

## COVER PAGE

---

**The Archives of the Episcopal Church**  
*Acts of Convention 2009*  
**Source Documentation for Resolution 2009-A163**

**Title: Mandate on NEAC Aids Tutorial**

---

**I. *Copyright Notice. Permission to re-use may be required.***

The following document may be copyrighted and permission to reuse this text may be reserved by the author(s).

The digital copy provided here in *The Acts of Convention* is a digitally-encoded creation of The Archives of the Episcopal Church. All rights reserved. Limited reproduction of excerpts of documents generated by this database is permitted for personal, research, and educational activities by members and organizations of the Episcopal Church. Systematic or multiple copy reproduction; electronic retransmission or redistribution; print or electronic duplication of any material for a fee or for commercial purposes; altering or recompiling any contents of the database for electronic re-display, and all other re-publication that does not qualify as fair use are not permitted without prior written permission. This restriction is notwithstanding the author(s) full rights to ownership and duplication rights.

Send written requests for permission to re-publish to: DFMS Rights and Permissions Office, The Archives of the Episcopal Church USA, 606 Rathervue Place, P.O. Box 2247, Austin, Texas 78768. (Tel. 512-472-6816; Fax 512-480-0437).

**II. *Digital Copy Note***

The following documents were transferred to the Archives on September 2, 2011, and are provided as a PDF document for educational reference and personal use only. These external documents were authored by the National Episcopal Aids Coalition, and endorsed by the General Convention of The Episcopal Church. For more information, see <http://www.neac.org>.



## General HIV and AIDS Facts Quiz 1

1) If you were infected with HIV, you might show symptoms

- a. Within a few weeks
- b. Within a year
- c. In 10 years or more
- d. Any of the above

The Answer is D. Any of the above are true.

2) How can you tell if someone has HIV or AIDS?

- a. Because of the way they act.
- b. They look tired and ill.
- c. There is no easy way to tell

The Answer is C. There is no way of telling if a person is HIV positive just by looking as here are no specific symptoms of HIV. In fact, many people who are diagnosed with HIV lead a healthy life for years if they receive treatment. Anyone can carry HIV and still look and feel completely getting treated or from disclosing their HIV status openly. It is said that someone has progressed to AIDS when they are affected by certain HIV- related illnesses.

3) What is HIV?

- a. A virus
- b. A bacterium
- c. A fungus

The Answer is A.HIV is a virus. Like all viruses, HIV cannot grow or reproduce on its own. In order to make new copies of itself it must infect the cells of a living organism.

4) What does STD stand for?

- a. Sexually Transmitted Disease
- b. Special Treatment Doctor
- c. Standard Transmission Deficiency

The Answer is A. Sexually transmitted Diseases (STDs) can be passed on during sex, so it's always a good idea to use a condom and protect yourself.

5) When was the term 'AIDS' first defined?

- a. 1977
- b. 1987
- c. 1982

The Answer is C. AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) was first defined in the USA in September 1982. The term 'AIDS' was suggested at a meeting in Washington, D.C., in July of the same year.

6) Stigma and discrimination are the major obstacles to effective HIV/AIDS treatment and care

- True
- False

The Answer is true.

7) What does HIV stand for?

- a. Human Immunodeficiency Virus
- b. Harmful Intravenous Virus
- c. Human Injury Vaccine

The Answer is A .Human Immunodeficiency Virus is the full term for HIV, which means that HIV weakens the body's immune system.

8) What is the difference between HIV and AIDS?

- a. HIV is a virus and AIDS is a bacteria
- b. There is no difference between HIV and AIDS
- c. HIV is the virus that causes AIDS

The Answer is C.HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. A person can live a relatively normal life for many years if they are diagnosed with HIV, but they are said to have AIDS when they develop an HIV related illness.

9) What is abstinence?

- a. To refrain from sex
- b. To only have sex with one partner
- c. To lose your virginity

The Answer is A. Abstinence means avoiding sex. Abstinence is encouraged along with partner reduction and condom use as a way of preventing the spread of HIV.

10) HIV can make a person ill because

- a. It causes a person to lose weight very suddenly
- b. It attacks the immune system
- c. it reduces the body's core temperature

The Answer is B. HIV affects a person's immune system, which makes them more vulnerable to infections, and can make them very ill.

11) An AIDS diagnosis means:

- a. Your immune system has weakened significantly
- b. You are susceptible to numerous infections.
- c. You may qualify for disability payments.
- d. All of the Above

The Answer is D. What distinguishes AIDS from HIV is the stage of infection in your body. Only when the virus has won the battle against your immune system and you begin having serious symptoms do you have what is considered AIDS. Because infected people can live healthy lives for years, only those with AIDS qualify as disabled, and, therefore, become eligible

12) The most standard HIV blood test:

- a. Predicts how fast you will develop AIDS
- b. Measures the amount of virus in your blood
- c. Detects antibodies to the virus
- d. None of the Above

The Answer is C. Antibodies are proteins that the immune system makes to attack foreign substances. Rather than detect the virus, the standard HIV blood test determines whether you are infected by identifying antibodies to HIV, which can take up to several months to make. Because antibodies cannot kill HIV, the virus remains in the blood indefinitely.

