

- Here is some information about your test/exam :
- Webinar Name : PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF HIV AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH SUBSTANCE USE AND/OR MENTAL DISORDERS .
- Percentage of questions you need to answer correctly to pass: 75%.
- You can take this test as many times as you wish.

1. Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) and Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) are medications that can be taken to prevent HIV transmission. PrEP has been shown to reduce the risk of contracting HIV from sex by _____ percent, and contracting HIV from injection drug use by 74 percent

- A: 100
- B: 99
- C: 79
- D: 89

2. PEP, when taken within three days of possible exposure to the virus, has been shown to lower chances of HIV transmission by more than _____ percent

- A: 80
- B: 99
- C: 89
- D: 79

3. In the United States, about _____ in 7 of the estimated 1 million people with HIV do not know they have the disease

- A: 2
- B: 1
- C: 4
- D: 3

4. Individuals who are undiagnosed or unaware of their HIV infection account for an estimated _____ percent of ongoing HIV transmissions

- A: 30 to 40
- B: 23 to 34
- C: 40 to 50
- D: 20 to 30

5. Behavioral health providers play an essential role in providing integrated _____ within the clinic setting

- A: ALL of the above
- B: Mental health and substance use screenings
- C: Viral hepatitis
- D: HIV

6. People with any mental illness diagnoses or symptoms are _____ to report being tested for HIV than those without mental illness diagnoses or symptoms.

- A: slow
- B: less likely
- C: as likely
- D: more likely

7. However, only _____ percent of people with a mental illness have had an HIV test

- A: 60
- B: 38.5
- C: 48.5
- D: 58.5

8. People with mental illnesses were less likely to be prescribed _____ and achieve viral suppression

- A: RTA
- B: TRA
- C: ART
- D: RAT

9. New HIV diagnoses are most prevalent among

- A: whites
- B: blacks/African americans
- C: individuals between the ages of 25 and 44
- D: All of the above

10. An estimated _____ percent of people with HIV have co-occurring mental illness and/or SUD

- A: 11 to 32
- B: 10 to 28
- C: 23 to 45
- D: None of the above

11. Among women in the United States with HIV, 30 percent have _____ (five times the national rate for women).

- A: Depression
- B: Bipolar Disorder
- C: PTSD
- D: All of the above

12. _____ within behavioral health settings (further discussed in Chapter 2) are also key to facilitating HIV prevention and treatment

- A: linkage to HIV care
- B: patient follow up and monitoring
- C: all of the above
- D: Coordinated care

13. Efficacy of PrEP as a biomedical intervention is established. However, evidence for interventions that aim to increase PrEP uptake and adherence among people at risk of HIV who have mental illness and/ or SUD is

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- A: none of the above
 - B: abundant
 - C: emerging
 - D: lacking

14. _____ A bidirectional text-messaging program, grounded in the information, motivation, and behavioral (IMB) theory of behavior change, involving daily text reminders to take PrEP and weekly text check-ins

- A: PERP Mate
- B: PEER Mate
- C: PEP MAtE
- D: PrEP Mate

15. Due to concerns raised in the mid-1990s about the ethics of experimental design in SSP research, researchers have had to rely on _____ approaches to understand the impact of regular use of an SSP on reductions in harm associated with injection drug use, substance use frequency and treatment enrollment, and HIV incidence among PWID

- A: Cross situational and epidemiological
- B: longitudinal and epidemiological
- C: correlational and epidemiological

- D: None of the above

16. _____ is a behavioral therapy that uses motivational incentives and tangible reinforcers to increase desirable behavior.

- A: Schedule of reinforcements
- B: Negative reinforcement management
- C: Contingency management
- D: CBT

17. Outcomes associated with CBT include:

- A: Decreased perceived susceptibility to getting HIV, defined as perceptions of personal vulnerability to HIV disease, sustained for up to 6 months
- B: Reduction in viral load, sustained for up to 12 months
- C: Increase in adherence to ART, sustained for up to 15 months
- D: Only A and C

18. According to the reading, originally developed as a strategy to improve timely access to cancer screening, diagnosis, and treatment, patient navigation has been used to improve the health outcomes of multiple medical conditions, including HIV

- A: HRV
- B: HPV
- C: HIV
- D: HCV

19. According to the reading, core components are defined by SAMHSA in the Strategic Prevention Framework as

- A: “those parts of a program or practice that are responsible for producing positive outcomes, and thus most essential and indispensable.”
- B: Suicidal “those parts of a program or practice that are responsible for producing significant outcomes, and thus most essential and indispensable.”
- C: None of the above
- D: “those parts of a program or practice that are responsible for producing negative outcomes, and thus most essential and indispensable.”

