

JUNE 2021
EBS 147
HIV AND AIDS AND ENDEMIC DISEASES IN AFRICA
20 MINUTES

4 RSV 3
Candidate's Index Number

fscce/JHS/20/0099

Signature: 

AFFUL GOOFRED

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST
COLLEGES OF EDUCATION STUDIES
SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND OUTREACH
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (B.ED)
FIRST YEAR, MID SEMESTER EXAMINATION JUNE 2021

18

JUNE 22, 2021

HIV AND AIDS AND ENDEMIC
DISEASES IN AFRICA

12:00PM – 12:20PM

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

For items 1 to 12, each stem is followed by four options lettered a to d. Read each item carefully and circle the letter of the correct or best option.

1. The germ that causes HIV is referred to as
 - A. Bacteria
 - B. Pathogens
 - C. Fungi
 - D. Virus
2. Which of the following is true of HIV infection?
 - A. If your immune system is strong, you cannot be infected with HIV even if you receive an infected transfusion.
 - B. Most infected people do not know they are infected
 - C. You always get infected with, HIV if you have unprotected penetrative sexual intercourse with an infected person.
 - D. You can tell if a person is infected with HIV by looking at him or her
3. The majority of HIV infections in the world have occurred through...
 - A. Unprotected penetrative sexual intercourse
 - B. Infected blood transfusion
 - C. Mother to child transmission
 - D. Unprotected penetrative intercourse between man and men.
4. AIDS is said to be a Syndrome because
 - A. The disease has no cure and leads to death
 - B. A number of diseases attack the victims at the same time
 - C. The virus that causes it cannot be destroyed
 - D. Whoever gets infected will transmit it to others

5. The type of HIV mostly common in West Africa is

- A. SIV
- ~~B. HIV1~~
- C. HIV2 ✓
- D. CIV

6. The first case of HIV infection in Ghana was reported in

- A. 1981
- B. 1983
- C. 1989
- D. 1986 ✓

7. In Ghana, Health Official use the following combination to diagnose someone having AIDS

- i. 2 major signs, plus 3 minor signs, plus a confirmed HIV antibody text
- ii. 2 major signs, plus 1 minor, plus confirmed HIV antibody text. ✓
- iii. 2 major signs, plus 2 minor signs, plus a confirmed HIV antibody text.
- iv. 3 major signs, plus a confirmed antibody test. ✓

Which of the following is the correct combination?

- A. i, ii, and iv
- B. ii, and iv ✓
- C. ii, iii and iv
- D. i and iv

8. Which of the following characteristics most appropriately describes a person at Window period of HIV infection?

- A. Infectious, feels sick, suffer opportunistic infections.
- B. Infectious, feels sicker, have several recoveries, looks healthy
- C. Infectious, feels well, looks healthy, no opportunistic infections ✓
- D. Not infectious, no symptoms, feels well, no opportunistic infections

9. Which of the following year groups is referred to as our Window of Hope?

- A. 5 - 12years
- B. 5 - 13years
- C. 5- 14years ✓
- D. 5- 15years

10. Which of the following is a misconception of HIV infection?

- A. Blood transfusion
- B. Sharing of the same razor
- C. Swimming in the same swimming pool ✓
- D. Sex without condom

11. The stage of HIV infection where an individual is free from illnesses that are associated with the virus is called.....

- A. asymptomatic seropositive phase. ✓
- B. point of infection.
- C. seroconversion.
- D. window period.

12. Which of the following is a low risk behaviour?
- A. Vaginal sex with a condom ✓
 - B. Multiple sexual partners
 - C. Blood transfusion with unscreened blood
 - D. injection from an unqualified person
 - E. Deep kissing with tongues

For item 13 to 16, indicate whether each statement is True or False by circling the letter of the correct answer.

13. HIV transmission does not occur on the occasion of every unprotected sex with a person infected with HIV.

A. True ✓
B. False

14. The protein spikes on the surface of the T-helper cells are the main entry points for HIV cells into CD-4 cells.

A. True ✓
B. False

15. Once condoms are used for sex, there is no way the virus can enter the body.

A. True
 B. False ✓

16. Everybody who gets infected with HIV will eventually die of AIDS-related diseases.

A. True
 B. False ✓

For items 17-20, write the appropriate response(s) in the space provided.