13) Stigma and discrimination against those with HIV and AIDS

- a. Discourages people from seeking treatment
- b. Doesn't happen often
- c. All of the above

The Answer is A. Because of stigma, lack of knowledge and fear, the rights of people living with HIV and AIDS and their families are frequently violated. These include the right to health and medical care and treatment, the right to privacy, and the right to education among others.

14) After a person is infected with HIV, how long is it before the body's immune system begins to attack the virus with antibodies?

- a. 1 to 2 weeks
- b. 4 to 8 weeks
- c. 10 to 12 weeks

The Answer is B. The body takes 4 to 8 weeks to start attacking the virus and thus to begin to develop antibodies. This window of time is the most infectious period of AIDS, because you are infected, but you don't yet know it. It is almost impossible to test for AIDS using the standard antibody test because of this.

15) How long is HIV's so-called 'dormancy period' - when an infected person doesn't experience symptoms?

- a. Up to 6 months
- b. Up to 2 years
- c. Up to 10 years

The Answer is C. In the first few weeks after infection, some people experience flu-like symptoms for a few days. But after that, on average, a person can go up to 10 years or more without experiencing any symptoms of HIV or AIDS. However, the virus itself is not dormant - during this period, the virus is at war with the body's immune system.

16) How many times a day does HIV reproduce in the body?

- a. 50 to 10,000 times per day
- b. 100,000 times per day
- c. 10 billion to 1 trillion times per day

The Answer is C. One of the reasons HIV is so dangerous is that once the virus is in the CD4 cell, it hijacks the cell's machinery to turn out an average of 10 billion, but up to 1 trillion new virus particles per day.

17) HIV infection, the virus that causes AIDS, is decreasing.

- True
- False

The Answer is False. HIV continues to increase throughout the world. However, in certain countries, and certain sub-populations, there has been a decrease in HIV transmission due to

education and changing of at-risk behavior. Clearly, there is a way to halt the AIDS epidemic - education that results in the changing of individual behavior

18) There are approximately how many new HIV infections each day in the U.S.?

- a. 10
- b. 25
- c. 55
- d. 110

The Answer is D. In the U.S. there are about 110 new infections each day or 40,000 new infections in the U.S. each year. Worldwide, there are 14,000 new infections every day (95 percent in developing countries). HIV/AIDS is a 'disease of young people' with half of the 5 million new infections each year occurring among people ages 15 to 24.

19) Which statement is true?

- a. Without access to treatment, most people with AIDS will die within six month to two years.
- b. Many people have HIV and do not know it.
- c. All of the above.

The Answer is C. About one quarter of the HIV infected individuals in the U.S. do not know that they are infected, but in a recent study, 77% of young MSM who tested positive believed they were not infected. Among young African- American men, the rate was 90%.

20) HIV is easily preventable.

- True
- False

The Answer is true. The key is prevention. You should not engage in sexual intercourse without using a condom, unless you are in a monogamous relationship with an uninfected partner; you should not use intravenous drugs, or share needles. HIV IS preventable.



## General HIV and AIDS Facts Quiz 2

1) Using protection such as a latex barrier when performing sex (vaginal, oral or anal) lowers the risk of HIV transmission.

- True
- False

The Answer is true.

2) Which protects you most against HIV infection?

- a. Condoms
- b. Contraceptive pills
- c. Spermicide jelly

The Answer is A. Condoms are the most effective way to protect against transmission of HIV and other STDs during sex.

3) HIV is treatable.

- True
- False

The Answer is true. Yes, there are many new drugs available to treat HIV. Currently, if you are HIV positive, it is important to get regular health care and take your medications.

4) New HIV/AIDS drug treatments have lowered the number of AIDS-related deaths in the United States

- True
- False

The Answer is true.

5) Is there a cure for AIDS?

- a. Yes
- b. No

- c. Available only by prescription
- d. Only for the wealthy

The Answer is B. There is no cure for AIDS. There are retroviral drugs that, used in combination, reduce the 'viral load' or the amount of HIV in infected people. These drugs prolong healthy life, but they do not eliminate the disease.

6) Which of the following statements is true?

- a. Every minute, a child under the age of 15 dies of an AIDS-related disease.
- b. Every minute, four children are orphaned by AIDS
- c. Every minute, another child becomes HIV positive
- d. All of the above

The Answer is B. Every minute, four children are orphaned by AIDS.

7) Worldwide, which of the following is the most common way that HIV is transmitted?

- a. Sex between a man and a woman
- b. Sex between 2 men
- c. Sex between 2 women

The Answer is A. Worldwide, most people get HIV through heterosexual sex (sex between a woman and a man). In some Western countries the virus has affected mostly gay men, leading people to assume wrongly that it is only spread man to man.

