

Sample Test Questions

1. **People who “Know Their Status” have had a diagnostic test for HIV infection.**
True False
2. **If you use a high quality rapid testing device, you can obtain a diagnostic quality HIV test with a *single* testing device.**
True False
3. **Which of the following work habits minimize exposure to biological hazards?**
 - a) Changing gloves between clients
 - b) Washing hands between clients
 - c) Disposing of infectious materials as biohazardous waste
 - d) All of the above
4. **Clients with negative diagnostic HIV rapid test (“same-visit”) results should consider retesting in 3 months if they have participated in:**
 - a) Unprotected oral, anal, or vaginal sex within 3 months prior to the present test
 - b) Needle-sharing within 3 months prior to the present test
 - c) a and b
5. **If the results of the first two tests in the MOHTT testing algorithm are discordant, the next step in testing is:**
 - a) Collect urine sample for confirmatory testing
 - b) Send a sample to the laboratory for confirmation
 - c) Test the client again using a Stat-Pak test
 - d) No additional testing is needed
6. **Determine buffer can be used in the Uni-Gold assay.**
True False
7. **The most important advantage of “same visit” HIV testing is that many more of those tested learn the results of their tests. When testing is lab-based, people come for testing, and their samples are sent to labs, but then many people fail to return for their test results.**
True False
8. **What should you do when your first QC sample gives an invalid test result?**

- a) Repeat the test using a second device.
- b) Collect urine sample for a confirmatory test.
- c) Attempt to read the test after 2 hours.
- d) Stop testing for the day

9. Infectious material must be handled using Universal Precautions.

True False

10. List the tests used in the MOH TT algorithm:

11. You can store food in the same refrigerator with the QC samples as long as the food is in a bag.

True False

12. You obtain the following results for the HIV-negative sample during the QC sample testing: Determine, invalid; Uni-Gold, negative; Stat-Pak, negative. What should you do next?

- a) Record the results and run a second Determine test
- b) Record the results and run a second Uni-Gold test
- c) Record the results and run a second Stat-Pak test
- d) Proceed with client testing

13. Client samples for MOHTT “same visit” HIV testing are whole blood.

True False

14. When should you repeat a test result which is invalid?

- a) When you obtain this result with a client sample
- b) When it is the result from your first set of daily QC samples
- c) When it is the result from a retest of an QC sample

15. Discordant test results are:

- a) The same as each other
- b) Different from each other
- c) The same as invalid results

16. The MOHTT HIV rapid test algorithm is:

- a) Parallel and uses Uni-Gold and Stat-Pak as the first two tests.
- b) Serial and uses OraQuick and Determine tests.
- c) Parallel and uses Determine and Uni-Gold as the first two tests.

17. The MOHTT HIV rapid test algorithm uses:

- a) Three tests run in parallel
- b) Two tests in parallel to test a single blood sample
- c) Whole blood samples obtained by veni-puncture
- d) Determine, and OraQuick

18. When two tests results are concordant, they are:

- a) Both positive
- b) Both negative
- c) Different from each other
- d) Either (a) or (b)

19. An invalid test is:

- a) No line seen in the control area of the device
- b) Two lines seen on the testing device
- c) One line seen on the testing device
- d) The same as a discordant result

20. Use of retractable lancets to obtain client blood samples:

- a) Minimizes risk of accidents at the testing site
- b) Simplifies disposal of bio-hazardous waste
- c) Reduces pain caused during blood collection
- d) All of the above

21. When reading the test results:

- a) Intensity of the red line is important
- b) Presence of the internal control line is important
- c) Absence of the internal control line is important
- d) Both b and c

22. QC samples should be tested:

- a) Each day testing is performed
- b) By anyone who has time to test them
- c) Whenever the tester feels it is time to test them

- d) At any time it is convenient
- e) By the person who performs client testing
- f) Both a and e

23. QC samples must be stored:

- a) In the refrigerator
- b) With the rapid test kits
- c) In the client testing room

24. Temperature records:

- a) Should be kept for three areas: testing area, kit storage area, QC sample refrigerator.
- b) Can be completed by anyone trained to keep them.
- c) Must be completed by the person who does testing.
- d) a and b
- e) a and c
- f) b and c

25. During site audits, Quality Monitors will be interested in:

- a) Temperature records
- b) Test result records
- c) QC sample records
- d) Inventory records
- e) All of the above

26. Uni-Gold buffer should be used in the Uni-Gold test:

True False

27. Uni-Gold buffer can also be used in the Stat-Pak test:

True False

28. Stat-Pak buffer should be used in the Stat-Pak test:

True False

29. You obtain the following results for the HIV-negative sample during the QC sample testing: Determine, negative; Uni-Gold, negative; Stat-Pak, invalid. What should you do next?