17. The differentiating factor between the 2nd and 3rd stages of HIV infection

is..... *infected person will test negative at the second stage but will test positive at the 3rd stage*

18. . Mother to Child Transmission (MTCT) of HIV is also known

as..... *Vertical transmission*

19. Which theories attribute the origin of HIV/AIDS to


America..... *Conspiracy theory*

20. The group of sicknesses that affect an infected person concurrently is also known

as..... *Syndrome*

19

93

Candidate's Index Number	
FSCE/JHS/18/0071	
Signature:	

JULY 2019
EBS 147
HIV AND AIDS AND ENDEMIC DISEASES IN AFRICA
30 MINUTES

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION STUDIES
SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND OUTREACH
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION
FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (B.ED)
FIRST YEAR, SECOND SEMESTER QUIZ II, JULY 2019

JULY 2, 2019 HIV AND AIDS AND ENDEMIC DISEASES IN AFRICA 8:00 AM – 8:30 AM

Answer all the questions

For items 1 to 11, each stem is followed by four options lettered A to D. Read each item carefully and circle the letter that corresponds to the correct or best option.

- In positive living guideline, an infected person must undergo all the following light physical exercise **except**
 A. brisk walking.
 B. jogging.
 C. lifting of heavy objects.
 D. trotting.
- Dialogue between a service provider and a client to assist the client to work through a situation or problem is termed as.....
 A. advising.
 B. counseling.
 C. counselling and testing.
 D. voluntary counseling.
- Mansa, a fourteen years old girl, lost her parents through AIDS. Which of the following psychological effects is she likely to suffer from?
 A. Low income.
 B. Low skill for job.
 C. School dropout.
 D. Self-pity.
- A powerful social label that radically changes the way individuals view themselves or viewed by others as a person is known as
 A. despising.
 B. discrimination.
 C. exclusion.
 D. stigma.

4

5. When an individual's blood glucose level is too high, but not high enough to be called diabetes the condition is described as.....
- A. pre-diagnoses.
 - B. pre-diabetes.
 - C. pro-diagnoses.
 - D. post-diabetes.
6. Type 1 diabetes is caused by the immune system destroying the cells in the
- A. heart.
 - B. liver.
 - C. lungs.
 - D. pancreas.
7. Gestational diabetes is a condition in which blood sugar level is high in
- A. breastfeeding mothers.
 - B. lactating mothers.
 - C. married women.
 - D. pregnant women.
8. Which one of the following activities takes place during pre-test counselling?
- A. Assessment of client knowledge of HIV/AIDS misconception and understanding.
 - B. Assessment of cognitive understanding by asking client to tell what the test mean.
 - C. Asking if client has any questions.
 - D. Ensuring that client has understood the test.
9. The following behaviours illustrate how society reacts towards persons who are infected with endemic diseases such as AIDS. Which one of the following is **not** a form of discriminatory practice?
- A. Families accepting to perform the funeral of relative who died of AIDS.
 - B. Landlords/landladies ejecting tenants once they are found to have HIV/AIDS.
 - C. Health workers refusing to perform surgery on persons they know to have AIDS.
 - D. Families abandoning HIV infected relatives in the hospital for fear of stigma.
10. When a distinction is made against a person living with HIV/AIDS resulting in his/her being treated unfairly on the basis of belonging to a particular group is known as
- A. despising.
 - B. discrimination.
 - C. labelling.
 - D. stigma.
11. The impact of HIV/ AIDS on the government includes the the following ways **except**
- A. re- adjustment of household budget.
 - B. reduction in government budget.
 - C. reduction in government income.
 - D. reduction in revenues from tax.

Items 12 - 16 are statements followed by True and False options. Read each statement carefully and indicate whether it is True or False, by circling the letter of the correct option.

- 12. It is **not** advisable for an HIV infected person to continue having protected sex.
 - A. True
 - B. False
- 13. HIV testing must always be given with counseling.
 - A. True
 - B. False
- 14. Every child born of a mother infected with endemic diseases such as HIV/AIDS will be infected too.
 - A. False
 - B. True
- 15. How individuals living with the HIV/ AIDS Virus see themselves can be described as external stigma.
 - A. True
 - B. False
- 16. Sexual harassment can be said to have occurred only when breast and buttocks of a female have been touched by a male.
 - A. True
 - B. False

For items 17 to 20, write the appropriate responses in the spaces provided

- 17. Once an individual is infected with the Hepatitis B Virus, he/she may first experience;
 - i. fever.....then
 - ii. Jaundice.....after six months.
- 18. Two disadvantages of counselling and testing are:
 - i. Client not accepting the result.
 - ii. It can lead to death of the client when the outcome is positive.
- 19. Two stages that are involved in undergoing VCT are
 - (i) ~~pre-testing~~ counselling Pre-test counselling
 - (ii) ~~post-testing~~ counselling post-test counselling
- 20. Distinguish between sexual harassment and sexual abuse.

