure management services are not provided by the HIV clinics** ✓
 - (e). Fewer paediatric HIV clinics

6. Which of the following is not true about development of HIV field in the last decade or so?
 - (a). Dramatically reduced HIV/AIDS mortality was witnessed, largely a consequence of effective antiretroviral therapy
 - (b). Stronger advocacy of treatment for prevention
 - (c). Expansion of HIV prevention to combination prevention instead of just condom promotion
 - (d). Emergence of non-traditional complications such as liver, bone and liver diseases in infected people
 - (e). **None of the above** ✓

7. Which of the following is not true about the essential laboratory testings in HIV treatment and care?
 - (a). HIV-1 viral load
 - (b). CD4/CD8 T lymphocyte subset
 - (c). Genotypic resistance test
 - (d). Molecular diagnostics, e.g. hepatitis B and C
 - (e). **None of the above** ✓

8. Which of the following does not contribute to delivering a good standard of HIV care in Hong Kong?
 - (a). Professional guidelines/recommendations formulated by the Scientific Committee on AIDS and STI
 - (b). Exclusion of private sector for training activities
 - (c). Clinical governance specific to individual service
 - (d). Studies especially applied researches
 - (e). **None of the above** ✓

9. Which of the following is not important for and beyond HIV clinic services?
- (a). **Compulsory disclosure of HIV status to family** ✓
 - (b). Patient self and peer support
 - (c). Community and societal acceptance and non-discrimination
 - (d). Clinic transport and outreaching nursing care
 - (e). Reintegration of patient into the mainstream society
10. Which of the following is not part and parcel of the services provision of an HIV clinic in Hong Kong?
- (a). Highly active antiretroviral therapy
 - (b). Linkage to community support and resources
 - (c). Psychosocial counselling and support
 - (d). Public health interventions
 - (e). **None of the above** ✓