8) Of the number of AIDS orphans worldwide, \_\_\_ are in Africa.

- a. 3 million
- b. 12 million
- c. 7 million

The Answer is B. 12 million orphans are currently in Africa.

9) In 2005, how many new HIV infections worldwide were children?

- a. 50,000
- b. 200,000
- c. 700,000

The Answer is C. The correct answer is 700,000.

10) What percentage of Africans have access to anti-retroviral treatments that can keep them alive?

- a. 1 percent
- b. 10 percent
- c. 25 percent

The Answer is A .Only 1 percent of Africans have access to anti-retroviral treatments in Africa.

11) There are \_\_\_\_ AIDS orphans worldwide.

- a. 5 million
- b. 8 million
- c. 15 million

The Answer is C. 15 million orphans are due to AIDS.

12) How many children become infected each day?

- a. 300
- b. 1,800
- c. 3,000
- d. 5,900

The Answer is B.

13) In 2007 there were \_\_ HIV-related deaths.

- a. 2 million
- b. 2.6 million
- c. 1.5 million

The Answer is A.

14) Sub-Saharan Africa remains the region most heavily affected by HIV, accounting for 67% of all people living with HIV and for 75% of AIDS deaths in 2007.

- True
- False

The Answer is true. However, some of the most worrisome increases in new infections are now occurring in populous countries in other regions, such as Indonesia, the Russian Federation, and various high-income countries.

15) In virtually all regions outside sub-Saharan Africa, HIV disproportionately affects injecting drug users, men who have sex with men, and sex workers.

- True
- False

The Answer is true.

16) What percentage of HIV-positive children are in sub-Saharan Africa?

- a. 21 percent
- b. 50 percent
- c. 61 percent
- d. 87 percent

The Answer is D. 87 percent.

17) HIV can affect which of the following groups?

- a. Teens, the elderly, newborns
- b. College professors, the homeless, men, women and all ethnic groups
- c. Bisexual, gay, straight, transgender people
- d. All of the Above

The Answer is D. Individuals of any group can be at risk of infection by HIV and AIDS.

18) How many children under the age of 5 were newly infected in 2007?

- a. 4,000
- b. 40,000
- c. Over 400,000

The Answer is C. In 2007, an estimated 420,000 children around the world were newly infected with HIV. In spite of the large numbers of HIV-positive children around the world, AIDS is often assumed to be a disease that kills only adults.

19) There are \_\_\_\_\_ people living with HIV/AIDS worldwide.

- a. Between 18.3 and 20.3 million
- b. Between 36.3 and 40.3 million
- c. Between 57.3 and 60.3 million

The Answer is B. Between 36.3 and 40.3 million are living with HIV/AIDS worldwide.

20) In 2007 there were \_\_\_ new HIV infections.

- a. 3.6 million
- b. 2.7 million
- c. 1.8 million

The Answer is B. In 2007 there were 2.7 million people with new HIV infections.



## Global HIV and AIDS Quiz

1) In developing countries, how many people living with HIV/AIDS are currently on treatment?

- a. 20 percent
- b. 10 percent
- c. 2 percent

The Answer is A. At the end of 2005, 1.3 million people in developing countries were getting treated - 20 percent of those who needed it. Each year an additional 5 million people become infected.

2) Worldwide, 40 million people are estimated to be infected with HIV. How many don't know they are infected?

- a. Over 40 percent
- b. Over 50 percent
- c. Over 75 percent

The Answer is C. Over 75 percent do not know they are infected with HIV.

3) In 2005, there were \_\_\_ new infections worldwide.

- a. 4.9 million
- b. 2.5 million
- c. 20 million

The Answer is A.

4) Approximately how many people are living with HIV worldwide?

- a. 33.2 to 40.3 million
- b. Less than 1.1 million
- c. 3.5 to 5 million

The Answer is A. 33.2 million + people were living with HIV in 2007.

5) What percentage of people with HIV/AIDS live in sub-Saharan Africa? \*

- a. 25%
- b. 35%
- c. 60%

The Answer is C. 22.5 million people (60%) are living with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa.

6) Which of the following statements is true?

- a. Every minute, a child under and age of 15 dies of an AIDS-related disease.
- b. Every minute, four children are orphaned by AIDS
- c. Every minute, another child becomes HIV positive
- d. All of the above

The Answer is B. Every minute, four children are orphaned by AIDS.

7) Worldwide, which of the following is the most common way that HIV is transmitted?

- a. Sex between a man and a woman
- b. Sex between 2 men
- c. Sex between 2 women

The Answer is A. Worldwide, most people get HIV through heterosexual sex (sex between a woman and a man). In some Western countries the virus has affected mostly gay men, leading people to assume wrongly that it is only spread man to man.

8) Of the number of AIDS orphans worldwide, \_\_\_\_ are in Africa.

- a. 3 million
- b. 12 million
- c. 7 million

The Answer is B.

9) In 2005, how many new HIV infections worldwide were children?

- a. 50,000
- b. 200,000
- c. 700,000

The Answer is C.