.....

sexual harassment is a remark or physical gestures made in sexual manner that causes emotional and physical pain and discomfort while sexual abuse is an unwanted sexual contact.

7-8

NAME:

GROUP:

INDEX NO.:

END OF SECOND SEMESTER QUIZ
EBS147 – HIV/AIDS AND ENDEMIC DISEASES

Answer All Questions in Section A and One in B

Time: (60mins)

1. Which one of the following is **not** a fluid for the transmission of HIV?
 - A. Blood.
 - B. Semen.
 - C. Urine.
 - D. Vaginal fluid.

2. Which one of the following carries a high risk of spread of HIV?
 - A. Engaging in unprotected oral sex with an infected person.
 - B. Sleeping in the same room with a person living with HIV.
 - C. Swimming in a pool, river or water body with a person living with HIV.
 - D. Wearing clothes belonging to a person living with HIV.

3. How many types of HIV are currently known to affect people?
 - A. One
 - B. Two
 - C. Three
 - D. Four

4. Which one of the following is **not** a strategy to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV?
 - A. Institutional care for children born to HIV positive mothers.
 - B. Long-term follow-up for families affected by HIV infection.
 - C. Promoting free counselling and testing.
 - D. Reducing breast feeding for affected mothers.

5. Immunodeficiency in HIV implies
 - A. full presence of disease fighting organisms.
 - B. lack of protection against diseases.
 - C. total absence of immunity in a person.
 - D. white blood cells that fight against diseases.

6. What happens during the sero-conversion stage of HIV infection?
 - A. A person becomes infected with HIV.
 - B. An individual remains free from any associated disease.
 - C. An individual suffers intermittent bouts of illness.
 - D. The body produces detectable levels of antibodies.

7. HIV test results should always be given
 - A. when needed for diagnosis.
 - B. when requested for.
 - C. when test returns negative.
 - D. with counselling.

8. What is usually the main source of care and support for people living with HIV and AIDS?
 - A. Faith-based organizations.
 - B. Hospital-based services.
 - C. Non-governmental Organizations.
 - D. Partners and Family members.

9. Which one of the following is **not** an advantage of being tested for HIV?
 - A. Can develop a good emotional support system in the early stages of the disease.
 - B. Can gain access to new medications as they develop.
 - C. Develop feeling of uncertainty, fear, loss, grief, depression, denial and anxiety.
 - D. If test result returns negative, it will serve as encouragement to adopt strategies to protect one's self.

10. Which one of the following is a step in the post-test procedure?
 - A. Ask if client has any questions.
 - B. Assess client's knowledge of HIV/AIDS and misconceptions.
 - C. Emphasize confidentiality.
 - D. Establish a good relationship with client.

11. Why do people living with HIV need prompt medical care?
 - A. Helps to keep their body cells supple.
 - B. It helps to find cure for their condition.
 - C. It is to help deal with opportunistic diseases.
 - D. To avoid retraction and stiffening of body muscles.

12. HIV is a viral condition that can infect
 - A. anybody who become exposed to the virus.
 - B. only sexually active people.
 - C. people who are not married.
 - D. people who engage in casual sex.

