

HIV Safety Information



Reading Assignment

Read and complete the 4 assignments in this booklet.

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Welcome to Your Reading Assignment

This workbook contains four reading assignments. It is filled with easy-to-read articles you can use to help keep yourself and those you care about safe. After each reading assignment, there is a brief quiz for you to complete. At the end of the assignments, there is a short Final Quiz over the information.

You can work at your own pace.

Reading Assignment # 1

Read the following fact sheets about HIV and complete the short quiz at the end of the section.

The HIV/AIDS Epidemic in the United States Is REAL—Get the Facts!

HIV is still a threat across the United States.

And even though there are treatments to help people with HIV live longer than ever before, AIDS is still a significant health issue.

Surprised? Get the facts:

- Every 10 minutes (on average), someone in the United States is infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.
- In 2006, an estimated 56,300 people became infected with HIV.
- More than 1 million people in the United States are living with HIV.
- Of those 1 million people living with HIV, 1 out of 5 do not know they are infected.
- People who have HIV but don't know it can unknowingly pass the virus to their partners.
- Despite new therapies, people with HIV still develop AIDS.
- Over 1 million people in the United States have AIDS.
- More than 14,000 people with AIDS die each year in the United States.

The HIV/AIDS epidemic isn't just happening in faraway places.

People here in the United States become infected with HIV far too often—on average, every 10 minutes.

And it changes not only the lives of those who become infected, but also the lives of their families and friends.

Even though the epidemic is different in every city and every state, some groups of people are harder hit by HIV than others.

In the United States, gay and bisexual men of all races bear the greatest burden.

Black men and women and Hispanic men also have very high rates of HIV compared with other racial or ethnic groups.

It is important for people to understand that race, by itself, is not a risk factor for HIV infection.

Incarceration rates, drug use, and higher rates of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) can all increase rates of HIV.

Where did the estimate that every 10 minutes someone in the United States gets HIV come from?

In 2008, CDC developed new estimates which suggest that about 56,300 new HIV infections occur each year. This estimate is a national average.

CDC arrived at the 10 minutes figure by dividing the number of minutes in one year by the 56,300 new HIV infections that were estimated.

This result shows that, on average, one new HIV infection occurs about every 10 minutes in a year.

You can prevent HIV

Although HIV infection is completely preventable, every 10 minutes, someone in the United States is infected with the virus.

That person could be you—or someone you know—your brother, sister, father, mother, friend, co-worker, or neighbor.

It is important for everyone to get the facts, talk about HIV/AIDS with partners and loved ones, reduce risk behaviors, and get tested to learn their HIV status.

It's not always easy, but we all must be willing to talk about sex.

To protect yourself, you need to understand how a person gets HIV or passes it to someone else.

HIV can be passed on when blood, semen (cum), pre-seminal fluid (pre-cum), vaginal fluid, or breast milk from a person who has HIV enters the body of a person who does not have HIV.

Ways that HIV is transmitted from one person to another

- By having sex (anal, vaginal, or oral) with a person who has HIV infection
- By sharing needles, syringes, or other injection equipment with a person who injects drugs and has HIV
- From women with HIV to their babies before or during birth, or through breast-feeding after birth.

Three critical ways of reducing your risk of HIV.

- Don't have sex at all (anal, vaginal, and oral sex).
- Only have sex (anal, vaginal, or oral) if you are in a mutually monogamous relationship and you have both tested HIV negative
- Use a condom every time you have anal, vaginal, or oral sex.

Other ways you can protect yourself from HIV and other STDs.

- ➔ Reduce your number of sex partners; this will reduce your risk of getting HIV as well as other STDs.
- ➔ Have ongoing and open discussions with your partners about their sexual histories, drug use, and HIV testing behaviors; honesty plays a key role in respectful, mature sexual relationships.
- ➔ Encourage all sexual partners to get tested for HIV and make sure they tell you the results.
- ➔ Get tested and treated for STDs that could put you at greater risk for becoming infected with HIV.
- ➔ Tell others about the severity of the HIV epidemic in the United States—encourage them to get the facts, protect themselves and those they love, and get tested.

Tips for talking about sex and HIV with your partner.

- ➔ Set up a mutually convenient time to talk to your partner.
- ➔ Make sure you are in a relaxed environment so your partner doesn't feel pressured or "cornered."
- ➔ Talk about your concerns from a personal perspective. In other words, use "I" statements instead of "you" statements which might sound accusatory or blaming.

Search the CDC National Prevention Information Network organization database, or call 1-800-458-5231 and a health information specialist will help you locate an HIV testing organization in your community.



