

PAST QUESTIONS

SECTION A Africa

is

1. The type of HIV most commonly found in west Africa is
 - A. SLV
 - B. HIV-2
 - C. **HIV-1**
 - D. HIV-3

2. The stage of HIV infection where individuals suffer from simultaneous opportunistic infections is known as.....
 - A. Asymptomatic sero-positive phase
 - B. Clinical illness insufficient for a diagnosis of AIDS
 - C. **Clinical illness sufficient for diagnosis of AIDS**
 - D. Point of infection

3. In Ghana, health officials use the following combinations to diagnose someone as having AIDS.
 1. 3 minor signs, plus 2 major signs, plus a confirmed HIV Antibody test
 11. 2 major signs, plus 1 minor sign, plus a confirmed HIV Antibody test
 111. 2 minor signs plus 2 major signs, plus a confirmed HIV Antibody test
 - IV. 3 major signs, plus a confirmed HIV Antibody test
 - A. 1, 11 and IV
 - B. **11 and IV**
 - C. 11, 111 and IV
 - D. 1 and IV

4. One of the following is not a major sign and symptom of HIV.....
 - A. Diarrhea for one month or more
 - B. Persistent fever for more than one month
 - C. **Persistent night sweat**
 - D. Weight loss for more than 10%

5. Where there is decline in school enrolment, HIV is seen to have affected education in terms of.....
 - A. Curriculum
 - B. Reduction in availability of resources
 - C. **Reduction in demand**
 - D. Reduction in supply

6. A counselor who discloses a highly personal information such as HIV status, without the informed consent of the client is supposed to breach the ethical principle of

.....
A. Abuse of human right

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- B. Confidentiality
- C. Privacy
- D. Secrecy

7. All the following cause damage to the genital tract which allow for transmission of HIV except

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- A. Abrasions due to forceful sexual intercourse
 - B. Abrasions during child birth
 - C. Poor hygienic practices
 - D. Sexually transmitted diseases

8. One reason why mosquitoes do not serve as mode of HIV transmission is that when they bite an individual they.....

- A. Inject blood to replace the saliva they suck
- B. Inject blood which carries the malaria parasite and HIV
- C. Inject saliva which carries the malaria parasite devoid of HIV
- D. Suck blood which carries the malaria parasite and HIV

9. Individual stigmatization and discrimination against HIV and AIDS cannot be reduced by

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- A. Community debates on HIV and AIDS
 - B. Decreasing myths and misconceptions about HIV and AIDS
 - C. Increasing the self-esteem of PLWHA
 - D. Increasing the supply of anti-retroviral drugs for PLWHA

10. The prevalence rate of HIV in Ghana as at December, 2010 was.....

- A. 1.7%
- B. 1.9%
- C. 2.0%
- D. 2.7%

11. One of the economic factors that make women more vulnerable to HIV and AIDS is

- A. Commercial sex
- B. Early onset of menarche
- C. Larger surface area of vagina
- D. Undiagnosed STIs

12. A powerful and discrediting social label that radically changes the ways individuals view themselves and are viewed by others is referred to as

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- A. Discrimination
 - B. Internalized stigma
 - C. Stigma
 - D. Value judgment

13. The first case of HIV infection in Ghana was detected in.....

- A. 1981 B. 1983 c. 1989 **D. 1986**

15. Knowing one's HIV status has the following advantages except the
A. Early diagnosis and treatment of opportunistic infection
B. Possibility of abstaining from sex

- C. Possibility of making lifestyle changes to remain healthy
D. Possibility of planning one's future

16. In pre-test counseling, the counselor.....

- A. Assesses client's knowledge of HIV/AIDS
B. Emphasizes on confidentiality
C. Obtains a sexual history of client
D. **Fill the above**

17. The region most affected by the HIV and AIDS epidemic is . . .

- A. Eastern Europe
B. North America
C. South Eastern Asia
D. **Sub-Saharan Africa**

19. The universal precaution in HIV and AIDS prevention strategies is

- A. All newborn babies should be given Nevirapine within 72 hours of birth
B. **Assume that everyone is HIV positive until proven otherwise**
C. At the point of infection, the person has no signs or symptoms of the

virus

- D. Not all unprotected sex will lead to infection

20. which of the following constitutes sexual harassment?

