[Maseno University](#)[About eCampus](#)[eCampus Programmes](#)[Apply Now](#)

Saturday, 08 November 2014

[Home](#) ► [My courses](#) ► [Schools and Faculties](#) ► [PHT 112 Sept - Dec 2014](#) ► [Risk Factors and Trasmissions](#) ► [Topic 4 Quiz](#)**Quiz navigation**[Show one page at a time](#)[Finish review](#)

Started on	Sunday, 12 October 2014, 11:08 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Friday, 17 October 2014, 8:25 AM
Time taken	4 days 21 hours
Marks	37/50
Grade	75 out of a maximum of 100

Question 1

Match the following

Partially correct

Mark 16 out of 20

Flag question

A person can be infected with HIV by giving blood in an approved health facility.

FALSE



Ear-piercing and tattooing with unsterilized instruments are possible ways of becoming infected with HIV.

TRUE



It is possible to avoid becoming infected with HIV by having sexual intercourse only once a month

FALSE



HIV cannot pass through an unbroken skin as it is the biggest immune system organ

FALSE



The risk of transmission from unprotected oral intercourse (whether penile-oral or vaginal-oral) is markedly lower than for anal or vaginal intercourse

TRUE



Your answer is partially correct.

You have correctly selected 4.

The correct answer is: A person can be infected with HIV by giving blood in an approved health facility. – FALSE, Ear-piercing and tattooing with unsterilized instruments are possible ways of becoming infected with HIV. – TRUE, It is possible to avoid becoming infected with HIV by having sexual intercourse only once a month – FALSE, HIV cannot pass through an unbroken skin as it is the biggest immune system organ – TRUE, The risk of transmission from unprotected oral intercourse (whether penile-oral or vaginal-oral) is markedly lower than for anal or vaginal intercourse – TRUE

Question 2

The following factors contribute to an increased risk of HIV infection due to occupational exposure in developing countries. Which one is NOT?

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

Select one:

- ☐ a. Limited availability of personal protective equipment or safety-engineered devices
- ☐ b. Unfamiliar practice conditions and equipment
- ☒ c. Presence of very stringent safety regulations or standards ✓
- ☐ d. Limited resources for post-exposure evaluation and treatment
- ☐ e. Performing unfamiliar medical procedures

The correct answer is: Presence of very stringent safety regulations or standards

Question 3

Partially correct

Mark 14 out of 20

Flag question

Match the following

Protected sex	Low risk	✓
Mother-to-child HIV transmission	High risk	✗
Any opportunity for exchange of body fluids	Low risk	✓
Casual contact	No risk	✓
Occupation exposure	Low risk	✗
Anal penetrative sex	Increase high risk to HIV infection	✓
Breast feeding	High risk	✓

Your answer is partially correct.

You have correctly selected 5.

The correct answer is: Protected sex – Low risk, Mother-to-child HIV transmission – Lack of HAART, Any opportunity for exchange of body fluids – Low risk, Casual contact – No risk, Occupation exposure – Medium risk, Anal penetrative sex – Increase high risk to HIV infection, Breast feeding – High risk

Question 4

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

The chief predictor of heterosexual transmission of HIV is;

Select one:

- ☐ a. Duration of sexual intercourse
- ☐ b. Genetic makeup
- ☐ c. Presence of other Sexually transmitted diseases
- ☒ d. Plasma viremia ✓
- ☐ e. Peripheral bacteremia

The correct answer is: Plasma viremia

Question 5

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

Which statement explains why male to female transmission of HIV is more efficient than female to male transmission?

Select one:

- ☐ a. The nature of sexual intercourse always favours male relative to female
- ☒ b. There is prolonged exposure to infected seminal fluid of the vaginal and cervical mucosa, as well as the endometrium. ✓
- ☐ c. There are much fewer HIV-positive female in the population and therefore greatly decreases the probabilities of transmission to male partners per sex act.
- ☐ d. When semen enters the cervical canal, the seminal fluid protects the penis and urethral orifice from infected vaginal fluid.


The correct answer is: There is prolonged exposure to infected seminal fluid of the vaginal and cervical mucosa, as well as the endometrium.

Question 6

Correct

The following factors can increase the risk of HIV infection due to occupational exposure in developing countries EXCEPT

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

Select one:


- ☐ a. Unfamiliar practice conditions and equipment
- ☐ b. Limited availability of personal protective equipment or safety-engineered devices
- ☐ c. Performing unfamiliar medical procedures
- ☒ d. Presence of very stringent safety regulations or standards ✓

The correct answer is: Presence of very stringent safety regulations or standards

Question 7

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

Which of the following is the chief predictor of heterosexual transmission of HIV?

Select one:


- ☐ a. Duration of sexual intercourse
- ☐ b. Genetic makeup
- ☒ c. Plasma viremia ✓
- ☐ d. Presence of other Sexually transmitted diseases

The correct answer is: Plasma viremia

Question 8

Incorrect

Mark 0 out of 1

 Flag question

Which one of the following would result in the transmission of HIV infection if transfused to an individual?

Select one:


- ☒ a. Plasma derived hepatitis B vaccine ✗
- ☐ b. Hyperimmune gamma globulin
- ☐ c. Hepatitis B immune globulin
- ☐ d. Platelets

The correct answer is: Platelets

Question 9

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

Infusion of which of the following has the least chance of transmitting HIV infection?

Select one:


- ☐ a. Plasma
- ☐ b. Whole blood
- ☐ c. Leucocytes
- ☒ d. Clotting factor concentrates ✓

The correct answer is: Clotting factor concentrates

Question 10

Incorrect

Mark 0 out of 1

 Flag question

The following statements are true about the strong association between HIV transmission and receptive anal intercourse EXCEPT?

Select one:


- ☐ a. Infection of susceptible target cells, such as Langerhans cells, in the mucosal layer in the absence of trauma
- ☐ b. Anal douching and sexual practices that traumatize the rectal mucosa decrease the likelihood of infection
- ☒ c. A thin, fragile rectal mucosal membrane separates the deposited semen from potentially susceptible cells in and beneath the mucosa. ✗
- ☐ d. Direct inoculation into blood in cases of traumatic tears in the mucosa

The correct answer is: Anal douching and sexual practices that traumatize the rectal mucosa decrease the likelihood of infection

Question 11

Incorrect

Mark 0 out of 1

 Flag question

Which one of the following DOES NOT constitute the top four highly risky behaviours in so far as the spread of HIV is concerned?

Select one:


- ☐ a. Unprotected sex between men
- ☐ b. Injecting drug use
- ☐ c. Unprotected sex with more than one partner
- ☒ d. Unprotected sex with one partner at a time ✖
- ☐ e. Blood infusion in hospitals

The correct answer is: Blood infusion in hospitals

Question 12

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

Which of the following is a mode of transmission of HIV?

Select one:

- ☐ a. Urine
- ☒ b. Human bite ✔
- ☐ c. Saliva
- ☐ d. Tears

The correct answer is: Human bite

[Finish review](#)