

AUGUST 26, 2020
EBS 147
HIV/AIDS AND OTHER ENDEMIC DISEASES
DURATION: 30 minutes



ABETIFI PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
SOCIAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT
HIV/AIDS UNIT
FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (B. ED)
FIRST YEAR, SECOND SEMESTER QUIZ II, AUGUST, 2020

AUGUST 26, 2020 HIV/AIDS AND OTHER ENDEMIC DISEASES 12:30 PM-1:00PM

Answer all the questions

For items 1 to 10, each item 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.

1. Rose, a twenty-two year old girl, lost her parents through AIDS. Which of the following psychological effects is she likely to suffer from?
 - A. School dropout
 - B. Low income
 - C. Self-pity
 - D. Low skill for job

2. 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
 - B. Confidentiality
 - C. Privacy
 - D. Secrecy

3. Mother to child transmission is also termed as
 - A. Perinatal transmission
 - B. Post natal transmission
 - C. Horizontal transmission
 - D. Vertical transmission

4. In positive living guidelines, an infected person must undergo all the following light physical exercise except.....
- A. trotting
 - B. jogging
 - C. weight lifting
 - D. brisk walking
5. In Ghana, health officials use the following combinations to diagnose someone having aids.
- I. 3 minor signs, plus 2 major signs, plus a confirmed HIV Antibody test.
 - II. 2 major signs, plus 1 minor sign, plus a confirmed HIV Antibody test.
 - III. 2 minor signs plus 2 major signs, plus a confirmed HIV Antibody test
 - 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
6. When Kwesi met Ama and proposed love to her, Ama's voice was wobbly and her speech was hesitant, filled with pauses. Ama can be described as.....
- A. Timid negotiator
 - B. Aggressive negotiator
 - C. Passive negotiator
 - D. Assertive negotiator
7. A powerful and discrediting social label that radically changes the ways individuals view themselves and are viewed by others is referred to as.....
- A. Discrimination
 - B. Internalized stigma
 - C. Value judgement
 - D. Stigma
8. At what stage in HIV infection will a test for antibodies first return positive?
- A. Asymptomatic sero-positive
 - B. Sero-conversion
 - C. Insufficient clinical illness for diagnosis of AIDS
 - D. Point of infection

9. All the following explain why HIV is not transmitted through mosquitoes except
- A. HIV cannot survive in a mosquito
 - B. HIV survives in blood but not in saliva
 - C. Mosquito cannot inject blood but only saliva
 - D. HIV gets activated as soon as it enters the mosquito
10. Nevaripine is recommended for a newly born child for the first time within first....
- A. Three days
 - B. Four days
 - C. Five days
 - D. Six days
11. About 60% of mother to child transmission (MTCT) of HIV occur during
- A. Ante-natal stage
 - B. Post-natal stage
 - C. Pre-natal stage
 - D. Peri-natal stage
12. A husband and a wife whose test results are the same is described as having
- A. Congruent test
 - B. Concordant test
 - C. Ambiguous test
 - D. Discordant test

Item 13 to 15 are statements followed by True and False options. Read each statement carefully and indicate whether it is True or False.

13. Intake of alcohol and other drugs reduces one desire for sexual intercourse
- A. True
 - B. False
14. Incest and sodomy are sexual intercourse between blood relatives
- A. True
 - B. False
15. Every child born of a mother infected with HIV/AIDS will be infected too.
- A. True
 - B. False

16. Enzyme Linked Immuno-Sorbent Assay (ELISA) test is the most complex form of HIV test
- A. True
 - B. False

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

17. What is Amenorrhoea.....

18. What is window of hope.....

19. Which of the theories of HIV does not trace the origin to the Simian Immune-deficiency Virus (SIV).....

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

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