

# MAY 2011 – MEDICAL VIROLOGY

CPD questionnaires must be completed online via [www.cpdjournals.co.za](http://www.cpdjournals.co.za)  
After submission you can check the answers and print your certificate.

## VIRAL INFECTIONS OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

1. Which one of the following statements about HIV-associated dementia is *incorrect*?
  - A. HAD is a subcortical dementia
  - B. HAD is an AIDS-defining illness
  - C. It has a characteristic cerebrospinal fluid profile
  - D. It is treated with antiretroviral medication
  - E. Clinically there is cognitive, behavioural and motor dysfunction.
2. Which one of the following viruses is the most common cause of sporadic encephalitis?
  - A. Enterovirus
  - B. Mumps
  - C. Herpes simplex virus
  - D. Varicella zoster virus
  - E. Cytomegalovirus.
3. Which one of the following viruses is *not* associated with acute flaccid paralysis:
  - A. Poliovirus
  - B. Herpes simplex virus
  - C. Enterovirus 71
  - D. West Nile virus
  - E. None of the above.

## CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING – A NEW VIRAL PARADIGM

4. According to the 2010 South African Department of Health's clinical guidelines for the management of HIV and AIDS in adults and adolescents cervical cancer screening with cytology for all HIV-positive women should be done (choose one):
  - A. At least once in a lifetime on diagnosis
  - B. On diagnosis and, if normal, annually
  - C. On diagnosis and, if normal, every 3 years
  - D. On diagnosis and, if normal, every 5 years
  - E. On diagnosis and, if normal, every 10 years.
5. Cervical cancer screening with high-risk HPV DNA is considered to be potentially useful in the following clinical settings, *except*:
  - A. As primary screening
  - B. In triage to select women showing atypical squamous cells of unknown significance (ASCUS) needing referral for diagnosis and treatment
  - C. In triage to select women showing low-risk squamous interepithelial lesions (LSIL) needing referral for diagnosis and treatment
  - D. In triage to select women showing high-risk squamous interepithelial lesions (HSIL) needing referral for diagnosis and treatment
  - E. In follow-up of women treated for high-grade lesions (HSIL) to predict persistent or recurrent disease.

## HIV MANAGEMENT IN PRACTICE

6. In the SA guidelines, pregnant women are started on triple therapy at (choose one correct answer):
  - A. CD4 <200 cells/μl
  - B. WHO Stage 2
  - C. CD4 <350 cells/μl
  - D. WHO Stage 1
  - E. All pregnant women.
7. What estimated percentage of SA patients in need of ART are accessing it currently (choose one correct answer)?
  - A. 20%
  - B. 40%
  - C. 50%
  - D. 70%
  - E. 10%.

## MOSQUITO-BORNE VIRAL INFECTIONS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA: A PUBLIC HEALTH PERSPECTIVE

8. True (A) or false (B):  
Yellow fever, Dengue fever and Rift Valley fever (haemorrhagic fevers of Africa) are notifiable in South Africa.
9. True (A) or false (B):  
The only animal vaccine available for arboviruses is for Rift Valley fever, but it needs to be used before outbreaks.

10. True (A) or false (B):  
The only two arbovirus infections for which a human vaccine is available are yellow fever and Rift Valley fever.

## WATER- AND FOODBORNE VIRUSES: CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

11. True (A) or false (B):  
There is an effective inactivated vaccine for the prevention of hepatitis A.
12. Which enteric virus is a major cause of vomiting and diarrhoea on board cruise ships, in hospitals and old age homes?
  - A. Enterovirus
  - B. Rotavirus
  - C. Hepatitis E virus
  - D. Norovirus
  - E. Hepatitis A virus.
13. Which virus, associated with food- and waterborne outbreaks of gastroenteritis, can be spread through aerosols of vomitus?
  - A. Human astrovirus
  - B. Enteric adenovirus
  - C. Norovirus
  - D. Rotavirus
  - E. Aichivirus.

## CURRENT LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS OF HEPATITIS B VIRUS INFECTION INCLUDING 8 YEARS OF RETROSPECTIVE LABORATORY DATA

14. Which one of the following is *not* a possible explanation for the 'core antibody only' serological pattern:
  - A. Resolved infection
  - B. Occult infection
  - C. The core 'window period' of acute disease
  - D. Chronic carriage
  - E. Passive transfer of HBcAb.
15. Which one of the following is *not* a phase of the HBV chronic carrier state:
  - A. Immune escape
  - B. Immune clearance
  - C. Viral persistence
  - D. Immune tolerance
  - E. Immune control.
16. True (A) or false (B):  
Some patients who undergo seroconversion to HBeAb maintain elevated ALT and HBV DNA levels and remain in, or revert to, an immune-active phase, sometimes called the immune escape phase of HBV disease.

## HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV) VACCINES

17. The major difference between the bivalent vaccine (Cervarix) and the quadrivalent vaccine (Gardasil) is:
  - A. Availability in the private sector
  - B. Route of administration
  - C. Genotypes included are 16 and 18 versus 16, 18, 6 and 11
  - D. Current registration status in South Africa
  - E. Number of vaccine doses.
18. True (A) or false (B):  
It has been established that the need for booster doses will not be necessary following the 3 vaccine course.

## INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL FOR VIRAL INFECTIONS

19. The most important component of infection prevention and control is:
  - A. Sterilisation of surgical instruments
  - B. Proper disposal of infectious waste
  - C. Hand hygiene
  - D. Implementing policies
  - E. Environmental cleaning.
20. True (A) or false (B):  
Live attenuated vaccine for hepatitis C must be given to all health care workers.