1) Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is the predecessor to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).
   a) True  
   b) False  

2) The following are all opportunistic illnesses EXCEPT: 
   a) Pneumocystis jiroveci pneumonia  
   b) Kaposi's sarcoma  
   c) Lipodystrophy  
   d) Esophageal candidiasis  

3) Prevention for transmission of HIV includes: 
   a) Aerobic exercise  
   b) Abstinence from sex  
   c) Sharing intravenous needles  
   d) Taking a multivitamin  

4) For an HIV positive patient with a CD4 count of 150 cells. Which statement is true? 
   a) She has acquired immunodeficiency syndrome  
   b) She has seroconverted  
   c) She is in the latent stage of disease  
   d) She was misdiagnosed with HIV  

5) The incidence of AIDS is higher in the undeveloped world than in the United States. 
   a) True  
   b) False  

6) Management of HIV includes: 
   a) Regularly monitoring CD4 levels  
   b) Providing the annual influenza immunization  
   c) Utilizing more than one antiretroviral medication when the CD4 count is less than 200 cells/mcL  
   d) All of the above  

7) Opportunistic infections of the gastrointestinal tract most typically present with: 
   a) Normal blood pressure  
   b) Diarrhea  
   c) Pancreatitis  
   d) Hypotension  

8) A patient with pneumonia will likely present with? 
   a) Fever with pleuritic chest pain  
   b) Morning cough productive of yellow-green sputum  
   c) Bilateral lower leg edema  
   d) Non-productive cough and progressive shortness of breath  

9) The nurse’s role in the management of the HIV patient includes all of the following EXCEPT: 
   a) Encouraging follow up appointments every 3-6 months  
   b) Teaching patients about side effects of medications  
   c) Encouraging screening of high risk patients  
   d) Recommending over the counter medications for gastroesophageal reflux disease e.g. omeprazole  

10) Antiretroviral therapy should be given to all patients with a CD4 count less than 350 cells/mcL. 
   a) True  
   b) False
11) Which act is most risky for transmission of HIV in someone with known HIV?
   a) Fellatio
   b) Receptive anal sex
   c) Insertive anal sex
   d) A health care worker receiving a needle stick

12) Circumcision reduces the risk of HIV transmission.
   a) True
   b) False

13) Which is the greatest risk factor for the development of opportunistic infections?
   a) The use of HAART therapy
   b) The duration of the illness
   c) The CD4 count
   d) The hemoglobin level

14) When both partners are infected by HIV, the use of a condom is not necessary.
   a) True
   b) False