

**UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL NURSING**

RE-SIT EXAMINATION, FEB 2020

**COUESE TITLE: HIV PREVENTION, INFECTION AND MANAGEMENT
OF AIDS**

COURSE CODE: GNS/HSC 113

TIME ALLOCATED: TWO (2) HOURS

MARKS ALLOCATED: 75

INSTRUCTIONS:

- **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED**
- **THE ANSWER SHEET IS ATTACHED AS THE LAST PAGE OF THIS QUESTION PAPER.**
- **DETACH THE ANSWER SHEET AND SUBMIT IT AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION**
- **THERE ARE 16 PRINTED PAGES EXCLUDING COVER PAGE AND THE ANSWER SHEET**

**DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO BY
THE INVIGILATOR**

Instructions: For each question, choose the most appropriate response and **circle** in your answer sheet the corresponding letter only. Each correct response carries 1 mark.

1. Mr Z. got infected with HIV two years ago from engaging in risky sexual activity. How long after infection with HIV is Mr Z. mostly to be diagnosed HIV-positive?
 - A. 2- 3 months
 - B. 5 – 10 months
 - C. 2 – 5 months
 - D. 5 – 15 months
2. At what point will Mr Z. be considered to have full blown AIDS?
 - A. When CD4-cells is more than 350 cells/mm³ of blood
 - B. When CD4-cells falls below 350 cells/mm³ of blood
 - C. When CD4-cells falls below 200 cells/mm³ of blood
 - D. When CD4-cells is more than 250 cells/mm³ of blood
3. Which enzyme plays a role in breaking down protein strands to construct mature viral cores?
 - A. Reverse transcriptase
 - B. Proteinase
 - C. Protease
 - D. Integrase
4. When practising mouth to penis sex, this is known as---
 - A. Masochism
 - B. Fellatio
 - C. Cunnilingus
 - D. asexual

5. Sexual intercourse with a animals is known as-----
- A. Zoophilia
 - B. Pedophilia
 - C. Coprophilia
 - D. Necrophilia
6. Which of the following is a mode of HIV transmission?
- A. Tears
 - B. Urine
 - C. Human bite
 - D. Mosquito bite
7. Which of the following microorganism causes tuberculosis?
- A. Parasites
 - B. Virus
 - C. Bacteria
 - D. Fungal
8. Which of the following is NOT a mode of HIV transmission
- A. Traditional healer incisions
 - B. Abstinence
 - C. Needle prick
 - D. Sexual contact
9. Sexual transmitted Infections (STIs) contribute to the spread of HIV because—
- A. When you have an STI you automatically have HIV
 - B. The ulceration from an STI allows the HIV to permeate
 - C. Pus from at STI smells bad
 - D. STIs are associated with people with HIV

Scenario: You are a first year female (20 years-old) pregnant student at Mbabane campus and your boyfriend is a 35 year old male. You and your partner engaged in unprotected sexual activity and lately you developed a painless wound on the genitalia, cheesy curds and a bad smelling discharge from the vagina. At the clinic you tested positive to Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs). Questions 10 and 11 relate to the above scenario

10. How could you protect yourself from re-infection with the above STI's?
 - A. Faithfulness
 - B. Falling in love with an age mate
 - C. Consistent and consistent condom use
 - D. To have another boyfriend

11. Presenting with a bad smelling discharge from the genitalia is characteristic of which disorder?
 - A. Syphilis
 - B. Gonorrhoea
 - C. Candidiasis
 - D. B and C

Instruction: Match the following opportunistic infections (OI's) in Column A with the correct corresponding characteristic in Column B, and circle the corresponding letter only on your answer sheet.

COLUMN A: OI'S	COLUMN B: CHARACTERISTIC
12. Tuberculosis	A. Aggressive skin cancer
13. Herpes Zoster	B. Neck stiffness
14. Meningitis	C. Persistent cough
15. Kaposi Sarcoma	D. Painful blisters

16. HIV compromises the individual's immune system. Which is the most common opportunistic infection among people living with HIV?
- A. Kaposi Sarcoma
 - B. Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia
 - C. Tuberculosis
 - D. Wasting syndrome
17. A first year male student engaged in unprotected sexual activity with an HIV infected partner who has not disclosed his status. He got infected with HIV. When can he infect others?
- A. Only after he has had a positive HIV-antibody test result
 - B. If he has symptoms of HIV
 - C. After he becomes infected, even if she looks and feels healthy
 - D. If he develops an opportunistic infection
18. The term Frotteurism means which of the following?
- A. Observing an unsuspecting person who is naked, in the process of undressing, or engaging in a sexual activity
 - B. Sexual fantasies about exposing the penis to a stranger
 - C. Intense, recurrent sexual urges to touch and rub up against non-consenting people
 - D. Sexual arousal and satisfaction from the psychological and physical suffering of others
19. The primary state of syphilis is usually marked by a single sore called a _____.
- A. Rash
 - B. Lesion
 - C. Chancre
 - D. Ulcer