Quiz for Reading Assignment # 1

Complete the following questions by circling "true" or "false"
or by filling in the blank with correct information

1. Over 10 million people in the United States have AIDS.

TRUE FALSE

2. HIV infection is primarily transmitted by unprotected sex or by sharing drug injection equipment with someone who has HIV.

TRUE.....FALSE

3. Someone in the U.S. is infected with HIV every _____ minutes.

4. When it comes to HIV infection, the number of sex partners you have had makes no difference.

TRUE.....FALSE

5. It is a good idea to ask a new sex partner to get _____ for HIV.

6. HIV can be passed through the blood, sex fluids (semen, vaginal), or breast milk of a person who is infected with HIV

TRUE.....FALSE

7. It is not easy, but you must be willing to talk about _____ with a partner

8. Despite new drugs and new treatments, people still die from AIDS

TRUE.....FALSE

Reading Assignment # 2

Read the following fact sheets about HIV testing and complete the short quiz at the end of the section.

Should I get an HIV Test?

The following behaviors increase your chances of getting HIV.

If you answer yes to any of them, you should definitely get an HIV test.

If you continue with any of these behaviors, you should be tested every year.

- ➔ Have you injected drugs or steroids or shared equipment (such as needles, syringes, works) with others?
- ➔ Have you had unprotected vaginal, anal, or oral sex with men who have sex with men, multiple partners, or anonymous partners?
- ➔ Have you exchanged sex for drugs or money?
- ➔ Have you been diagnosed with or treated for hepatitis, tuberculosis (TB), or a sexually transmitted disease (STD), like syphilis?
- ➔ Have you had unprotected sex with someone who could answer yes to any of the above questions?

If you have had sex with someone whose history of sex partners or drug use is unknown to you or if you or your partner has had many sex partners, then you have more of a chance of being infected with HIV.

Both you and your new partner should get tested for HIV, and learn the results, before having sex for the first time.

For women who plan to become pregnant, testing is even more important.

If a woman is infected with HIV, medical care and prevention drugs given during pregnancy can lower the chance of passing HIV to her baby.

All women who are pregnant should be tested during each pregnancy.

How long after a possible exposure should I wait to get tested for HIV?

Most HIV tests are antibody tests that measure the antibodies your body makes against HIV.

It can take some time for the immune system to produce enough antibodies for the antibody test to detect and this time period can vary from person to person.

This time period is commonly referred to as the "window period". Most people will develop detectable antibodies within 2 to 8 weeks (the average is 25 days).

97% of people will develop antibodies in the first 3 months following the time of their exposure to HIV. Even so, there is a chance that some individuals will take longer to develop detectable antibodies.

Repeat testing should be considered at 6 months after the exposure occurred to help make absolutely sure no infection occurred.

How do HIV tests work?

HIV tests look for antibodies in your system. Antibodies indicate whether or not you have been exposed to HIV infection.

The most common HIV tests use blood to detect HIV infection.

Tests using saliva or urine are also available.

Some tests take a few days for results, but rapid HIV tests can give results in about 20 minutes.

All positive HIV tests must be followed up by another test to confirm the positive result. Results of this confirmatory test can take a few days to a few weeks.

What are the different HIV screening tests available in the United States?

In most cases the EIA test (enzyme immunoassay) is used on blood drawn from a vein.

If the EIA test is positive for HIV, a follow-up (confirmatory) test called Western blot is used to make a positive diagnosis. These tests can take several days to a week for results to come back.

There are EIA tests that use other body fluids to look for antibodies to HIV. These include:

- ➔ Oral Fluid Tests - use oral fluid (not saliva) that is collected from the mouth using a special collection device. This is an EIA antibody test similar to the blood EIA test. A follow-up confirmatory Western Blot uses the same oral fluid sample.
- ➔ Urine Tests - use urine instead of blood. This is also an EIA antibody test similar to blood EIA tests and requires a follow-up confirmatory Western Blot using the same urine sample.

A **Rapid Test** has been developed that produces very quick results, in approximately 20 minutes.

Rapid tests use blood from a vein or from a finger stick, or oral fluid to look for the presence of antibodies to HIV.

The results of a rapid HIV test must also be confirmed with a follow-up Western Blot test before a final diagnosis of HIV infection can be made.

Home Testing Kits were first licensed in 1997. Currently the only approved home test is the *Home Access HIV-1 Test System*. This kit can be found at most local drug stores. The test involves pricking a finger and placing drops of blood on a specially treated card.

The card is then mailed off to be tested at a licensed laboratory. Customers are given an identification number to use when phoning in for the results.

If I test HIV negative, does that mean that my sex partner is HIV negative also?