20. Practices implemented without adaptation may not be relevant to or acceptable for the client population. Practices should be

- A: culturally relevant
- B: available in the appropriate language
- C: produced at the appropriate reading level
- D: All of the above

21. Two strategies used to adapt and tailor a practice are

- A: ensure materials meet federal plain language National Standards for Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services guidelines.
- B: include more racially, ethnically, and gender diverse youth
- C: A and B
- D: assess and address staff and client health literacy

22. What are the eight steps of the ADAPT-ITT Model?

- A: None of the above
- B: Assessment, decision, adaptation, production, topical experts, integration, test
- C: Assessment, decision, assimilation, production, topical experts, integration, train, test
- D: Assessment, decision, adaptation, production, topical experts, integration, train, test

23. Fragmented behavioral health and HIV primary care services make it difficult for practitioners to communicate with each other and their clients, potentially leading to poor _____ outcomes

- A: Homicidal ideation
- B: HIV and hepatitis
- C: Suicidal behavior
- D: HIV and mental illness and/or SUD

24. Integrated Care involves merging _____ into one treatment plan

- A: All of the above
- B: social services (e.g., housing, employment) into one treatment plan
- C: additional medical services (e.g., hepatology, dermatology)
- D: mental illness and/or SUD screening and treatment
- E: primary health care

25. In recent years, federal funders have emphasized the need for replicable practice models that are easy to adapt, scale up, and implement in the absence of technical assistance, leading to an increase in robust training resources available online. These models include:

- A: All of the above
- B: HRSA’s Evidence-Informed Interventions (E2i) models
- C: HRSA’s Dissemination of Evidence In-formed Interventions (DEII) model
- D: CDC’s Effective Behavioral Intervention (EBIs) models

26. Practitioners who deliver services aimed at preventing and treating HIV among people experiencing co-occurring mental illness and/or SUD may need training and capacity building in the following areas:

- A: Creating a culturally appropriate, non-judgmental, and non-stigmatizing clinical environment supportive of both clients and staff
- B: Working with clients who have co-occurring HIV and mental illness and/or SUD
- C: Practice-specific training to facilitate consistent implementation
- D: All of the above

27. Program administrators and practitioners can overcome access to care challenges by employing the following strategies

- A: telehealth
- B: transportation assistance
- C: mobile health programs
- D: all of the above

28. Practitioners have implemented three prevention and treatment programs as part of a comprehensive strategy to prevent and treat HIV among people living with mental illness and/or substance use disorders (SUD):

- A: Faster Paths to Treatment: a SUD bridge clinic program implementing practices to Increase Uptake and Improve Adherence to Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)
- B: Louisville Metro Syringe Exchange Program (LMSEP): a Syringe Services Program (SSP)
- C: The Alexis Project: a HIV linkage and retention program implementing both Contingency Management (CM) and Patient Navigation
- D: All of the above

29. Faster Paths to Treatment is a low-barrier SUD bridge clinic that opened in 2016 to address the _____ epidemic and overdose crisis.

- A: marijuana use disorder
- B: methamphetamine use disorder
- C: None of the above
- D: opioid use disorder

30. Because Faster Paths clients often report recent potential HIV exposures, has been the safest, most efficient, and effective way to start PrEP for this population

- A: “PrEP-to-PEP” (starting on PEP and transitioning to PrEP)
- B: “PEP-to-PrEP” (starting on PEP and transitioning to PrEP)

- C: “PEER-to-PrEP” (starting on PEP and transitioning to PrEP)
- D: “PEP-to-PEER” (starting on PEP and transitioning to PrEP)

31. Many SUD providers were not educated about _____ during their clinical training, To increase provider confidence prescribing _____ in PWID, Faster Paths conducts didactic sessions with faculty, nurses, fellows, licensed drug and alcohol counselors, and administrative staff and provides real-time clinical support when _____ questions arise

- A: PEP/PrEP
- B: HIV
- C: PEER/PrEP
- D: Syringe use

32. The Louisville Metro Syringe Exchange Program (LMSEP) is a SSP that started in 2015. Established through the Louisville Department of Public Health and Wellness, LMSEP has two main goals:

- A: Prevent the spread of blood-borne infectious diseases transmitted through syringe sharing
- B: Link PWID to treatment
- C: B and C
- D: Opioid use pandemic education

33. As a _____ program, LMSEP works with numerous community organizations and stakeholders to provide the following to PWID in the Louisville Metro area:

- A: CBT
- B: Harm reduction program
- C: CM
- D: DBT

34. The Alexis Project utilizes a multi-tiered approach to identify, engage, and retain in care _____ of color with HIV.

- A: LGBTQ women
- B: Gay and straight women
- C: Transgender women
- D: Transgender men

35. According to the reading, The Alexis Project reported the following outcomes:

- A: Combined PHN and CM intervention was found to be effective in linking and retaining transgender women of color in HIV care
- B: 14 percent of participants escalated through the entire CM schedule to achieve undetectable status
- C: At intervention completion, 85 percent of participants were linked to care, and 44 percent had achieved and/or maintained viral load suppression
- D: Increased attendance at PHN sessions was associated with increased probability of achieving behavioral and biomedical CM targets
- E: All of the above