10) What percentage of Africans have access to anti-retroviral treatments that can keep them alive?

- a. 1 percent
- b. 10 percent
- c. 25 percent

The Answer is A. 1 percent.

11) There are \_\_\_\_ AIDS orphans worldwide.

- a. 5 million
- b. 8 million
- c. 15 million

The Answer is C.

12) How many children become infected each day?

- a. 300
- b. 1,800
- c. 3,000
- d. 5,900

The Answer is B.

13) In 2007 there were \_\_ HIV-related deaths.

- a. 2 million
- b. 2.6 million
- c. 1.5 million

The Answer is A.

14) Sub-Saharan Africa remains the region most heavily affected by HIV, accounting for 67% of all people living with HIV and for 75% of AIDS deaths in 2007.

- True
- False

The Answer is true. However, some of the most worrisome increases in new infections are now occurring in populous countries in other regions, such as Indonesia, the Russian Federation, and various high-income countries.

15) In virtually all regions outside sub-Saharan Africa, HIV disproportionately affects injecting drug users, men who have sex with men, and sex workers.

- True
- False

The Answer is true.

16) What percentage of HIV-positive children are in sub-Saharan Africa?

- a. 21 percent
- b. 50 percent
- c. 61 percent
- d. 87 percent

The Answer is D.

17) Overall, 2.0 million [1.8 million-2.3 million] people died due to AIDS in 2007, compared with an estimated 1.7 million [1.5 million-2.3 million] in 2001.

- True
- False

The Answer is true.

18) What is the leading HIV-associated disease in developing countries?

- a. The common cold
- b. TB
- c. Pneumonia

The Answer is B. TB is the leading cause of death among HIV positive people, as it accounts for up to a third of AIDS deaths worldwide. TB patients are more likely to become sick with the disease if they are HIV positive.

19) How many young people (15 to 24 years of age) are infected with HIV every day?

- a. 45
- b. 450
- c. 4,500

The Answer is C. An estimated 10 million people aged 15 and 24 are living with HIV, and 40% of all new infections - close to 4,500 each day - are among the young. However, in countries where HIV infections have been reduced, the greatest reductions are among young people.

20) What percentage of children ( under 15 years of age) in developing countries who need retroviral therapy (ART) have access to it?

- a. 3%
- b. 10%
- c. 23%
- d. 60%

The Answer is A. 3% of children in developing countries who need retroviral therapy (ART) have access to it.



## HIV and Women Quiz

1) In heterosexual sex, who is more likely to become infected with HIV from an HIV positive partner?

- a. The man
- b. The woman
- c. Either, equally

The Answer is B. The woman. Male to female transmission of the HIV virus is about 8 times more efficient than female to male transmission.

2) Worldwide, at the end of 2007, how many women were living with HIV?

- a. 50 million
- b. 19 million
- c. 1.8 million
- d. 27 million

The Answer is B. Worldwide, 19 million women are living with HIV.

3) HIV can be transmitted from mother to child through...

- a. Using the same toilet
- b. Sharing food or drink
- c. Delivery/Breastfeeding
- d. All of the above

The Answer is C. Delivery/Breastfeeding

4) In the future, how might a microbicide help women protect themselves against HIV?

- a. By killing HIV inside the vagina without a partner knowing
- b. By stopping the HIV from developing in the body
- c. By reducing viral load

The Answer is A. By killing HIV inside the vagina without a partner knowing

5) Since the beginning of the AIDS epidemic, how many women in the United States have been diagnosed with AIDS?

- a. Over 420,000
- b. Over 55,000
- c. Over 182,000

The Answer is C. Over 182,000 women have been diagnosed with AIDS since 1982, when the first woman in the United States was diagnosed.

6) What percentage of women living with HIV are in sub-Saharan Africa?

- a. Approximately 24 percent
- b. Approximately 52 percent
- c. Approximately 76 percent

The Answer is C. Approximately 76 percent of women living with HiV are in sub-Saharan Africa.

7) What is the primary mode of transmission among African-American women?

- a. Blood transfusion
- b. Unprotected heterosexual contact
- c. Injection drug use
- d. Sex with other women

The Answer is B. The primary mode of transmission among African-American women was unprotected heterosexual contact - over 75 percent, followed by injection use.

8) What is the biggest risk factor for women in many developing countries?

- a. Being Married
- b. Earning less than a \$1 a day
- c. Working as a prostitute

The Answer is A. In many developing countries, the biggest risk for HIV infection for women is being married. Women's lesser social status in many countries does not allow them the right to refuse husbands' sexual demands or to allow them to require their husbands to use condoms.

9) A lesbian can be infected with HIV

- True
- False

The Answer is true.

10) Heterosexual women are at a low risk of HIV infection.

- True
- False

The Answer is False. Heterosexual women are the fastest growing population with HIV. Condoms, testing and having a single sexual partner may help prevent transmission of HIV and other STDs, but no sexually active person is risk-free. 75 percent of the new infections in women are heterosexually transmitted.

