

TEACHER'S GUIDE

WHAT IS HIV ?

- 1.) HIV is a virus that _____ and _____ certin white blood cells called T-cells?
 - a.) controls, undermines
 - b.) divides, increases
 - c.) infects, distroys
 - d.) makes healthier, more
 - e.) invades, splits

- 2.) The T-cell is also known as _____.
 - a.) 3TC
 - b.) CD-4 cell
 - c.) RUD-40
 - d.) CB-8 cell
 - e.) none of the above

- 3.) A infected person _____ give you the virus if they do not show signs of infection.
 - a.) can
 - b.) might be able to
 - c.) can not
 - d.) will not
 - e.) don't

- 4.) How many new cases of HIV are reported each year?
 - a.) 500,000
 - b.) 1,000,000
 - c.) 35,000
 - d.) 40,000
 - e.) 400,000

- 5.) What age group is HIV/AIDS the number one killer of that age group?
 - a.) 18-25
 - b.) 21-35
 - c.) 25-44
 - d.) 13-24
 - e.) 44-63

- 6.) What is HIV short for?
 - a.) AIDS
 - b.) Human Infertile virus

- c.) Human Immunodeficiency virus
d.) Historical input vessel
e.) none of the above
- 7.) More than _____ of Americans who are now infected with the HIV virus don't even know that they have the disease.
- a.) 30%
b.) 50%
c.) 75%
d.) 90%
e.) 15%
- 8.) About three quarters of the victims were _____ years old.
- a.) 18-25
b.) 25-44
c.) 40-55
d.) 13-18
e.) 7-13
- 9.) The United Nations said _____ adults are infected across the world.
- a.) 1 billion
b.) 50 million
c.) 10 million
D.) 21 million
e.) 3 billion
- 10.) What are the percentage of reported cases that are women?
- a.) 42%
b.) 50%
c.) 38%
d.) 75%
e.) 48%
- 11.) HIV/AIDS is _____ preventable if certain behaviors are stopped.
- a.) 85%
b.) 100%
c.) 90%
d.) 99%
e.) 75%

HOW DOES HIV WORK?

- 1.) HIV must link with specific proteins on the surface of the cells. What are these proteins called?
- a.) Tuberculosis
b.) PCP

- c.) Cytomegalovirus
 - d.) Receptors
 - e.) 3TC
- 2.) CD-4, CXCR-4, and CCR-5 are all receptors. Which receptor does the virus use after it mutates?
- a.) CXCR-4
 - b.) CD-4
 - c.) CCR-5
 - d.) all of the above
 - e.) None of the above
- 3.) At what stage do you begin to show signs of progression?
- a.) symptomatic
 - b.) asymptomatic
 - c.) progressive
 - d.) one day after infection
 - e.) AIDS
- 4.) What is the most common life threatening opportunistic infection that people with AIDS get?
- a.) Pneumocysti Carinii Pneumonia/PCP
 - b.) The flu
 - c.) Herpes Simplex Virus II
 - d.) Getting shot
 - e.) HIV
- 5.) PCP Pneumonia and Tuberculosis (TB) are both infections that attack the_____?
- a.) heart
 - b.) brain
 - c.) eyes
 - d.) lungs
 - e.) skin
- 6.) If you have pink or purple spots on your skin that are painless. What infection is this associated with?
- a.) Candidiasis
 - b.) Kaposi's Sarcoma (KS)
 - c.) Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
 - d.) Mycobacterium (MAC)
 - e.) Skin cancer
- 7.) Cytomegalovirus (CMV) the herpes infection is the_____ cause of death among people with AIDS.

- a.) number one
 - b.) second
 - c.) only
 - d.) third
 - e.) fifth
- 8.) Which Hepatitis virus is spread easily through food ?
- a.) Hepatitis B
 - b.) Hepatitis C
 - c.) Hepatitis A
 - d.) All of the above
 - e.) None of the above
- 9.) What do the letters AIDS stand for?
- a.) American Institutional Dental Society
 - b.) Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
 - c.) Another Infected Drug Shooter
 - d.) None of the above
 - e.) Death
- 10.) How many stages are there for the HIV infection?
- a.) 3
 - b.) 5
 - c.) 2
 - d.) 4
 - e.) 8
- 11.) As the virus multiplies and the person becomes sicker, certain symptoms occur. Some of the symptoms of this stage are?
- a.) being tired all the time, unexplained weight loss, diarrhea that lasts for days.
 - b.) swollen glands in the groin, neck or armpit, explained fever that lasts for more than a week, nightsweats, pounding headache.
 - c.) dizziness, white patchy coating in your mouth or on your tongue, pink or purple blotches on the skin.
 - d.) All of the above
 - e.) None of the above
- 12.) If a person with AIDS has lost their appetite, and suffers extreme loss of weight and looks like a skeleton. These are symptoms of?
- a.) AIDS Related Dementia
 - b.) Multi-drug Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR)
 - c.) Wasting Syndrome
 - d.) Kaposi's Sarcoma (KS)