- a) Record all results and run another Determine test
- b) Record all results and run another Uni-Gold test

- c) Record all results and run another Stat-Pak test
 - d) Proceed with client testing
- 30. You obtain the following results for the HIV-positive sample during the QC sample testing: Determine, positive; Uni-Gold, positive; Stat-Pak, invalid. What should you do next?**
- a) Record all results and run another Determine test
 - b) Record all results and run another Uni-Gold test
 - c) Record all results and run another Stat-Pak test
 - d) Proceed with client testing
- 31. If the results of the first two tests (Determine and Uni-Gold) in the testing algorithm are discordant, the next step in testing is:**
- a) Use the third test to resolve the discordance
 - b) Collect urine sample for confirmatory testing
 - c) Send a sample to the laboratory for confirmation
 - d) Test the client again using a Stat-Pak test
 - e) No additional testing is needed
 - f) b and c
 - g) a and d
- 32. You have tested a client with a single Determine HIV Rapid Test. The test result is positive. This test result is all you need to provide a quality HIV status report to the client.**
- True False
- 33. Which of the following can cause incorrect or invalid test results?**
- a) Using rapid test kits which have been stored improperly.
 - b) Interpreting test results 30 minutes after starting the test.
 - c) Interpreting test result 2 minutes after starting test.
 - d) Using less blood than instructions require.
 - e) Using the same buffer on the first two tests.
 - f) All of the above.
- 34. Stat-Pak buffer can be used in the Determine assay.**
- True False
- 35. Concordant test results are:**
- a) The same as each other
 - b) Different from each other

- c) The same as invalid results
- 36. You can your lunch in the same refrigerator with the QC samples as long as it is in a bag.**
- True False
- 37. The following results were obtained for the HIV-positive samples during the QC sample testing: Determine, positive; Uni-Gold, negative; Stat-Pak, positive. What should the tester do next?**
- a) Record all results and run another Determine test
 - b) Record all results and run another Uni-Gold test
 - c) Record all results and run another Stat-Pak test
 - d) Proceed with client testing
- 38. When using the MOH TT HIV rapid test algorithm, we perform:**
- a) One test after another
 - b) Two rapid tests at the same time
 - c) All three tests at the same time
 - d) More than one test with a single blood sample
 - e) a and c
 - f) b and d
- 39. When two tests results are discordant, they are:**
- a) Both positive
 - b) Both negative
 - c) Different from each other
 - d) Either (a) or (b)
- 40. Universal Safety Precautions apply when:**
- a) Only when testing the sample
 - b) When you are counseling the client
 - c) At all stages from collection to disposal
- 41. When reading the test results:**
- a) Intensity of the red line is important
 - b) Absence of the red line is important
 - c) Presence of the red line is important
 - d) Both b and c
- 42. One positive and one negative QC sample should be tested:**

- a) Before each client is tested
- b) Each day testing is performed
- c) At any time it is convenient
- d) Both a and c

43. QC samples must be stored:

- a) In the refrigerator
- b) With the rapid test kits
- c) In the client testing room

44. Temperature records:

- a) Should be kept for three areas: testing area, kit storage area, QC sample refrigerator.
- b) Can be completed by anyone trained to keep them.
- c) Must be completed by the person who does testing.
- d) a and b
- e) a and c
- f) b and c

45. Quality monitors will be interested in:

- a) Cleanliness of your testing site
- b) Cleanliness of your QC sample refrigerator
- c) Status of your inventory of test kits
- d) QC sample records
- e) Temperature records
- f) All of the above