11) Babies can get HIV from their mothers

- True
- False

The Answer is true. Women who are HIV positive can pass the virus to their babies. In the USA, HIV occurs in the newborn about 25 percent of HIV positive women. This transmission has been proven to be partially preventable, by taking AZT, Nevirapine and HAART drugs at appropriate times during and following pregnancy and delivery. It is now recommended that pregnant women test early in their pregnancy for HIV . Transmission can occur during pregnancy, during delivery or from breastfeeding. Breastfeeding women can reduce the risk of HIV transmission to infants using an extended-dose regimen of nevirapine, according to an article released on July 25, 2008 in The Lancet.

Highly active anti-retroviral therapy (HAART) can prevent vertical transmission when administered to pregnant women, but access to this therapy can be limited in certain regions where resources are limited. Barring this, mothers can minimize the risk of transmitting the disease to their children by finding safe infant feeding alternatives. When these are not available, a single dose of the antiretroviral nevirapine can be administered to mothers and children within 72 hours of birth to reduce the transmission risk.

12) Women represent what percentage of people living with HIV and AIDS globally?

- a. Almost 15 percent
- b. Almost 25 percent
- c. Almost 50 percent

The Answer is C. Almost 50 percent of the people living with HIV in the world are women. Over 19 million of the estimated 42 million people living with HIV and AIDS are women.

13) If an HIV positive woman takes the correct drugs and doesn't breastfeed, how likely is her baby to be born with HIV?

- a. Less than 2 percent
- b. Around 15 percent
- c. Greater than 40 percent

The Answer is A. Less than 2 percent.

14) What can the contraceptive pill protect a woman from?

- a. Pregnancy
- b. HIV
- c. Herpes

The Answer is A. Pregnancy.

15) How many deaths from AIDS were there among women in the USA in 2006?

- a. More than 100
- b. More than 1,800
- c. More than 3,500

The Answer is C. In the USA, there were 3,784 deaths among women with AIDS in 2006.



## HIV, AIDS, and MSM Quiz

1) The term men who have sex with men (MSM) refers to

- a. Gay men only
- b. All men who have sex with other men, regardless of how they identify themselves (gay, bisexual, or heterosexual).
- c. Men on the down-low

The Answer is B. All men who have sex with other men, regardless of how they identify themselves (gay, bisexual, or heterosexual).

2) AIDS has been diagnosed for \_\_\_ MSM since the beginning of the epidemic through 2005

- a) less than 100,000
- b) Over 450,000
- c) Over 1,000,000

The Answer is B. Since the beginning of the epidemic, an estimated 517,992 MSM (452,111 MSM and 65,881 MSM who inject drugs) had received a diagnosis of AIDS, accounting for 68% of male adults and adolescents who received a diagnosis of AIDS and 54% of all people who received a diagnosis of AIDS.

3) MSM made up \_\_\_\_\_ of all men living with HIV in 2005, even though only about 5% to 7% of men in the United States reported having sex with other men.

- a) More than two thirds (68%)
- b) More than one half (53%)
- c) More than three quarters (78%)

The Answer is A. More than two thirds (68%).

4) In a 2005 study of 5 large US cities, 46% of African American MSM were HIV-positive.

- True
- False

The Answer is true.

5) The number of new HIV/AIDS cases among MSM in 2005 was 11% more than the number of cases in 2001.

- True
- False

The Answer is true. It is unclear whether this increase is due to more testing, which results in more diagnoses, or to an increase in the number of HIV infections. Whatever the reasons, in 2005, MSM still accounted for about 53% of all new HIV/AIDS cases and 71% of cases in male adults and adolescents.

6) Between 1985 and 2005, the share of new AIDS diagnoses attributable to sex between men \*

- a) Fell from 65% to 43%
- b) Rose from 55% to 75%
- c) Fell from 80% to 25%

The Answer is A. HIV transmission patterns have shifted over time. Heterosexual transmission accounts for a growing share of new AIDS cases, 3% in 1985 to 31% in 2005. Over that same period, the share of new AIDS diagnoses attributable to sex between men fell from 65% to 43%. The share due to injection drug use was 19% in 1985, peaking at 31% in 1993, and dropping to 21% in 2005.

7) The number of HIV diagnoses for MSM decreased during the 1980s and 1990s, but recent surveillance data show an increase in HIV diagnoses for this group.

- True
- False

The Answer is true.

8) At the end of 2005, an estimated 217,323 MSM (191,362 MSM and 25,961 MSM who inject drugs) were living with AIDS, representing 67% of male adults and adolescents living with AIDS and 52% of all people living with AIDS .

- True
- False

The Answer is true.

9) Through its National HIV Behavioral Surveillance system, CDC found that 25% of the MSM surveyed in 5 large US cities were infected with HIV and another 25% of those infected were unaware of their infections.

- True
- False

The Answer is false. Through its National HIV Behavioral Surveillance system, CDC found that 25% of the MSM surveyed in 5 large US cities were infected with HIV and 48% of those infected were unaware of their infections.