13. Which of the following is **not** a superstition about how one can be infected with HIV?
- Getting involved in oral sex.
 - Getting involved in sex with a close blood relation.
 - Having several rounds of sex with one person at a go.
 - Having unprotected sex with an infected person.
14. Identify one major effect of stigma and discrimination on the spread of HIV.
- It arouses sympathy for those who do not get infected through sexual intercourse.
 - It makes the infected easily have access to effective and free medications.
 - People readily decide to go for testing in order to find their HIV status.
 - Those infected do not change their sexual life style for fear of being found out.
15. The reason why gonorrhoea is **not** easily detected in females is that they
- do not always reach orgasm during sex.
 - do not urinate through the same channel used for sex.
 - have certain hormones that kill the bacteria.
 - have stronger immune systems.
16. Why has HIV become a major cause of death since it appeared on the health scene?
- It attacks the immune system of victims and causes death.
 - The shame associated with it causes rapid death.
 - Treatment is very expensive and victims are not able to afford.
 - Victims prefer death to the associated stigma and discrimination.
17. The reason which accounts for continuous HIV infection in spite of increased education is that
- corona virus is taking over the attention formerly given to the disease.
 - educators do not know the real nature of the disease.
 - it has to do more with behavior rather than any other cause.
 - no cure has yet been found for its treatment.
18. The best way to protect one's self from HIV infection is to
- always assume that every individual is positive and take precaution.
 - always request for an HIV test with every new sex partner.
 - never engage in sexual intercourse.
 - never reach orgasm when you engage in sexual intercourse.
19. The first time the body comes into contact with the Human Immuno-deficiency Virus is referred to as
- point of infection stage.
 - point of infection.
 - sero-conversion stage.
 - window period.
20. Positive living guidelines for people living with HIV and AIDS must **not** include
- constantly blaming one's self for the current predicament.
 - having a balanced diet to help the body fight diseases
 - engaging in light physical exercises with sufficient rest.
 - seeking prompt medical attention to fight opportunistic infections

Items 21 to 25 are statements followed by True and False options. Read each statement carefully and indicate whether it is True or False by circling the letter of the correct option.

- 21. HIV cannot infect people who are not sexually active.
A. True
B. False
- 22. Stigma and discrimination affect only those who have been infected with HIV.
A. True
B. False
- 23. Blood and semen are two major media through which HIV can be transmitted.
A. True
B. False
- 24. Sexually transmitted infections are infections of the reproductive tract, which spread from one person to another primarily through sexual intercourse.
A. True
B. False
- 25. The presence of genital ulcers can be an entry point for HIV if one has unprotected sex with an infected person.
A. True
B. False

For items 26 to 30 write appropriate responses in the spaces provided.

- 26. Safer sex refers to those sexual activities that greatly reduce the chance of
or
- 27. Stigma is a powerful and that radically changes the way
..... and are viewed as persons.
- 28. Ideally, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) should be managed by
the
- 29. An assertive behavior is the direct, of one's
.....
- 30. Counseling and stigma by
on a more personal level.

FOSO COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
ASSIN FOSO

EBS 147 HIV/AIDS AND ENDEMIC DISEASES
END OF SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION

1. HIV has a very high potential of being spread through at all the following except.
 - A. Accupuncture
 - B. Blood donation
 - C. Blood-letting ceremonies
 - D. Ear piercing
 - E. Tattooing

2. HIV test results must always be
 - A. Given in a compassionate
 - B. Given with counselling
 - C. Kept at the hospital
 - D. Kept secret from everybody
 - E. Presented with confidence

3. All the following explain why HIV is not transmitted through mosquitoes except
 - A. HIV gets activated as soon as it enters the mosquito.
 - B. HIV cannot survive in a mosquito.
 - C. HIV survives in blood but not in saliva
 - D. HIV does not live in the cells of insects
 - E. Mosquitoes cannot infect blood but only saliva

4. The major signs and symptoms of AIDS include
 - A. Attacks of shingles
 - B. Herpes simplex infection
 - C. Night Sweat
 - D. Persistent Fever
 - E. Persistent Weakness

5. When Joojo was diagnosed HIV positive, his employer dismissed him from work. This is a sign of
 - A. Abuse
 - B. Discrimination
 - C. Disrespect
 - D. Injustice
 - E. Somatization

6. The state of HIV infection where an HIV test conducted on a sample of blood proves positive is called?
 - A. Asymptomatic Sero-positive phase
 - B. Clinical illness Insufficient for AIDS Diagnosis
 - C. Point of infection
 - D. Sero-Conversion
 - E. Window Period

7. Child Sexually Abuse is known as
 - A. Defilement
 - B. Rape
 - C. Sexual Harassment
 - D. Sexual Abuse
 - D. Sexual Coexion

8. Americans deliberately developed the virus and used to inject people in the strongholds of Africans-Americans is.
 - A. Colonialism Theory
 - B. Conspiracy Theory
 - C. Contaminated Theory
 - D. Hunters Theory
 - E. Oral Polio Vaccine Theory