46. Decontamination of a spill should be done using 10% bleach:

True False

47. When the temperature inside the QC sample refrigerator is 10° C, the person keeping temperature records should:

- a) Not record the temperature because it is not 4° C.
- b) Write down 10° C, because that is what the thermometer says.
- c) Write down the 4° C because that is the correct temperature.
- d) Report the 10° C to the site manager.
- e) a and d
- f) b and d

48. You accidentally spill your QC positive sample on your work space. Should you:

- a) Wipe it off with a paper towel
- b) Cover the spill with paper towels and then saturate the paper towels with 10% bleach.
- c) Wipe up the spill and discard the paper towels.
- d) Cover the spill with paper towels and then saturate the paper towels with 10% bleach. Wait 5 minutes and then wipe up the spill and discard the paper towels.

49. Retractable lancets are:

- a) Safe because the blade is not exposed before or after use
- b) Designed for single use
- c) Both a and b

50. When you remove your gloves after attending to a client, do you:

- a) Discard them into the general waste bin
- b) Discard them into the bio-hazardous waste bag
- c) Leave them in your client testing area

51. You can store bottled drinks in the QC sample refrigerator because they are in sealed containers.

True

False

52. Uni-Gold tests require:

- a) One drop of blood
- b) Two drops of blood
- c) One five-microliter loopful of blood

53. Determine tests require:

- a) One drop of blood
- b) Two drops of blood
- c) One five-microliter loopful of blood

54. Stat-Pak tests require:

- a) One drop of blood
- b) Two drops of blood
- c) One five-microliter loopful of blood

- 55. To make sure that you do not run out of kits, you should:**
- a) Check with your supplier frequently
 - b) Calculate maximum usage, minimum stock level plus lead time, and order appropriately
 - c) Order for six months
- 56. The MOHTT rapid test which includes pipettes packaged with the product is:**
- a) Uni-Gold
 - b) Determine
 - c) Ora-Quick
- 57. The first two tests in the MOHTT algorithm are:**
- a) Uni-Gold and Stat-Pak
 - b) Stat-Pak and Determine
 - c) Determine and Uni-Gold
- 58. The length of the blade in the retractable lancets used in the MOHTT HIV testing method is:**
- a) 0.5 mm
 - b) 1 mm
 - c) 2 mm
- 59. When you have results on your QC Sample Log, it is a record.**
- True False
- 60. The following results were obtained for the HIV-positive samples during the QC sample testing: Determine, positive; UniGold, positive; Stat Pak, invalid. After recording the results, what should the tester do next?**
- a) Record all results and run another Determine test
 - b) Record all results and run another Uni-Gold test
 - c) Record all results and run another Stat-Pak test
 - d) Proceed with client testing
- 61. Which of the following are documents:**
- a) Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)
 - b) Signed certificate of workshop completion
 - c) Blank temperature chart
 - d) Manufacturer's insert

- e) a, b, and c
 - f) a, c, and d
- 62. When the temperature inside the QC sample refrigerator is 0° C, the person keeping temperature records should:**
- a) Not record the temperature because it is not 4° C.
 - b) Write down 0° C, because that is what the thermometer says.
 - c) Write down the 4° C because that is the correct temperature.
- 63. If the results of the first two tests in the MOHTT algorithm are discordant, the tester should:**
- a) Repeat both tests
 - b) Repeat the negative test
 - c) Repeat the positive test
 - d) Run the third test in the algorithm
 - e) None of the above
- 64. If the results of the first two tests in the MOHTT algorithm are concordant, the tester should:**
- a) Run the third test in the algorithm
 - b) Repeat the negative test
 - c) Repeat the positive test
 - d) Report the result to the client
 - e) All of the above
- 65. Which activities are included in Universal Safety Precautions?**
- a) Changing gloves between clients
 - b) Disposing of bio-hazardous waste properly
 - c) Keeping all objects out of your mouth
 - d) All of the above
- 66. Safety is important because:**
- a) Fewer accidents occur where good safety practices are observed
 - b) Clients feel more comfortable in testing sites where safety is practiced
 - c) Testers feel more confident when they are not worried about accidents during testing
 - d) All of the above
- 67. The third test in the MOHTT HIV testing algorithm is:**
- a) Determine

- b) Stat-Pak
- c) OraQuick
- d) Uni-Gold

68. To be MOHTT-certified to provide HIV testing, testers must correctly interpret the HIV status of 50 samples under the supervision of an MOHTT certified tester.