10) The rates of risky behaviors are higher among young MSM than among older MSM.

True

False

The Answer is true. Not having seen firsthand the toll of AIDS in the early years of the epidemic, young MSM may be less motivated to practice safer sex.



## People of Color and HIV

1) In the U.S., what percentage of new HIV infections each year occur in African-Americans?

- a. 20%
- b. 50%
- c. 60%

The Answer is B .The answer is 50%.

2) Although Latinos represent approximately 15% of the U.S. population, they account for 19% of the AIDS cases diagnosed in 2006.

- True
- False

The Answer is true.

3) Women accounted for \_\_\_% of the HIV/AIDS diagnoses among Native American Indians and Alaska Natives.

- a. 29%
- b. 10%
- c. 50%

The Answer is A. The correct answer is 29%.

4) Between 2001 and 2004, the rate of HIV/AIDS diagnoses for African-Americans actually decreased in spite of the high infection rate in this group.

- True
- False

The Answer is true.

5) The primary mode of HIV transmission among African-Americans was heterosexual conduct.

- True
- False

The Answer is false.

6) Both Latino and white men are most likely to be infected through sex with other men.

- True
- False

The Answer is true.

7) Of the estimated 145 infants infected with HIV by their HIV positive mothers, 12 percent were African-American - the same as the African-American percentage in the U.S. population at large.

- True
- False

The Answer is false.

8) Of the AIDS diagnoses made since 1996 among African-Americans, American Indians and Alaska Natives, Hispanics, whites, and Asians and Pacific Islanders, the highest proportion was among African-Americans.

- True
- False

The Answer is false.

9) Among the U.S. population overall, Latinos are \_\_\_\_ likely than whites to report ever having been tested for HIV.

- a) Equally likely
- b) More likely
- c) Less likely

The Answer is B. The correct answer is: more likely.

10) Of the 18,849 people under age 25 whose diagnosis of HIV/AIDS was made between 2001 and 2004, 61 percent were African-American.

- True
- False

The Answer is true.

11) Latino teens, aged 13-19, account for 19% of AIDS cases among teens, slightly greater than their share of the U.S. teen population in 2006 (17%).

- True
- False

The Answer is true.

12) The percentage of HIV positive young African-American men who thought themselves not to be infected is

- a. 10%
- b. 50%
- c. 90%

The Answer is C. 90% of young African-American men who were infected, had thought that they would test negative for HIV.

13) Among African-American women, most become infected with HIV/AIDS through sexual contact with men.

- True
- False

The Answer is true.

14) Among women, Latinas account for \_\_\_\_% of new HIV infections.

- a. 16%
- b. 9%
- c. 20%

The Answer is A. The correct answer is 16%.

15) The rate of AIDS diagnoses for African-Americans is 10 times that of whites.

- True
- False

The Answer is true.

16) African Americans were disproportionately affected by HIV infection, accounting for \_\_\_ of all HIV infections reported among persons aged 13-24

- a. 45%
- b. 50%
- c. 55%

↑The Answer is C. African-Americans account for 55% all HIV infections reported among persons aged 13-24.

17) Today, there are approximately 1.1 million people living with HIV/AIDS in the U.S, including nearly \_\_\_ Latinos.

- a) 100,000
- b) 150,000
- c) 200,000

The Answer is C. Today, there are approximately 1.1 million people living with HIV/AIDS in the U.S, including nearly 200,000 Latinos. As the largest and fastest growing ethnic minority group in the U.S., addressing the impact of HIV/AIDS in the Latino community takes on increased importance in efforts to improve the nation's health.

18) The AIDS case rate per 100,000 among Latino adults/adolescents was the \_\_\_ highest of any racial/ethnic group in the U.S. in 2006.

- a. First
- b. Second
- c. Third

The Answer is B. The AIDS cases per 100,000 among Latino adults/adolescents was the second highest of any racial/ethnic group in the U.S. in 2006 about 3 times that of whites, but one-third that of Blacks.

19) In looking at new AIDS cases in 2006 among women, Latinas similarly account for \_\_\_ of new cases; Black women account for \_\_\_ and white women account for \_\_\_.

- a. 21%; 38%; 41%
- b. 45%; 45%; 10%
- c. 16%; 66%; 17%

The Answer is C. The correct answer is C: 16%; 66%; 17%.

20) The rate (per 100,000 persons) of HIV/AIDS diagnosis for American Indians and Alaska Natives was 10.4, compared with 713 for blacks, 27.8 for Hispanics, 8.8 for whites, and 7.4 for Asians and Pacific Islanders.

- True
- False

The Answer is true.



## HIV and Youth Quiz (ages 13-24)

1) During 2001-2004, in the 33 states with long-term, confidential, name-based HIV reporting, 38% of the 17,824 persons 13-24 years of age given a diagnoses of HIV/AIDS were males, and 62% were females.