e. Vitamin Deficiency Disease

- 13.) _____ is a viral liver disease that can be acute or chronic and even life-threatening, particularly in people with poor immune systems.
- a.) Herpes Simplex Virus II
 - b.) Kaposi's Sarcoma (KS)
 - c.) Hepatitis
 - d.) Thrush
 - e.) T.B.
- 14.) HIV attacks the cells of the body that are needed to _____?
- a.) divide and make more cells
 - b.) produce Lymph
 - c.) fight off infections
 - d.) make red blood cells
 - e.) make bone marrow
- 15.) What is the second most common infection people with AIDS get?
- a.) MAC
 - b.) Candidiasis
 - c.) T.B.
 - d.) Herpes
 - e.) MDR
- 16.) Which Herpes Virus consists of painful blisters on the skin that follow nerve pathways?
- a.) Herpes Simplex I
 - b.) Herpes Simplex II
 - c.) CMV
 - d.) Herpes Zosters
 - e.) MAC

BOOK TWO
TEACHER'S GUIDE

HOW CAN I BECOME INFECTED WITH HIV?

- 1.) If a infected persons blood splashes on your skin and does not have a pathway into your bloodstream (cuts or tears). Can HIV travel through the skin?
 - a.) If you are a IV drug user
 - b.) Yes
 - c.) Children only
 - d.) NO
 - e.) Only in people who are in prison

- 2.) Who does HIV/AIDS effect?
 - a.) Gays and IV drug users only
 - b.) Single people only
 - c.) People from 24-44 years old
 - d.) Every race, color, sex, sexual preferance, social class and marital status.
 - e.) Both A & C

- 3.) _____ activites are those behaviors that increase your chances of the HIV virus being transmitted from one person to another.
 - a.) Possible risk
 - b.) High risk
 - c.) No risk
 - d.) Water sport
 - e.) All of the above

- 4.) Can you get HIV from eattng food made by a person with HIV/AIDS?
 - a.) No
 - b.) If they are Homosexual
 - c.) Possible risk
 - d.) Yes
 - e.) meat only

- 5.) The HIV virus is not spread through casual contact. You can not get HIV from?
- a.) Using the same shower, toilet or water fountains, living in the same cell, coughs, sneezes.
 - b.) Contact with tears, spit, urine, feces, sweat, or sharing food, dishes, silverware, glasses, or cook pots.
 - c.) Telephone, or recreation equipment, kissing, or donating blood.
 - d.) All of the above.
 - e.) You can't be sure
- 6.) Getting tattoo work puts you in what risk column?
- a.) High risk
 - b.) Possible risk
 - c.) Not a risk
 - d.) Low risk
 - e.) None of the above
- 7.) If you donate blood what risks are you taking?
- a.) Not a risk
 - b.) High risk
 - c.) Possible risk
 - d.) 50% - 50% chance
 - e.) None of the above
- 8.) Having multiple sex partners is. _____
- a.) Not a risk
 - b.) Possible risk
 - c.) High risk
 - d.) Low risk
 - e.) Cool
- 9.) Going to work with someone who has AIDS is? _____
- a.) Not a risk
 - b.) Low risk
 - c.) Possible risk
 - d.) High risk
 - e.) Stupid
- 10.) Sharing a razor or toothbrush is? _____
- a.) Not a risk
 - b.) Low risk

- c.) Possible risk
- d.) High risk
- e.) None of the above

HOW DOES SEX SPREAD HIV?

