

National AIDS Control Organization
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Laboratory Services Division

INDUCTION TRAINING PROGRAM FOR LAB TECHNICIANS APPOINTED TO VCTC,
PPTCT AND ICTC CENTRES
PRE AND POST TRAINING EVALUATION

MARK THE CORRECT ANSWER.
MORE THAN ONE ANSWER MAY BE CORRECT FOR A QUESTION

1. Which of the following tests may be used for detection of HIV antibodies? Tick the right answer
 - Rapid tests
 - ELISA
 - Western Blot
 - All of the above

 2. The recommended storage temperature of most of the HIV diagnostic kits is
 - (i) 0°C
 - (ii) 2-8°C
 - (iii) -30°C
 - (iv) -70°C

 3. Differentiation HIV –1 and HIV – 2 infection is possible by
 - (i) All ELISA kits used for antibody detection
 - (ii) All rapid/ simple tests used for antibody detection
 - (iii) Some rapid/ simple tests used for antibody detection
 - (iv) None of the above

 4. Following are the various tests conducted for monitoring the progress of HIV infection in a patient on ART. Tick the right answer.
 - CD4 test
 - HIV Viral load
 - Liver function tests
 - All of the above
 - None of the above

 5. Infant diagnosis in a child less than 18 months is best done by :
 - HIV ELISA
 - HIV Rapid card tests
 - Western Blot
 - HIV DNA PCR

 6. Describe what you understand by the term “*window period*” in HIV infection
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7 . Which of the following is/are components of the lab quality system? Tick against the right choice

- Equipment maintenance
- Purchasing and Inventory control
- Lab documents and records
- Trouble shooting and corrective action
- Biosafety
- All of the above

8. Specimen collection, Specimen transport and Specimen quality constitute one of the following phases of the lab workflow:

- Pre analytical
- Analytical
- Post analytical
- None of the above

9. The main target of the HIV virus in the human body is the:

- Red blood cell
- CD4 lymphocyte
- Platelets
- Macrophages

10. One of the following is not the known route of transmission of HIV infection:

- Sexual contact with an HIV positive individual
- Transmission through blood infected with HIV
- Mother to child transmission when mother is HIV positive
- Casual community contact with a HIV positive individual

11. Laboratory monitoring of CD4 cells in HIV infected individuals is important for:

- Estimating Immune status of the individual and staging HIV disease
- Monitoring progression of HIV disease
- Monitoring response to anti-retroviral therapy
- To make decisions about starting treatment for opportunistic infections
- All of the above
- None of the above

12. One of the following is false with respect to inventory management:

- Check and rotate stock periodically at regular intervals
- The new stock must be placed in front of the older stock.
- Careful forecasting of reagents and consumables is necessary
- Maintain proper inventory records

13. In the NACO testing strategy for diagnosis of HIV infection in an individual

- (i) If a specimen is reactive in the first rapid test it should be confirmed as positive in two additional rapid tests based on a different principle before determining the true status of the sample
- (ii) If a specimen is reactive in one rapid or ELISA test, you can issue a positive report to the patient
- (iii) A specimen non-reactive in the first rapid / ELISA test is to be re-tested by an additional two rapid tests before issuing a negative report.
- (iv) Two rapid tests are enough to decide the positive status of an individual.

14. The diluent used for making serial dilution of Reactive serum for preparing controls
- (i) Normal saline
 - (ii) Phosphate buffered saline at pH7.2
 - (iii) Serum negative for HIV, HBV, HCV
 - (iv) Distilled water.
15. Post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) in HIV is to be given to the exposed person in case:
- Source patient is at high risk of HIV
 - Exposure is on non-intact skin
 - HIV status of source patient is unknown
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
16. Standard work precautions are applicable in case of :
- All lab personnel handling any blood and body fluid samples
 - Only samples known to be infected with HIV/ Hepatitis B/Hepatitis C
 - Only laboratory personnel who are not vaccinated against Hep B
 - Only laboratory personnel who have cuts/ bruises/non intact skin.
17. One of the following is false with respect to Sharps Safety:
- Whenever possible avoid the use of sharps
 - A contaminated needle or sharp is to be recapped with a two handed method prior to disposal
 - Do not place sharps or needles in office waste containers
 - Use phlebotomy equipment with built in safety features
 - Do not touch broken glass with hands
18. One of the following is false with respect to the HIV testing and reporting process:
- Testing must follow informed voluntary written consent from the patient
 - Testing must be accompanied by pre and post test counseling
 - Testing must be done as per the NACO HIV testing strategies and guidelines
 - HIV test results may be conveyed on phone or by fax .
19. The blood specimen is rejected for HIV testing and another requested if the following occur:
- The blood is hemolyzed
 - If the sample vial is leaking and visibly contaminated
 - The specimen is improperly labeled
 - All of the above
20. One of the following is not done after contaminated needlestick injury
- Pricked finger put into the mouth and sucked
 - Allow site to bleed and wash with plenty of soap and running water
 - Report the injury immediately to the lab management and the hospital infection control committee
 - Consult with local senior management regarding possible treatment and follow-up