- True
- False

The Answer is false. 62% were male; 38% were female

2) Young people who have dropped out of school are more likely to become sexually active at younger ages and to fail to use contraception.

- True
- False

The Answer is true.

3) Young women are at risk for HIV infection through

- a. Breastfeeding
- b. Heterosexual contact
- c. Having sex with women

The Answer is B. Young women, especially those of minority races or ethnicities, are increasingly at risk for HIV infection through heterosexual contact. According to data from a CDC study of HIV prevalence among disadvantaged youth during the early to mid-1990s, the rate of HIV prevalence among young women aged 16-21 was 50% higher than the rate among young men in that age group. African American women in this study were 7 times as likely as white women and 8 times as likely as Hispanic women to be HIV-positive.

4) Since the beginning of the epidemic, an estimated \_\_\_\_\_ young people in the United States have received a diagnosis of AIDS.

- a. 41,000
- b. 31,000
- c. 46,000

The Answer is C. The CDC estimates that almost 46,000 young people, ages 13 to 24, were living with HIV in the U.S (in the 45 states and 5 dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV reporting) in 2006. Women comprised 28% of these HIV/AIDS cases among 13- to 24-year-olds.

5) Young MSM who do not disclose their sexual orientation \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Are less likely to seek HIV testing
- b. If they become infected, they are less likely to know it
- c. Are likely to have one or more female sex partners and if they become infected may transmit the virus to women as well as to men
- d. All of the above

The Answer is D: 'All of the above.' According to a CDC study of 5,589 MSM, 55% of young men (aged 15-22) did not let other people know they were sexually attracted to men.

6) Young women are at risk for sexually transmitted HIV including

- a. lack of recognition of their partners' risk factors
- b. inequality in relationships
- c. having sex with older men who are more likely to be infected with HIV
- d. All of the above

The Answer is D. Young women, especially those of minority races or ethnicities, are increasingly at risk for HIV infection through heterosexual contact. According to data from a CDC study of HIV prevalence among disadvantaged youth during the early to mid-1990s, the rate of HIV prevalence among young women aged 16-21 was 50% higher than the rate among young men in that age group.

7) Sexual initiation at an early age is a major risk factor for many young people.

- True
- False

The Answer is true. According to CDC's Youth Risk Behavioral Survey (YRBS), many young people begin having sexual intercourse at early ages: 47% of high school students have had sexual intercourse, and 7.4% of them reported first sexual intercourse before age 13.

In 2005, teen girls represented \_\_\_% of AIDS cases reported among 13-19 year olds.

- a. 28%
- b. 36%
- c. 43%

The Answer is C. Among youth, teen girls and minorities have been particularly affected. In 2005, teen girls represented 43% of AIDS cases reported among 13-19 year olds. Black teens represented 69% of cases reported among 13-19 years olds; Latino teens represented 17%.

9) Most young people are infected through:

- a. Experimentation with drugs
- b. Sex
- c. Perinatal HIV transmission

The Answer is B. According to the CDC, most young people with HIV/AIDS were infected by sexual transmission.

10) Youth are particularly vulnerable to HIV infection because:

- a. Physical, psychological, and social attributes of adolescence make young people particularly vulnerable to HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs).
- b. Adolescents often are not able to comprehend fully the extent of their exposure to risk.
- c. Many youth are socially inexperienced and dependent on others. Peer pressures easily influence them often in ways that can increase their risk.
- d. All of the above

The Answer is D. All of the above are correct.

11) Adolescents and young adults account for \_\_\_ % of estimated new infections in the U.S.

- a. 10%
- b. 25%
- c. 34%
- d. 50%

The Answer is C. More HIV infections occurred among adolescents and young adults 13-29 years old (34%) than any other age group. Adults over 50 account for 10%; 40 to 49 years of age for 25%; 30 to 39 for 31%; 13 to 29 years of age account for 34%.

12) In 2006, 16% of young adults ages 18 to 24 reported that they had been tested for HIV in the past 12 months.

- True
- False

The Answer is true.

13) African-American young adults are disproportionately affected by HIV infection, accounting for \_\_\_% of HIV/AIDS diagnoses in 13- to 24-year-olds in 2006. \*

- a. 60%
- b. 50%
- c. 40%

The Answer is A. 60% of young people between the ages of 13-24 diagnosed with HIV in the United States are African-American.

14) According to a Kaiser Family Foundation report of September 2008, women comprised \_\_\_% of HIV and AIDS cases among 13- to 24-year-olds.

- a. 35%
- b. 41%
- c. 28%

The Answer is C. Women comprise 28% of the population affected between the ages of 13-24.

15) Despite the higher risk for acquiring STIs among youth, only \_\_ (%) of sexually active teens ages 15 to 17, and \_\_ (%) of sexually active young adults ages 18 to 24 say they have been tested for STDs.

- a. One-quarter (26%); half (53%)
- b. One-third (31%); half (53%)
- c. One-third (31%); one-quarter (26%)

The Answer is B. One-third of young people between the ages of 15-17 say that they have been tested for STD's (31%); and one half of young adults between the ages 18-24 say that they have been tested (53%).