No. Your HIV test result reveals only your HIV status.

Your negative test result does not indicate whether or not your partner has HIV.

Ask your partner if he or she has been tested for HIV and what risk behaviors he or she has engaged in, both currently and in the past.

Think about getting tested together.

What if I test positive for HIV?

If you test positive for HIV, the sooner you take steps to protect your health, the better.

Early medical treatment and a healthy lifestyle can help you stay well. Prompt medical care may delay the onset of AIDS and prevent some life-threatening conditions.

There are a number of steps you can take to protect your health:

See a health care provider with HIV experience immediately, even if you do not feel sick. There are now many medications to treat HIV infection and help you maintain your health. Most people will be given a "cocktail" of several HIV treatment drugs called "HAART" (Highly Active Anti-Viral Therapy).

There is much you can do to stay healthy. Learn all that you can about maintaining good health.

Not having (abstaining from) sex is the most effective way to avoid transmitting HIV to others.

If you choose to have sex, use a latex condom to help protect your partner from HIV and other STDs.

Studies have shown that latex condoms are very effective, though not 100%, in preventing HIV transmission when used correctly all the time.

Why does CDC recommend HIV screening for all pregnant women?

HIV testing during pregnancy is important because if a woman has HIV, there are drugs she can take to improve her health and greatly lower the chance that she will pass HIV to her infant before, during, or after birth.

The treatment is most effective for babies when started as early as possible during pregnancy.

However, there are still great health benefits to beginning treatment even during labor or shortly after the baby is born.

HIV testing provides an opportunity for infected women to find out that they are infected and to gain access to medical treatment that may help improve their own health. It also allows them to make informed choices that can prevent transmission to their infant.



U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

For information on HIV testing, you can talk to your health care provider or you can find the location of the HIV testing site nearest to you by calling **CDC-INFO** 24 Hours/Day at 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636), 1-888-232-6348 (TTY), in English, en Español. Both of these resources are confidential.

Quiz for Reading Assignment # 2

Complete the following questions by circling "true" or "false"
or by filling in the blank with correct information

1. If you have ever shared injection equipment with someone you should consider having an HIV test

TRUE FALSE

2. If your own HIV test is negative, this means that your sex partner is negative, too

TRUE.....FALSE

3. An HIV test that gives results in 20 minutes is called a _____ test

4. If a pregnant woman has HIV, there are drugs she can take that will help her avoid passing it to her baby.

TRUE.....FALSE

5. It is a good idea to ask a new sex partner to get _____ for HIV.

6. Blood, oral fluids, or urine can all be used for HIV testing

TRUE.....FALSE

7. Most people will develop HIV antibodies within _____ weeks of exposure

8. If someone has HIV, latex condoms can help prevent spreading it to others through sex

TRUE.....FALSE

Reading Assignment # 3

Read the following fact sheets about Hepatitis B and complete the short quiz at the end of the section.

What should I know about Hepatitis B?

Hepatitis B is a contagious liver disease that ranges in severity from a mild illness lasting a few weeks to a serious, lifelong illness.

It results from infection with the Hepatitis B virus.

Hepatitis B can be either acute or chronic.

Acute Hepatitis B is a short-term illness that occurs within the first 6 months after someone is exposed to the Hepatitis B virus.

Acute infection can lead to chronic infection.

Chronic Hepatitis B is a long-term illness that occurs when the Hepatitis B virus remains in a person's body

How common is chronic Hepatitis B in the United States?

In the United States, an estimated 800,000 to 1.4 million persons have chronic Hepatitis B virus infection. There are about 50,000 new cases of Hepatitis B reported each year in the U.S.

Around the world, chronic Hepatitis B affects approximately 350 million people and contributes to an estimated 620,000 deaths worldwide each year.

How is Hepatitis B spread?

Hepatitis B is spread when blood, semen, or other body fluids infected with the Hepatitis B virus enters the body of a person who is not infected.

People can become infected with the virus during activities such as:

- Birth (spread from an infected mother to her baby during birth)
- Sex with an infected partner
- Sharing needles, syringes, or other drug-injection equipment
- Sharing items such as razors or toothbrushes with an infected person
- Direct contact with the blood or open sores of an infected person
- Exposure to blood from needle-sticks or other sharp instruments

Many people with chronic Hepatitis B infection do not know they are infected since they do not feel or look sick.

However, they still can spread the virus to others and are at risk of serious health problems themselves.

Among adults in the United States, Hepatitis B is most commonly spread through sexual contact.

Sexual contact accounts for nearly two-thirds of new Hepatitis B cases.

