CONTINUING EDUCATION TEST -
UNDERSTANDING THE CDC’S UPDATED HIV TEST PROTOCOL

1. What was the first type of HIV screening test approved by the FDA in 1985?
   a. HIV-1/HIV-2 enzyme immunoassay (EIA)
   b. Western blot (WB)
   c. NAT testing
   d. HIV-1 EIA

2. What was the purpose for the CDC to develop an HIV algorithm?
   a. so that limitations of the HIV test can be overcome
   b. to produce more work for the lab technicians
   c. both a and b
   d. neither a nor b

3. In the first algorithm produced, what tests(s) was/were considered the most popular and most
   recommended confirmatory test(s) to HIV-1 EIA?
   a. NAT testing
   b. WB test
   c. immunofluorescent antibody assay (IFA)
   d. both b and c

4. After more than two decades of the first published HIV algorithm, what was the biggest change in
   the updated algorithm?
   a. the elimination of recommending the WB test as a confirmatory test
   b. the addition of more testing methods, along with the WB test
   c. the elimination of an algorithm
   d. none of the above

5. ELAs are the most popular and widely used test methodology for detection of HIV antibodies because
   they are highly sensitive and have a standardized methodology.
   a. True
   b. False

6. How many generations of HIV immunoassays have been developed since 1985?
   a. 10
   b. 1
   c. 7
   d. 5

7. What one factor was improved upon with the development of each new generation of HIV screening tests?
   a. decreased turnaround time of results to the physician
   b. reduction of the detection window period
   c. decreased amount of blood specimen required
   d. none of the above

8. The improvement of first-line screening tests involved the methodology to be more sensitive
   and more specific; as well as discovering technologies that could detect antibodies, along with
   antigens; differentiating the infection by type 1 or 2; and reducing the turnaround time of retrieving results.
   a. True
   b. False

9. What test methodology is used in the Western blot (WB) test?
   a. electrophoresis
   b. nephelometry
   c. agglutination
   d. EIA

10. The Western blot (WB) test was the most widely used confirmatory test because it was easy to manufacture,
    easy to use, and provided a fast turnaround time.
    a. True
    b. False

11. What problem was identified with the Western blot (WB) test, as newer generations of screening tests were
    being used?
    a. reactive screening tests, with reactive on the WB
    b. nonreactive screening tests, with reactive on the WB
    c. reactive screening tests, with negative or indeterminate on the WB
    d. none of the above

12. What main limitations led the CDC to revisit the current HIV algorithm and make changes to the protocol in 2008?
    a. screening tests leading to many false positive results
    b. screening tests leading to many false negative results
    c. WB test results missing early infection and HIV-2 infection
    d. Limitations were not identified and the protocol was not changed.

13. Recommendations for a new algorithm included the diagnosis of people early in infection,
    distinguishing HIV-1 from HIV-2 more accurately, and faster turnaround time of results.
    a. True
    b. False

14. What is the importance of distinguishing HIV-1 from HIV-2?
    a. less confirmatory testing performed
    b. for follow-up appointments for results
    c. for proper drug treatment protocol
    d. all of the above

15. What is the importance of a timely turnaround time of HIV results?
    a. to reduce the infectivity of the virus to others
    b. for proper drug treatment protocol
    c. for follow-up appointment
    d. less confirmatory testing

16. What is the importance of obtaining results early in the infection period of HIV?
    a. to reduce the infectivity of the virus to others
    b. for proper drug treatment protocol
    c. for follow-up appointments for results
    d. less confirmatory testing

17. In what year was the most recent HIV testing algorithm published?
    a. 2010
    b. 2011
    c. 2013
    d. 2014

18. What enhancements have been made to the new HIV algorithm?
    a. It detects chronic/established and acute/new infections.
    b. It differentiates HIV-1 from HIV-2.
    c. It detects infection up to a month shorter than the previous protocol.
    d. all of the above

19. What combination of tests is used in the new algorithm?
    a. HIV 1/2 qualitative immunoassay, NAT test, WB test
    b. HIV 1/2 qualitative immunoassay, WB test, HIV 1/2 differentiating assay
    c. HIV 1/2 qualitative immunoassay, HIV 1/2 differentiating assay, NAT test
    d. none of the above