20. Identify symptoms of genital herpes:
- A. Tingling or burning in the genital area
 - B. Vaginal discharge from the genitalia
 - C. Painful blisters in the genital area
 - D. A and C
21. The window period.....?
- A. A time period when a person is HIV infected but HIV rapid tests negative
 - B. Typically lasts 7-10 years
 - C. Patients have a high level of antibodies to HIV
 - D. Is characterized by a slow steady decline in CD4-cells
22. HIV cannot be transmitted through:
- A. Prick/cuts with contaminated needles/sharps
 - B. Intimate deep kissing
 - C. Improper (or no) sterilization & disinfection
 - D. Exposure to broken skin or open wounds of an infected person.
23. The first line of defence for preventing any infections is:
- A. Using household disinfectants
 - B. Washing hands with soap and water
 - C. Using gloves
 - D. Soaking dirty items in Jik solution.
24. Non – risky fluids include all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. Faeces
 - B. Urine
 - C. Amniotic fluid
 - D. Nasal secretions

Scenario: A friend of yours invites you to a party. You are unaware that she has organised for you a sex partner. When you get to the party, she introduces you to this guy. He looks like he is very interested in you. He offers to book a room for you in a hotel. You take 2 to three tots and you pass out. The following morning you find yourself in the hotel room alone. You realise that something might have happened to you at night because your private parts are wet. Questions 25 and 26 relate to the above scenario:

25. The following services can requested for at the clinic EXCEPT:
 - A. A though examination for evidence that you were really penetrated at night.
 - B. A thorough cleaning of your private parts.
 - C. Antibiotics to prevent possible STI's from the event
 - D. HIV testing and post exposure prophylaxis treatment.

26. You are so anxious that the same situation might be repeated. Which of the following questions would be the best to ask the nurse?
 - A. Nurse, is it possible to get as many condoms as I can from the clinic so that I can give them to any man I suspect would sexually molest me?
 - B. Do you have any treatment that I would take to prevent contracting HIV in the event I get drunk and somebody takes an advantage of me again.
 - C. Is it possible to wear the female condom all the time in anticipation for a sexual encounter?
 - D. Should I be initiated on ART for the rest of my life because of this incident?

27. The best make of a condom as a means of engaging in safer sex should be made of:
- A. Latex
 - B. Natural
 - C. Organic
 - D. Animal skin
28. High risk factors for getting HIV infection are the following; EXCEPT.
- A. Swallowing semen
 - B. Using personal sex toys
 - C. Vaginal or anal sex using Vaseline as a lubricant
 - D. Contact with menstrual blood of a HIV + individual
29. In your current class you have just made friends with Sewakhile a male student. He tells you that he has a girlfriend who is also studying in Lesotho. They only meet during breaks. You advise him to use which method of preventing HIV infection from the following:
- A. Male circumcision
 - B. Secondary abstinence
 - C. Being faithful to his girlfriend
 - D. Using condoms correctly and consistently
30. Which among the following sexual related methods is not ideal for the prevention of HIV
- A. Secondary abstinence
 - B. Use of latex condom
 - C. Male circumcision
 - D. Use of lambskin condom

31. Telwandle wishes to know how a condom is used. You tell her that sometimes it is not 100%. There are times when it is an error of the condom user. What error of condom use could not possibly result from condom users?
- A. Using condoms incorrectly such as applying vaseline
 - B. Condoms breaking due to use of sharp objects
 - C. Condoms slipping during intercourse
 - D. Failure of quality checks during manufacturing
32. You can talk about sex to other people in order to assist them prevent being infected with HIV. The following are some of the attributes you will need to have EXCEPT:
- A. Do not raise issues of sex and safer sex before someone does
 - B. Be aware of your attitudes and beliefs about sexuality
 - C. Have available information you can share about sexuality you can give away
 - D. Normalise the person's problems by letting him/her realize that he/she is not alone
33. Which amongst the following HIV prevention methods are behavioural?
- A. Male circumcision, condom use
 - B. Delay sexual debut, screening blood before transfusion
 - C. Abstinence, prevention of mother to child transmission
 - D. Abstinence, Delaying sexual debut
34. Which of the following describes the acronym ART in the context of HIV management?
- A. Antiretroviral treatment
 - B. Antiretroviral therapy
 - C. Antiretroviral drugs
 - D. Retroviral therapy

