

# CPD QUESTIONS

Journal 34

**Two CPD points are awarded for the correct completion and submission of the questions below.**

CPD questionnaires must be completed online via [www.cpdjournals.org.za](http://www.cpdjournals.org.za).

After submission you can check the answers and print your certificate.

Questions may be answered up to 6 months after publication of each issue.

**This programme is available free of charge to members of the HIV Clinicians Society and SAMA only.**

1. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:  
Acute HIV infection (AHI) is usually defined as the time from entry of the virus into the body to completion of seroconversion.
2. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:  
Early-stage HIV infection generally refers to the interval between seroconversion and the establishment of the viral load set point.
3. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:  
The magnitude of the viral set point has no influence on the prognosis of disease progression.
4. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:  
Fortunately, rapid HIV tests are initially invariably positive because of the rapid immune response.
5. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:  
The classic mononucleosis-like symptoms of acute HIV-1 infection may last days to weeks.
6. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:  
Because of the high viral burden in the blood and genital secretions in AHI, a disproportionate amount of HIV transmission may occur during this time.
7. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:  
The period during which treatment should be given for AHI is not clear.
8. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:  
The South African HIV Clinicians Society Guidelines do not currently recommend ART for AHI as there is no definite evidence supporting this therapy.
9. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:  
Cervical cancer is one of the most common cancers in women worldwide.
10. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:  
After breast, colon and lung cancers, cervical cancer is the next most common cause of cancer death among women.
11. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:  
Cervical cancer and its precursor lesions are caused by infection with the human papillomavirus (HPV).
12. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:  
HPV is associated with both squamous and glandular dysplasia.
13. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:  
A strong relationship exists between HIV and HPV, two sexually transmitted viruses.
14. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:  
Invasive cervical cancer in HIV-positive women tends to occur 10 - 15 years earlier than in their HIV-negative counterparts.
15. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:  
Primary prevention of cervical cancer includes adopting safe sex practices and HPV vaccination.
16. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:  
South Africa and Swaziland have the highest incidence rates per capita of tuberculosis (TB) in the world.
17. Which one of the following is FALSE? Factors that could contribute to the TB epidemic are:
  - a) Overpopulation
  - b) Economic hardship and poor living conditions
  - c) Halitosis
  - d) Conflict and turmoil leading to displacement and migration.
18. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:  
In South Africa, by far the biggest driver of TB is HIV.
19. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:  
A person's CD4 cell count has little influence on TB risk.
20. True (A) or false (B) – click on the correct answer:  
A Cochrane meta-analysis showed that the use of isoniazid would reduce active TB by about one-third in people with HIV.