- 1.) What body fluid has the highest amounts of HIV?
 - a.) Blood
 - b.) Sweat
 - c.) Spit
 - d.) Feces (shit)
 - e.) Semen

- 2.) What are the two most risky sexual activities without a condom?
 - a.) Oral sex and masturbation
 - b.) Vaginal and anal sex
 - c.) Talking sexy and fantasizing
 - d.) Kissing and hugging
 - e.) Phone sex while masturbating

- 3.) If both partners are HIV positive they need to practice safe sex for what reason?
 - a.) Because that is the law
 - b.) To keep in practice in case they have sex with someone who is not infected.
 - c.) So not to reinfect each other with different strains
 - d.) To keep the condom companies in business
 - e.) None of the above

- 4.) Studies show that the _____ partner is at the highest risk.
 - a.) Top
 - b.) Bottom
 - c.) Receptive
 - d.) All of the above
 - e.) Male

- 5.) Men who have anal sex with other men or women should be very careful to wear a _____, to protect your sexual partner.
 - a.) Dental dam
 - b.) Latex condom
 - c.) IUD
 - d.) Leather jacket
 - e.) None of the above

6.) Even though oral sex is a _____ to _____ you should be careful not to expose your partner or yourself directly to semen, vaginal fluids or blood.

- a.) High, moderate risk
- b.) High, extreme risk
- c.) Moderate, low risk
- d.) Low, no risk
- e.) Wonderful thing, feel

WHAT IS SAFE SEX?

1.) What is the safest sexual protection against HIV?

- a.) To abstain
- b.) Wear a condom
- c.) Ask your partner if they are HIV positive
- d.) Use sex toys only, to satisfy each other
- e.) Condom and foam

2.) Promiscuity means what?

- a.) Promising someone something
- b.) Sex with a animal
- c.) Having sex with more than one or many partners
- d.) Sex with only one person
- e.) multiple sex partners

3.) The only sure way to know if your partner is infected is?

- a.) To ask them
- b.) getting a blood test
- c.) Look into their eyes and check and see if they are yellowish color
- d.) Wear a condom
- e.) All of the above

4.) Safe sex for men means wearing a condom when?

- a.) Only during anal sex
- b.) During vaginal and anal sex
- c.) When the woman has her period
- d.) Always
- e.) During oral sex

5.) Cervical caps, IUD's and birth control pills _____ protection against HIV.

- a.) are not
 - b.) might be
 - c.) can be
 - d.) are
 - e.) None of the above
- 6.) If you share sex toys (dildo's, vibrators, etc..) make sure you clean them with _____ and _____ or put _____ on the toy.
- a.) soap, water, oil
 - b.) water, a rag, paper bag
 - c.) soap, water, KY-Jelly
 - d.) bleach, water, condom
 - e.) soap, water, oil
- 7.) How many times can you safely use a condom?
- a.) Twice if you clean it with bleach and water
 - b.) Till you are done having sex, ejaculating as many times as you can.
 - c.) Twice
 - d.) Only once
 - e.) Both A and C
- 8.) What is the single most dangerous sexual practice?
- a.) Sex without a condom
 - b.) Anal sex without a condom
 - c.) Oral sex without a condom
 - d.) Promiscuity
- 9.) The HIV virus can not get through a condom if it is used _____ and does not break.
- a.) always
 - b.) with KY-Jelly
 - c.) during anal sex
 - d.) properly
 - e.) during oral sex

BOOK THREE**TEACHER'S GUIDE****HOW DOES SHARING WORKS SPREAD HIV?**

1. If you rinse with water and blow air through the barrel and needle it is_____ clean of all HIV.
 - a.) definatly
 - b.) probably
 - c.) not
 - d.) 100%
 - e.) 99%

- 2.) Which of the following idems are safe to share?
 - a.) Water
 - b.) Cotton
 - c.) Cooker
 - d.) All of the above
 - e.) None of the above

- 3.) Shaking and tapping the syringe while it is full of bleach does what?
 - a.) Makes it easier to draw your dope
 - b.) loosens the blood and debris
 - c.) lubricates your plunger
 - d.) makes the plastic and plunger easier to break
 - e.) All of the above

- 4.) A large number of female and male IV drug users occasionally engage in prostitution for what reason?
 - a.) To satisfy their sexual needs
 - b.) For a place to sleep
 - c.) A means to obtain money for drugs
 - d.) For food
 - e.) Both A and B

- 5.) U.S. prostitutes began using safe sex practices in the mid_____ in response to the spread of_____.

- a.) 1980's, HIV/AIDS
 - b.) 1970's, Herpes
 - c.) 1960's, TB
 - d.) 1990's, HIV/AIDS
 - e.) 1980's, Herpes
- 6.) HIV is about 0.00000047 inches in length. _____ of these viruses could fit on the period at the end of this sentence.
- a.) three
 - b.) millions
 - c.) thousands
 - d.) hundreds
 - e.) billions

SHOULD I GET TESTED?