True False

69. To be MOHTT-certified to provide HIV testing, testers must successfully complete a “same visit” HIV testing workshop.

True False

70. To be MOHTT-certified to provide HIV testing, testers must successfully identify all samples in an externally-provided HIV verification panel.

True False

71. How would you make a 10% bleach solution?

- a) One part commercial bleach plus 10 parts of water
- b) One part commercial bleach plus 9 parts water
- c) One part commercial bleach plus 99 parts of water.

72. Select the correct answer:

- a) One part commercial bleach plus 9 parts water = 10% solution
- b) One part commercial bleach plus 10 parts water = 10% solution
- c) One part commercial bleach plus 99 parts water = 1% solution

73. Positive and negative QC samples must be run each day of testing only with Determine and Uni-Gold because these are the two tests of the algorithm.

True False

74. Decontamination of an infectious spill should be done using a 1% bleach solution.

True False

75. **The following results were obtained for the HIV-positive sample during the QC sample testing: Determine, negative; Uni-Gold, positive; Stat-Pak, positive. What should the tester do next?**
- a) Record the results and run a second Determine test
 - b) Record the results and run a second Uni-Gold test
 - c) Record the results and run a second Stat-Pak test
 - d) Proceed with client testing
76. **The following results were obtained for the HIV-positive samples during the QC sample testing: Determine, positive; Uni-Gold, positive; Stat-Pak, negative. What should the tester do next?**
- a) Record the results and run a second Determine test
 - b) Record the results and run a second Uni-Gold test
 - c) Record the results and run a second Stat-Pak test
 - d) Proceed with client testing
77. **You obtain the following results for the HIV-negative sample during the QC sample testing: Determine, negative; Uni-Gold, invalid; Stat-Pak, negative. What should you do next?**
- a) Record the results and run a second Uni-Gold test
 - b) Record the results and run a second Determine test
 - c) Record the results and run a second Stat-Pak test
 - d) Proceed with client testing
78. **You obtain the following results for the HIV-negative sample during the QC sample testing: Determine, negative; Uni-Gold, negative; Stat-Pak, invalid. What should you do next?**
- a) Record the results and run a second Uni-Gold test
 - b) Record the results and run a second Determine test
 - c) Record the results and run a second Stat-Pak test
 - d) Proceed with client testing
79. **Significant risk factors for HIV-infection include:**
- a) Unprotected oral, anal, or vaginal sex with partners of unknown HIV-status
 - b) Needle-sharing within 3 months prior to the present test
 - c) a and b
80. **Clients prefer “same-visit” HIV testing because they only have to make one visit to a testing site to learn their HIV status.**

True

False

81. Stat-Pak buffer can be used in the Uni-Gold assay.

True

False

82. Determine buffer should be used in the Determine assay.

True

False

83. Rapid Test Kits should be stored:

- a) Anywhere that is convenient
- b) At a temperature of less than 28° C
- c) In a locked storage space
- d) Both a and b
- e) Both b and c

84. Full certification by MOHTT for HIV-testing includes the following parts:

- a) Successful completion of the HIV training workshop
- b) Accurate interpretation of the HIV status of 50 samples
- c) Accurate testing of a verification panel
- d) All of the above

85. The following results were obtained for the HIV-positive samples during the QC sample testing: Determine, positive; Uni-Gold, positive; Stat-Pak, positive. What should the tester do next?

- a) Record the results and run a second Determine test
- b) Record the results and run a second Uni-Gold test
- c) Record the results and run a second Stat-Pak test
- d) Proceed with client testing

86. The following results were obtained for the HIV-negative samples during the QC sample testing: Determine, negative; Uni-Gold, negative; Stat-Pak, negative. What should the tester do next?

- a) Record the results and run a second Determine test
- b) Record the results and run a second Uni-Gold test
- c) Record the results and run a second Stat-Pak test
- d) Proceed with client testing