9. All the following are socio-cultural conditions that lead to the spread of endemic diseases except.
A. Environmental B. Family history C. Peer Pressure E. Rape
10. Which of the following is considered as zoonotic virus infection Diabetes.
 A. Ebola B. Diabetes C. HIV D. Hepatitis E. Hypertension
11. HIV 2 is more destructive than HIV 1
A. TRUE B. FALSE
12. Unprotected sexual act with an infected person will always result in HIV transmission.
A. TRUE B. FALSE
13. The Human Rights of a person living with HIV and AIDS is limited by his/her condition.
A. TRUE B. FALSE
14. Untreated STIs cannot increase one's condition of HIV Transmission
A. TRUE B. FALSE
15. There is evidence that childhood sexual abuse can traumatize the victim throughout her life.
A. TRUE B. FALSE
16. An Ebola victim who has recovered can infect someone with the semen within 7 weeks after recovery.
A. TRUE B. FALSE
17. There is no evidence that Ebola can be spread via insect bites
 A. TRUE B. FALSE
18. The exact cause of Type 1 diabetes is unknown
 A. TRUE B. FALSE

Fill the spaces in the sentences .

19. Premature cessation of menstruation in young girls is known as.....
20. In order to diagnose someone as HIV/AIDS Patient, one must have two major signs
plus one minor sign and a confirmed test (HIV) result.
21. HIV-1 came from a Simian Immunodeficiency Virus found in *Chimpanzee* And
HIV-2 came from the *Sooty Mangaby (Monkey)*
22. Mother to child Transmission or *Vertical* transmission is the principal cause
of HIV/AIDS in children under *5 years*
23. Assume that everyone is HIV positive until
24. The "4-H Club" are (a) *Homosexual* (b) *Heroin addict* (c) *Haemophilised*
And Haitians.



FOSO COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

MID SEMESTER QUIZ 1

HIV/AIDS AND OTHER ENDEMIC DISEASES

DURATION: 30MINS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. The type of HIV most commonly found in West African is.....

- A. SIV
- B. HIV - 1
- C. HIV - 2
- D. HIV - 1/2

2. Which of the following body fluids are infectious as far as HIV is concerned?

- A. Blood, Breast-Milk, Semen and Vaginal Fluid
- B. Blood, Semen, Urine and Saliva
- C. Breast-Milk, Vaginal Fluid, Blood and Tears
- D. Semen, Saliva, Breast-Milk and Blood

3. At one time, Asante who was HIV positive was suffering from diarrhea, weight loss and night sweats. He was given treatment but was not asked to go for HIV anti- body test. At what stage of infection do you think Asante was?

- A. Aids Related Complex (ARC)
- B. Asymptomatic Sero Positive Phase
- C. Clinical illness insufficient for diagnosis of AIDS
- D. Clinical illness sufficient for diagnosis of AIDS

4. When the HIV enters the body's system it

- A. Attacks the heart
- B. Reduces the blood in the system
- C. Destroys the Immune system
- D. Weakens the liver

5. Opportunistic infection will only occur when the HIV is in the process destroying the immunity?

- A. True
- B. False

4

6. It is always possible that when one has an unprotected vaginal intercourse with an infected lady, you will be HIV positive.

- A. True
- B. False

7. A child can avoid contracting the virus from his/her infected mother during pregnancy, childbirth or breast feeding.

- A. True
B. False

8. According to hunters theory HIV-1 came from a chimpanzee found in Sub-Saharan Africa and HIV-2 came from Sooty mangabey.

9. HIV was identified in 1983 by groups of Scientists in France and USA.

10. In clear explanation, differentiate between "Contaminated Needle theory" and "Conspiracy theory":

Contaminated needle theory suggest that when an object which contains blood stains carrying the HIV virus is used on different person and there is a cut that person will be infected and conspiracy theory suggest Americans made the virus to reduce the Africa-Americans population.

11. Relocation or migration is a process in which items being diffused leave the originating areas as they move to new areas.

12. In your own words explain "Syndrome"

Refers to a group of sickness working together.

and "AIDS Related Complex"

Are the various illness to a person suffers as a result of AIDS. They are opportunistic diseases on HIV/AIDS positive persons suffer.