- 1.) There _____ advantages to getting a HIV test while you are still in prison.
- a.) might be
 - b.) are no
 - c.) should be
 - d.) are
 - e.) have to be
- 2.) The best time to get a HIV test is at least _____ after your last possible exposure.
- a.) 1 year
 - b.) 9 months
 - c.) 60 days
 - d.) 3 months
 - e.) 1 week
-
- 3.) What are some of the advantages of getting a HIV test?
- a.) Make changes in lifestyle and habits.
 - b.) Seek medical treatment.
 - c.) Contact your sexual partners
 - d.) All of the above
 - e.) None of the above

WHAT DOES A NEGATIVE TEST RESULT MEAN?

- 1.) A negative test result means you can engage in unprotected sex or share needles to shoot dope and never have to worry about being infected in the future.
- a.) Because you are immune to HIV

- b.) This is a false statement.
 c.) Because your partner can not pass HIV on to you if you are negative
 d.) None of the above
 e.) Both A and C
- 2.) If you test negative will you be able to catch HIV in the future?
- a.) Yes
 b.) No
 c.) only women
 d.) 50/50 chance
 e.) Both A and C

WHAT DOES A POSITIVE RESULT MEAN?

- 1.) If you test HIV positive does that mean that you have AIDS?
- a.) Yes
 b.) Maybe
 c.) If you have green eyes
 d.) No
 e.) If your in prison or jail
- 2.) If you are HIV positive_____ pass the HIV virus onto other people through high risk activaties.
- a.) you can
 b.) does not mean you can
 c.) you can not
 d.) you may
 e.) both B and C
- 3.) A HIV positive person can donate only the following.
- a.) Blood
 b.) Plasma only
 c.) Semen
 d.) Organs only
 e.) None of the above
- 4.) There are people who have been HIV+ for_____ years and still feel fine.
- a.) 20-25
 b.) 30
 c.) 10-15
 d.) 50
 e.) 25-30
- 5.) Why do some people get sick right away and others do not?

- a.) Money, the rich get better treatment
b.) There is no clear reason
 c.) Race
 d.) Sexual preferance
 e.) personality
- 6.) Good health habits like getting enough sleep, eattng health foods, _____ or _____, _____, exercising regularly and having supportive friends may help keep you healthy.
- a.) abstaning, having only protected sex, stop drinking soda's
 b.) like meats, dairy products, and beans
c.) not smoking, drinking alcohol, using drugs
 d.) None of the above
 e.) like beans, vegetables, not smoking
- 7.) Why is it a good idea to be careful about telling people that you are HIV positive.
- a.) Someone might sue you
b.) Many people are ignorent about HIV/AIDS
 c.) You will loose your true friends
 d.) many people will feel sorry for you
 e.) you might get a hangnail
- 8.) You have the _____ to keep your HIV status confidential.
- a.) right
 b.) permission
 c.) choice
 d.) none of the above
 e.) both B and C
- 9.) What is the chances that a HIV+ women will have a baby that is HIV+?
- a.) 75-90%
b.) 15-30%
 c.) 30-50%
 d.) 50-50%
 e.) 100%

HOW CAN I STAY HEALTHY IN PRISON?

- 1.) Taking care of yourself means the differance between _____ or _____.
- a.) apples and oranges
b.) living longer, getting sicker sooner

- c.) taking care of yourself, not
d.) work, social security
e.) none of the above
- 2.) Drugs, alcohol and cigarettts can weaken your immune system and make you sicker sooner. It's a good idea to _____ doing drugs and drinking.
- a.) slow down on
b.) increase (do more)
c.) continue
d.) stop
_____ e.) both A and C
- 3.) The most important thing to remember if you are HIV+ is _____.
- a.) eat healthy
b.) have a postitive attitude
c.) exercise
d.) stop drugs and drinking
e.) wear a latex condom always
- 4.) Some of the members of your family, like your _____, _____ or _____ may need to know that you are HIV+ because, you may have passed HIV on to them.
- a.) mom, dad, children
b.) brother, sister, parent
c.) spouse, partner, lover
d.) children, wife, husband
e.) both A and C
- 5.) People with HIV hope for the same kind of support and _____ you have always given them before.
- a.) money
b.) jobs
c.) sex
d.) friendship
e.) drugs
- 6.) As long as you are not involved in _____ behavior you will not have a opportunity to be infected.
- a.) moderate risk
b.) water sports
c.) high risk
_____ d.) drugs
e.) none of the above

