

Module 32
FINAL EXAMINATION

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Select the **one** best answer.

- ___ 1. Which of the following statements concerning AIDS is **true**?
- a. AIDS and HIV infection are synonymous
 - b. AIDS is caused by a bacteria called LAS
 - c. AIDS is caused by a virus known as HIV
 - d. AIDS stands for Acquired Immune Disease State
- ___ 2. AIDS has been described as the development of a life-threatening unusual _____ or _____ in persons with no known reason for immunodeficiency.
- a. protozoal infection, rare malignancy
 - b. opportunistic infection, rare malignancy
 - c. bacterial infection, skin cancer
 - d. opportunistic infection, rare melanoma
- ___ 3. The disease states related to HIV infection include
- a. LAS and AIDS-related dementia
 - b. ARC (HIV Seropositive-Symptomatic) and AIDS only
 - c. Pneumocystic carinii and LAS
 - d. LAS, ARC (HIV Seropositive-Symptomatic), and AIDS
- ___ 4. The category of HIV-infected persons who may be unaware that they have antibodies to HIV are **most likely** in the following group:
- a. HIV Seropositive (Asymptomatic)
 - b. LAS
 - c. ARC (HIV Seropositive-Symptomatic)
 - d. AIDS
- ___ 5. A patient with fever, night sweats, chronic fatigue, headaches, dizziness, and weigh loss but the absence of an opportunistic infection **most likely** belongs to the following category of HIV-infected individuals.
- a. HIV Seropositive (Asymptomatic)
 - b. LAS
 - c. ARC (Hive Seropositive-Symptomatic)
 - d. AIDS
- ___ 6. HIV transmission occurs via the following routes:

- a. intimate sexual contact and parenteral inoculation
- b. bathtubs and toilets
- c. intimate sexual contact and coughing
- d. household contact and parenteral inoculation

___ 7. Which of the following statements regarding HIV transmission is **false**?

- a. AIDS is not transmitted on articles handled by AIDS patients
- b. AIDS is not transmitted by handshakes or other non-sexual contact
- c. AIDS is not transmitted by coughing or sneezing
- d. AIDS is not transmitted by intimate heterosexual contact with an HIV-infected person

___ 8. Which of the following groups are at highest risk for acquiring HIV infection?

- 1. intravenous drug abusers
 - 2. blood transfusion recipients prior to 1985
 - 3. blood transfusion recipients since 1985
 - 4. homosexual/bisexual males
- a. 1 and 3
 - b. 1, 2, and 4
 - c. 3 and 4
 - d. all of the above

___ 9. Based on research studies, the risk of transmission of HIV to health care workers is

- a. extremely high
- b. moderate
- c. extremely low
- d. unpredictable

___ 10. “Universal Precautions” should be observed for which of the following groups of patients in clinical practice?

- a. only AIDS patients
- b. patients with LAS, ARC, or AIDS
- c. any patient in one of the high risk categories
- d. all patients

___ 11. Which of the following specific guidelines suggested with “Universal Precautions” is **false**?

- a. Needles should never be recapped, bent, or broken

- b. Masks should always be worn as a routine precaution
- c. Special dishes, glasses, and utensils are not needed
- d. Gloves should be used routinely with all contacts with blood or body fluids

___12. Which of the following nursing care measures would necessitate the use of gloves under “Universal Precautions”?

- 1. performing routine mouth care
 - 2. starting an intravenous (IV) line
 - 3. taking a blood pressure reading
 - 4. emptying a Foley catheter drainage bag
- a. 1, 2, and 4
 - b. 1, 2, and 3
 - c. 3 and 4
 - d. all of the above

___13. The two most common clinical manifestations associated with AIDS are

- a. Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia and TB
- b. CMV retinitis and Kaposi’s sarcoma
- c. Toxoplasmosis and AIDS-related lymphoma
- d. Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia and Kaposi’s sarcoma

___14. Common symptoms of Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia include

- 1. fever
 - 2. shortness of breath
 - 3. nonproductive cough
 - 4. chest tightness
- a. 1 and 3
 - b. 1, 2, and 4
 - c. all of the above
 - d. none of the above

___15. The protozoal infection that can lead to serious central nervous system (CNS) conditions and multiple brain abscesses is

- a. Toxoplasmosis
- b. Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
- c. Cryptosporidiosis
- d. Kaposi’s sarcoma

- ___16. Progressive visual loss and eventual blindness may be the result of which opportunistic infection seen in AIDS patients?
- a. Toxoplasmosis
 - b. Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
 - c. Cryptosporidiosis
 - d. Kaposi's sarcoma
- ___17. Which of the following statements concerning Kaposi's sarcoma is **true**?
- a. It is a skin cancer causing yellowish spots on the extremities, torso, and face
 - b. The tumor rarely becomes disseminated
 - c. Kaposi's sarcoma has no effect on physical appearance
 - d. It is the second most common clinical manifestation seen in AIDS patients
- ___18. Two antiviral medications currently in use to treat AIDS patients are
- a. Pentamidine and Rifampin
 - b. Amphotericin B and Dideoxyinosine (DDI)
 - c. Zidovudine (Retrovir) and Dideoxyinosine (DDI)
 - d. Isoniazid and Zidovudine (Retrovir)
- ___19. AIDS patient require careful nursing assessment of the following areas:
- a. recent history of weight loss
 - b. activity tolerance
 - c. pulmonary system assessment
 - d. all of the above
- ___20. A teaching plan for an AIDS patient and his family and/or significant others should include the following information:
- a. safe sex practices
 - b. modes of HIV transmission
 - c. preventative health measures
 - d. all of the above