- A. An unwanted sexual contact with a family member
B. Engaging in sexual contact of any kind with a child
C. **Remarks or physical gestures made in a sexual manner that cause physical or emotional discomfort**
D. Violent act in which a person is forced to have sexual intercourse

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21. The most common test for HIV is.....

- A. Anti-infection test
B. Basic anti-body test
C. Blood screening test
D. **ELISA test**

22. Opportunistic infection means.....

- A. **An infection that develops as a result of the weak immune system of a person**
B. A disease that takes opportunity of people
C. An infection that takes opportunity of the weakness of a person
D. A disease that infects people who are careless about sex

23. A collection of illnesses such as fever, diarrhoea, weight loss, night sweats, thrush and herpes zoster is referred to as.....
- AIDS Related Complexes**
 - Complex Related AIDS
 - Related AIDS Complex
 - Related Complex AIDS
24. The World AIDS Day falls on.....
- 1st December every year**
 - 1st Friday of December every year
 - 1st November every year
 - 31st December every year
25. Why are the two acronyms HIV and AIDS usually put together?
- HIV usually leads to AIDS**
 - They put together just for conveniences
 - They are both sexually transmitted diseases
 - They are usually understood better when they are put together
26. Which type(s) of HIV is most common in Ghana?
- HIV-1**
 - HIV-2
 - HIV-1 and HIV-2
27. At what level of Helper T-cells per micro liter of blood will a person be diagnosed of AIDS?
- Less than 200**
 - More than 200
 - Between 800-1200
 - Less than 800
28. Why is HIV a lenti-virus?
- It is because HIV reduces the life span of people who get infected
 - It is because HIV generally has longer life
 - It is because HIV has no cure
 - It is because it has the ability to hide itself to avoid being detected by human body at the point of entry.**
29. All the following theories trace the origin of HIV to the Simian Immune-deficiency Virus (SIV) except
- The hunter theory
 - The oral theory
 - Contaminated theory
 - Colonialism theory
 - Conspiracy theory**
30. All the following explain why HIV is not transmitted through mosquitoes except
- HIV cannot survive in a mosquito**
 - HIV survives in blood but not in saliva

- C. Mosquito cannot inject blood only saliva
- D. HIV gets activated as soon as it enters the mosquito

31. Most infected women are in the age group
- A. 10-25 years
 - B. 15-35 years
 - C. 20-40 years
 - D. 30-45 years
32. Which of the following parts of the world had the highest number of people living with HIV and AIDS in 2007?
- A. South and South-East Asia
 - B. Western and Central Europe
 - C. Sub-Saharan Africa
 - D. North Africa and Middle East
33. All the following do not pose any risk of HIV infection except
- A. Sex with a condom
 - B. Donating blood
 - C. Eating from the same plate with HIV infected person
 - D. hugging
34. What reason in HIV transmission forms the basis of the advice to avoid sharing needles?
- A. They cut and leave open wounds through which the HIV can enter
 - B. The instruments can retain small amounts of Ill V-infected Wood which can be passed on to the next user
 - C. The instruments were made for single use and do become tools for transmitting HIV if used on another person
 - D. All sharp instruments can reach deep to vein and make them points for Ill V entry

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35. All blood-sucking insects are not capable of transmitting HIV simply because ..
- A. The insects do not suck the blood of people with Ill V
 - B. After sucking blood. they develop new proboscis before sucking blood again from another person
 - C. They digest sucked blood and everything they contain before biting another person
 - D. HIV cannot survive in the cells of insects
 - E. The insects become infected and die so all those that bite do not have the virus in them
36. The blood test for HIV status can yield positive results.....
- A. Immediately a person gets the virus into the body
 - B. After a person has developed detectable amounts of antibodies
 - C. When the person's immune system is completely destroyed