35. Which of the following is a primary goal for initiating people living with HIV on ART?
- A. To reduce new HIV infections by reducing the risk of transmission
 - B. To reduce stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV
 - C. To reduce HIV transmission from mother to child
 - D. To achieve viral suppression
36. Ntombi is a 24-year old university student who is living with HIV and is on ART. She finds it difficult to take the treatment because her friends are always around. Which of the following are the consequences of poor adherence to ART?
- (i). Incomplete viral suppression
 - (ii). Continued destruction of the immune system
 - (iii). Slower disease (HIV) progression
 - (iv). Emergence of resistant viral strains
- A. i only
 - B. i & ii only
 - C. i, ii & iv
 - D. i, ii, iii, & iv
37. Which of the following is a reason why adherence counselling is a requirement for antiretroviral therapy (ART) initiation?
- A. ART is a life-long commitment
 - B. Counselling seldom improve client readiness and willingness for ART initiation
 - C. ART requires clinical monitoring
 - D. ART is a holistic treatment for HIV

38. A treatment supporter is important in the management of HIV. What is the role of the treatment supporter?
- A. Encouraging healthy eating and lack of exercise
 - B. Keeping client information nonconfidential
 - C. Supporting adherence to antiretroviral therapy
 - D. Disclosing HIV status on behalf of the client
39. Antiretroviral drugs act by _____:
- A. Suppressing viral replication
 - B. Generating more CD 4 cells
 - C. Killing the virus directly or indirectly
 - D. All of the above
40. To promote adherence to ART for Takhona, which of the following pieces of information should she be aware of?
- A. Number of pills to take at a time
 - B. Number of days for treatment break
 - C. Maximum number of pills allowed to be missed per month
 - D. The characteristics of HIV disease
41. Which of the following is an example of a micronutrient?
- A. Water
 - B. Carbohydrates
 - C. Minerals
 - D. Proteins

42. Which of the following is the effect of HIV and poor nutrition on the immune system?
- A. HIV destroys the immune system leading to prevention of opportunistic infections
 - B. People living with HIV who had existing malnutrition recover quickly and become productive
 - C. Poor nutrition and HIV impairs the body's ability to fight diseases
 - D. HIV leads to reduced nutritional needs
43. The goal of palliative care is to
- A. Mainly support the client who has been diagnosed with HIV
 - B. Treating and curing the client's ailments
 - C. Attend to the medical needs of the client
 - D. Promote alleviation of pain and suffering
44. Pain syndromes in clients on palliative care are commonly caused by
- A. Use of too many drugs
 - B. Opportunistic infections
 - C. Side effects of antiretroviral therapy
 - D. Lack of pain medication in palliative care
45. The stages of the grieving/dying process include:
- A. Despair, Low self esteem, Spiritual enlightenment, Coping, Acceptance
 - B. Denial, Family support, Rest, Fear, Relaxation
 - C. Denial, Anger, Bargaining, Depression, Acceptance
 - D. Despair, Reluctance, Depression, Coping, Relaxation

46. Stigma refers to:
- A. unfavourable attitudes and beliefs directed toward someone.
 - B. ignorance of the disease process.
 - C. fear of contracting the HIV virus.
 - D. negative self impressions.
47. Negative effects of stigma can include:
- A. Fever, Night sweats, Weight loss, Persistent cough
 - B. Social isolation, depression, prevents access to treatment, fuels new HIV infections
 - C. Night sweats, Weight loss, Persistent cough, Body wasting
 - D. Denial, Anger, Bargaining, Depression, Acceptance
48. The impact on the family who is caring for an HIV/AIDS patient can include:
- (i). Physical burden
 - (ii). Economic burden
 - (iii). Psychological burden
- A. i & iii
 - B. i & ii
 - C. ii & iii
 - D. i, ii, & iii
49. The principle of Justice is:
- A. the right to infect others with HIV/AIDS
 - B. the fair and equitable treatment to all.
 - C. a requirement for disclosure.
 - D. None of the above

50. Consequences of depriving basic human rights include:
- A. Geographical escape, Social isolation, Substance abuse.
 - B. Self destructive behaviours, Depression, second class citizens in society
 - C. A and B
 - D. None of the above
51. Nomsa is 22 years old and just had a baby girl. Her family found out that they are both HIV positive and have thrown them out. This is an example of what?
- A. Informed consent
 - B. Cultural bias
 - C. Stigma
 - D. Disclosure
52. Counselling is a two way communication aimed at
- A. Helping an individual to examine personal issues
 - B. Making decisions for the individual
 - C. Deciding plans for individual to take action
 - D. Advising the person so that he/she can cope with stress
53. Benefits of HIV Testing Services to HIV negative clients is one of the following
- A. Serves as the entry point to HIV treatment and care
 - B. Helps to make decision about pregnancy
 - C. Help them maintain their status
 - D. Receives appropriate and timely interventions to reduce Mother to Child Transmission

54. Informed consent for children in HIV Testing Services is regarded to be;
- A. 12 years
 - B. 16 years
 - C. 18 years
 - D. 21 years

Instruction: Match the following Concepts in Column A with the correct corresponding statement in Column B, and **circle** the corresponding letter only on your answer sheet. Note that each question has only one answer.

