

13. Since the 1990s, with the availability of effective antiretroviral therapies, people living with HIV/AIDS can live unaffected by the virus/disease.

- T
- F

14. A vaccine against AIDS will be available within the next year.

- T
- F

15. Pediatric AIDS cases have declined each year since 1992 in the US because

- most pregnant women in the US get prenatal care
- most pregnant women in the US get HIV counseling and testing
- most pregnant women in the US living with HIV/AIDS get prenatal antiretroviral drug therapy
- prenatal antiretroviral drug therapies are very effective in preventing perinatal HIV transmission
- most babies in the US born to HIV infected mothers are not HIV positive
- all of the above

16. Check all the body fluids that can transmit HIV from one individual to another:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> saliva | <input type="checkbox"/> sperm | <input type="checkbox"/> urine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> blood | <input type="checkbox"/> sweat | <input type="checkbox"/> vaginal secretions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tears | <input type="checkbox"/> breast milk | <input type="checkbox"/> semen |

HIV Training Questions

17. What kind of training have you had on HIV and AIDS in the past two years?

- Helping clients assess their risks
- Helping clients make a plan to reduce risks
- Being more comfortable talking about sexual practices that may put someone at risk
- Making effective referrals to HIV Counseling and Testing
- Coaching staff in delivering better HIV prevention services
- Other: _____
- The Basics of HIV transmission and prevention
- Providing counseling on the HIV antibody test

18. What kind of training do you need on HIV and AIDS?

- Helping clients assess their risks
- Helping clients make a plan to reduce risks
- Being more comfortable talking about sexual practices that may put someone at risk
- Making effective referrals to HIV Counseling and Testing
- Coaching staff in delivering better HIV prevention services
- Other: _____
- The Basics of HIV transmission and prevention
- Providing counseling on the HIV antibody test

19. How do you stay up-to-date on HIV?

- I read professional journals
- My supervisor observes me and provides feedback
- I go to training about HIV. How often? _____
- From brochures here in the clinic
- Other: _____

Staff HIV Knowledge Survey KEY

Developed by Community Health Education Concepts (CHEC) January 2002

1. Most people in the world living with HIV/AIDS are

- under 25
- 25-35 years old
- over 35

According to UN AIDS, approximately one quarter of those living with HIV/AIDS are under 25 years old. (Source: www.worldbank.org)

2. Although more men than women have AIDS in the US and around the world, the proportion of women with AIDS is growing.

- True
- False

According to UNAIDS, HIV infections are higher among men than women, except in sub-Saharan Africa. In most of the world, two thirds or more of people living with HIV/AIDS are men. (Source: www.worldbank.org) In just over a decade, the proportion of all AIDS cases reported among adult and adolescent women more than tripled, from 7% in 1985 to 23% in 1999. The epidemic has increased most dramatically among women of color and young women. (Source: CDC, HIV/AIDS Among US Women: Minority and Young Women at Continuing Risk, 1-31-01)

3. More people living with HIV/AIDS in the US fit into the group of

- African Americans/Blacks
- Whites/Anglos
- Hispanics/Latinos

As of the end of December 2000, 774,467 AIDS cases in the US had been reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Of these, 43% were in whites, 38% in blacks, 18% in Hispanics. During the 1990s, the epidemic shifted steadily toward a growing proportion of AIDS cases in blacks and Hispanics and in women, and toward a decreasing proportion in MSM, although this group remains the largest single exposure group. (Source: www.avert.org)

4. Since 1996, Blacks have outnumbered whites in new AIDS diagnoses

- T
- F

Blacks and Hispanics, among whom AIDS rates have been markedly higher than among whites, have been disproportionately affected since the early years of the epidemic. In absolute numbers, blacks have outnumbered whites in new AIDS diagnoses and deaths since 1996, and in the number of people living with AIDS since 1998. (Source: www.avert.org) Among African American women aged 24-44, AIDS was the third leading cause of death in 1998. (Source: CDC, HIV/AIDS Among US Women: Minority and Young Women at Continuing Risk, 1-31-01)

5. More women in the U.S. get HIV via injection drug use than through sex.

- True
- False

In 1999, most women (40%) reported with AIDS were infected through heterosexual exposure to HIV; injection drug use accounted for 27%. A large proportion of women infected heterosexually were infected through sex with an injection drug user. (Source: CDC, HIV/AIDS Among US Women: Minority and Young Women at Continuing Risk, 1-31-01)

6. HIV is more effectively transmitted through

- vaginal sex
- oral sex

While unprotected anal and vaginal sex have been shown to carry a much higher risk of HIV transmission, it is still possible to be infected through performing oral sex. Factors that may contribute to infection include the amount and concentration of infected fluid present, pre-existing STDs, the presence of cuts and/or sores in the mouth, and duration of contact. There is a small theoretical risk of HIV transmission to a person receiving oral sex, but no such cases have been documented. . (Source: www.oxygen.com)

7. In vaginal intercourse, HIV is most effectively transmitted from

- women to men
- men to women

Evidence indicates that during vaginal intercourse, women face a greater risk for infection, primarily because the man's semen is entering the woman's body. (Source: www.oxygen.com)

8. Once someone is infected with HIV, it takes several years for him or her to test positive for the virus.

- T
 F

While onset of AIDS symptoms may take several years, it doesn't take nearly that long for HIV to show up in a testable level in your body. It is possible to test positive as early as six weeks after infection, although sometimes it takes as long as six months. (Source: www.oxygen.com)

9. Nonoxynol-9 has been proven to be effective in preventing HIV infection.

- T
 F

Large scale trials have not shown a protective microbicidal effect of Nonoxynol-9.

10. This clinic offers the following type(s) of HIV testing:

- Confidential
 Anonymous

11. Confidential tests do not have clients names attached to the lab test or results.

- T
 F

Confidential tests do have names associated with them, anonymous tests do not.

12. Since the 1990s, with the availability of effective antiretroviral therapies, people who know their HIV positive status can live longer without acquiring AIDS if they receive treatment.

- T
 F

If a person knows that he or she is HIV+, antiretroviral drug therapy can delay the onset of AIDS.

13. Since the 1990s, with the availability of effective antiretroviral therapies, people living with HIV/AIDS can live unaffected by the virus/disease.

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While antiretroviral treatments can be very effective in prolonging life and improving the quality of life of people living with HIV/AIDS, it is a mistake to think that these drugs make living with the virus/disease trouble-free. The drugs are very expensive, cost can be a prohibiting factor in getting the right treatment. Some of the drugs have significant side effects. The virus can mutate and drugs can become less effective after a time for some people. Being on antiretroviral therapy can mean complex daily medication schedules and frequent and diligent monitoring of blood levels and other indicators and symptoms.

14. A vaccine against AIDS will be available within the next year.

- T
 F

Vaccine trials are underway in several countries. However, it will be years before these vaccines might be proven effective and safe, and much longer if the trials show that the trial vaccines are ineffective.

15. Pediatric AIDS cases have declined each year since 1992 in the US because

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