## Stigma Quiz

1) Stigma is the same as discrimination.

- True
- False
- Both

The Answer is false. Stigma and discrimination share some of the same issues. However, discrimination is more easily understood while stigma has many subtleties. People may be careful not to discriminate but don't always understand when they stigmatize others.

2) Of the following tests, which would be the most likely to cause significant anxiety in most people?

- a. Test for Diabetes
- b. Test for High Blood Pressure
- c. Test for HIV
- d. Test for Glaucoma

The Answer is C. C is the correct answer for most people. The fear of testing positive for HIV creates tremendous anxiety for people being tested.

3) If you live in a small rural community, what might be the best location for getting an HIV test?

- a. The local health department
- b. Personal physician
- c. A testing site in a large city nearby
- d. Anywhere the test is offered

The Answer is C.

A testing site in a large city nearby may be the best option because anonymity is often very important to prevent your HIV status from becoming known in the local community.

4) HIV/AIDS is primarily a health issue only for gay or bisexual men.

- True
- False
- Both

The Answer is false. HIV/AIDS infection affects anyone engaged in unprotected sexual activities and/or injecting drug use.

5) After all these years, having your HIV status known is no longer a problem.

- True
- False
- Both

The Answer is false. In some communities, even in some countries, being known as HIV positive could subject someone to adverse reactions ranging from being evicted from an apartment to being beaten up.

6) A woman should always have the prerogative to require her sexual partner to wear a condom during sexual intercourse.

- True
- False
- Both

The Answer is true. In an ideal world, this would be true. However, in some situations a woman puts herself at risk of personal harm by insisting on the use of condoms because it calls into question the possibility that the other partner might be infected.

7) Which of the following words should be associated with the issue of stigma?

- Blame
- Assumptions
- Ageism
- Invisibility
- Shame
- Gossip
- Isolation
- Homophobia
- Judgment

- Ridicule
- Rejection
- Racism
- Insult
- Suspicion
- Harassment
- Violence
- Rumors
- Neglect
- Abuse
- Fear
- All of them

The Answer is "All of them".

8) People who are infected with HIV are often blamed for their situation.

- True
- False
- Both

The Answer is true. Although most adults engage in sexual activity, and many have had risk factors for HIV infection, many blame those who had the misfortune to contract the virus.

9) HIV-related stigma only refers to a negative perception of the method by which a person acquired HIV infection.

- True
- False
- Both

The Answer is false - HIV-related stigma refers to all unfavorable attitudes, beliefs, and policies directed at those living with HIV or AIDS. This is compounded when affected individuals come from already stigmatized groups such as those who are poor, homosexual, bisexual, transgendered, promiscuous, use drugs, those who are sex workers, or the disenfranchised.

10) HIV testing is influenced by HIV-related stigma.

- True
- False
- Both

The Answer is true. Many people avoid being tested for HIV because they do not want to be associated in any way with it. This barrier results in a lack of early treatment for those who are unknowingly HIV positive.

11) Which of the following statements do you believe are thoughts/hidden thoughts seen in some of our churches?

- a. We welcome people living with HIV to our parish (but we will intinct rather than drink from the common cup).
- b. We welcome HIV-positive gay men to our parish (but we hope they maintain the proper decorum while there).
- c. People living with HIV who come to our church are given special attention (because they are different).
- d. All the above

The Answer is D, "All of the above." All of these statements have been observed in churches and have stigmatizing elements.

12) Sharing the common cup with someone who is HIV positive puts HIV negative people at risk of infection.

- True
- False
- Both

The Answer is false. HIV is not transmitted through saliva and is not spread through sharing the common cup. This fear, however, is one more way people living with HIV are stigmatized.

13) What are ways churches can promote getting tested for HIV?

- a. Clergy might consider getting tested themselves
- b. Discuss HIV and AIDS issues candidly in the church
- c. Reach out to people living with HIV through outreach ministries
- d. Treat HIV-positive individuals with the dignity due all people
- e. All the above

The Answer is e.--'All of the Above'. When people hear HIV being openly discussed, and see that getting tested for HIV is something done by their fellow parishioners and clergy, it becomes

more acceptable. When people see that all people are treated the same, regardless of HIV status, it becomes easier for them to be tested. Being tested is the only way to know if you are infected with HIV.

14) HIV-related stigma refers to all unfavorable attitudes, beliefs, and policies directed at those living with HIV or AIDS.

- True
- False
- Both

The Answer is true, however, unfavorable attitudes, beliefs, and policies may also be directed at the person's family, friends, social groups or community.

15) Stigma affects all aspects of HIV prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and care.

- True
- False
- Both

The Answer is true. Stigma may increase new HIV infections because it can discourage people from getting tested, make people less likely to acknowledge their risk, and discourage people who are HIV-positive from discussing their status with their sexual or needle-sharing partners. They may choose not to protect themselves or others, and they may not seek treatment if they are infected.