Hepatitis B is 50 to 100 times more infectious than HIV and can be passed through body fluids, such as semen, vaginal fluids, and blood.

Unlike Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B is not spread through food or water.

Hepatitis B virus is not spread by sharing eating utensils, breastfeeding, hugging, kissing, holding hands, coughing, or sneezing.

Who is at risk for Hepatitis B?

Although anyone can get Hepatitis B, some people are at greater risk, such as people who:

- Have sex with an infected person
- Have multiple sex partners
- Have a sexually transmitted disease
- Are men who have sexual contact with other men
- Inject drugs or share needles, syringes, or other drug equipment
- Live with a person who has chronic Hepatitis B
- Are infants born to infected mothers
- Are exposed to blood on the job
- Are hemodialysis patients (kidney disease)
- Travel to countries with high rates of Hepatitis B

How long does the Hepatitis B virus survive outside the body?

Hepatitis B virus can survive outside the body at least 7 days.

During that time, the virus can still cause infection if it enters the body of a person who is not infected.

All blood spills including those that have already dried should be cleaned and disinfected with a mixture of bleach and water (one part household bleach to 10 parts water).

Gloves should always be used when cleaning up any blood spills. Even dried blood can present a risk to others.

What are the symptoms of acute Hepatitis B?

Although a majority of adults develop symptoms from acute Hepatitis B, many young children do not.

Adults and children over the age of 5 years are more likely to have symptoms.

Seventy percent of adults will develop symptoms from the infection.

Symptoms of acute Hepatitis B can include:

- Fever
- Fatigue
- Loss of appetite
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Dark urine
- Clay-colored bowel movements
- Joint pain
- Jaundice (yellow color in the skin or the eyes)

On average, symptoms appear 90 days (or 3 months) after exposure to Hepatitis B, but they can appear any time between 6 weeks and 6 months after exposure.

Symptoms usually last a few weeks, but some people can be ill for as long as 6 months.

Many people with Hepatitis B have no symptoms, but these people can still spread the virus.

What are the symptoms of chronic Hepatitis B?

Some people have ongoing symptoms similar to acute Hepatitis B, but most individuals with chronic Hepatitis B remain symptom free for as long as 20 or 30 years.

About 15% to 25% of people with chronic Hepatitis B develop serious liver conditions, such as cirrhosis (scarring of the liver) or liver cancer.

Even though there might not be symptoms, people with Hepatitis B will likely have liver damage over time.

How serious is chronic Hepatitis B?

Chronic Hepatitis B is a serious disease that can result in long-term health problems, including liver damage, liver failure, liver cancer, or even death.

Approximately 2,000 to 4,000 people die every year from Hepatitis B liver disease.

How is acute Hepatitis B treated?

There is no medication available to treat acute Hepatitis B.

During this short-term infection, doctors usually recommend rest, adequate nutrition, and fluids, although some people may need to be hospitalized.

How is chronic Hepatitis B treated?

People with chronic Hepatitis B virus infection should seek the care or consultation of a doctor with experience treating Hepatitis B.

People with chronic Hepatitis B should be monitored regularly for signs of liver disease and evaluated for possible treatment. Several medications have been approved for Hepatitis B treatment and new drugs are in development.

However, not every person with chronic Hepatitis B needs to be on medication, and the drugs may cause side effects in some patients.

People with chronic Hepatitis B should be monitored regularly by a doctor experienced in caring for people with Hepatitis B.

They should avoid alcohol because it can cause additional liver damage. They also should check with a health professional before taking any prescription pills, supplements, or over-the-counter medications, as these can potentially damage the liver.

How can Hepatitis B be prevented?

The best way to prevent Hepatitis B is by getting the Hepatitis B vaccine.

The hepatitis B vaccine is safe and effective and is usually given as 3-4 shots over a 6-month period.

Hepatitis B vaccination is recommended for:

- All infants, starting with the first dose of vaccine at birth
- All children and adolescents younger than 19 years of age who have not been vaccinated
- People whose sex partners have Hepatitis B
- Sexually active persons who are not in a long-term, mutually monogamous relationship.
- Men who have sexual contact with other men
- People who share needles, syringes, or other drug-injection equipment
- People who have close household contact with someone infected with the Hepatitis B virus
- People with HIV infection
- People serving time in jails or prisons
- Healthcare and public safety workers at risk for exposure to blood or blood-contaminated body fluids on the job

What if a pregnant woman has Hepatitis B?

If a pregnant woman has hepatitis B, she can pass the infection to her baby during birth.

But this can be prevented through a series of vaccinations for her baby beginning at birth.

Without vaccination, babies born to women with Hepatitis B infection can develop chronic infection, which can lead to serious health problems.