COLUMN A: CONCEPT	COLUMN B: STATEMENT
<p>55. Passive partner notification</p> <p>56. Provider referral</p> <p>57. Dual referral</p>	<p>A. A trained provider accompanies HIV positive clients when disclose status to partner. Provider offers Voluntary HTS to partner(s)</p> <p>B. The HIV positive client enter into a contract with a trained provider to refer their partner(s) to HTS within an agreed time period, after which the provider contacts the partner(s) directly & offers HTS</p> <p>C. Refers to when HIV positive clients are encouraged by a trained provider to disclose their status to sexual & drug injecting partners.</p> <p>D. Trained provider with consent of HIV positive client, confidentially contacts the person's partner(s) directly and offers HTS</p>

Instruction: State whether each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F), and circle the corresponding letter only, **T** or **F**, on your answer sheet.

58. Mutual faithfulness to HIV negative couples can help prevent HIV infection amongst the sexually active people.
59. HIV can be transmitted from the mother to the child before, during or after delivery.
60. Lesbians have a higher risk of becoming infected with HIV.
61. Gerontosexual refers to deriving pleasure in sexual intercourse with the elderly.
62. Incomplete viral suppression intensifies the risk of the virus developing resistance to medications.
63. ART failure rate increases sharply as individual's adherence rate increases.
64. One of the roles of fats in the body is to provide energy when carbohydrates are not available.
65. People living with HIV have an optimal eating regimen that is appropriate for them.
66. In Provider Initiated HIV Testing Services the client is more likely to be asymptomatic.
67. During the primary infection stage of HIV progression, viral load is very high.
68. In Client Initiated HIV Testing Services focus is on those who test positive with emphasis on their medical care.
69. Discussing "positive living" is carried out with HIV negative persons during post-test counselling.
70. Shared confidentiality in HIV testing must benefit client more than counsellor.
71. It is not possible for a person to stigmatise himself or herself.
72. HIV antibody/serological tests cannot be use to HIV on children less than 18 months of age.

73. Pre-test counselling includes information on gender based violence assessments for adolescent girls & young women.
74. Post-test counselling does not include review of risk reduction plan including condom skills building.
75. Testing of children should be done only if it is in the interest of the child.

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GNS 113, RE-SIT EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY 2020.

ANSWER SHEET

Student ID Number: ____ . Programme [e.g. B.Com 2 (IDE)] ____

Date: ____ Exam Venue: ____ Seat No. ____

- Instructions:** (1) Ensure that your details above are clear and legible
(2) **Detach** this answer sheet from the question paper for submission
(3) **Circle** the correct answer; **Cross** to cancel

1.	A	B	C	D
2.	A	B	C	D
3.	A	B	C	D
4.	A	B	C	D
5.	A	B	C	D
6.	A	B	C	D
7.	A	B	C	D
8.	A	B	C	D
9.	A	B	C	D
10.	A	B	C	D
11.	A	B	C	D
12.	A	B	C	D
13.	A	B	C	D
14.	A	B	C	D
15.	A	B	C	D
16.	A	B	C	D
17.	A	B	C	D
18.	A	B	C	D
19.	A	B	C	D
20.	A	B	C	D
21.	A	B	C	D
22.	A	B	C	D
23.	A	B	C	D
24.	A	B	C	D
25.	A	B	C	D

26.	A	B	C	D
27.	A	B	C	D
28.	A	B	C	D
29.	A	B	C	D
30.	A	B	C	D
31.	A	B	C	D
32.	A	B	C	D
33.	A	B	C	D
34.	A	B	C	D
35.	A	B	C	D
36.	A	B	C	D
37.	A	B	C	D
38.	A	B	C	D
39.	A	B	C	D
40.	A	B	C	D
41.	A	B	C	D
42.	A	B	C	D
43.	A	B	C	D
44.	A	B	C	D
45.	A	B	C	D
46.	A	B	C	D
47.	A	B	C	D
48.	A	B	C	D
49.	A	B	C	D
50.	A	B	C	D

51.	A	B	C	D
52.	A	B	C	D
53.	A	B	C	D
54.	A	B	C	D
55.	A	B	C	D
56.	A	B	C	D
57.	A	B	C	D
58.	T	F		
59.	T	F		
60.	T	F		
61.	T	F		
62.	T	F		
63.	T	F		
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68.	T	F		
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71.	T	F		
72.	T	F		
73.	T	F		
74.	T	F		
75.	T	F		