Almost all cases of Hepatitis B can be prevented if a baby born to an infected woman receives the necessary shots at the recommended times.

Most newborns who become infected with Hepatitis B virus do not have symptoms, but they have a 90% chance of developing chronic Hepatitis B.

This can eventually lead to serious health problems, including liver damage, liver cancer, and even death.



Quiz for Reading Assignment # 3

Complete the following questions by circling "true" or "false"
or by filling in the blank with correct information

1. Hepatitis B cannot be spread by sexual contact
TRUE FALSE
2. A vaccine is available that protects people from getting Hepatitis B
TRUE.....FALSE
3. The long-term illness caused when Hepatitis B stays in the body is called _____ Hepatitis B
4. Hepatitis B can be spread by an infected woman to her baby during birth
TRUE.....FALSE
5. Hepatitis B can survive on surfaces outside the body for ____ days
6. People can carry Hepatitis B infection for 20 or 30 years without having symptoms
TRUE.....FALSE
7. Hepatitis B is 50 to 100 times more infectious than _____
8. Infants and young children always show symptoms of Hepatitis B infection
TRUE.....FALSE

Reading Assignment # 4

Read the following fact sheets about Hepatitis C and complete the short quiz at the end of the section.

What should I know about Hepatitis C?

Hepatitis C is a contagious liver disease that ranges in severity from a mild illness lasting a few weeks to a serious, lifelong illness that attacks the liver.

It results from infection with the Hepatitis C virus (HCV), which is spread primarily through contact with the blood of an infected person.

Hepatitis C can be either acute or chronic.

Acute Hepatitis C is a short-term illness that occurs within the first 6 months after someone is exposed to the Hepatitis C virus.

For most people, acute infection leads to chronic infection.

Chronic Hepatitis C is a long-term illness that occurs when the Hepatitis C virus remains in a person's body.

Hepatitis C virus infection can last a lifetime and lead to serious liver problems, including cirrhosis (scarring of the liver) or liver cancer.

How common is chronic Hepatitis C in the United States?

In the United States, an estimated 3.2 million persons have chronic Hepatitis C virus infection. Most people do not know they are infected because they don't look or feel sick.

About 85% of people who are infected with Hepatitis C develop a chronic (life-long) infection.

About 8,000 to 10,000 people die each year from liver damage caused by Hepatitis C.

How is Hepatitis C spread?

Hepatitis C is spread when blood infected with the Hepatitis C enters the body of a person who is not infected.

Today, most people become infected with the Hepatitis C virus by sharing needles or other equipment to inject drugs.

Before 1992, Hepatitis C was also commonly spread through blood transfusions and organ transplants. This is no longer a risk because blood supplies are tested.

People can become infected with the virus during activities such as:

- Sharing needles, syringes, or other drug-injection equipment
- Sharing items such as razors or toothbrushes with an infected person
- Direct contact with the blood or open sores of an infected person
- Exposure to blood from needle-sticks or other sharp instruments

What about sexual contact?

The risk of getting Hepatitis C from sexual contact is believed to be low.

The risk is higher for those who have multiple sex partners, have a sexually transmitted disease, engage in rough sex, or have HIV.

More research is needed to better understand how and when Hepatitis C can be spread through sexual contact.

Unlike Hepatitis A, Hepatitis C is not spread through food or water.

Hepatitis C virus is not spread by sharing eating utensils, breastfeeding, hugging, kissing, holding hands, coughing, or sneezing.

Who is at risk for Hepatitis C?

Although anyone can get Hepatitis C, some people are at greater risk, such as people who:

- Currently inject drugs or share needles, syringes, or other drug equipment
- Injected drugs in the past, even if infrequently
- Have had home-made or "jail" tattoos, done without sterilized equipment
- Are infants born to infected mothers (rare but possible)
- Are exposed to blood on the job
- Had blood transfusions before 1992
- Have HIV or AIDS

How long does the Hepatitis C virus survive outside the body?

Hepatitis C virus can survive outside the body for about 4 days.

During that time, the virus can still cause infection if it enters the body of a person who is not infected.

All blood spills including those that have already dried should be cleaned and disinfected with a mixture of bleach and water.

What are the symptoms of acute Hepatitis C?

About 70-80% of people with Hepatitis C do not develop symptoms.

Symptoms of acute Hepatitis C can include:

- Fever
- Fatigue
- Loss of appetite
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Dark urine
- Clay-colored bowel movements
- Joint pain
- Jaundice (yellow color in the skin or the eyes)

On average, symptoms appear 6 to 7 weeks after exposure to Hepatitis C, but can appear any time between 2 weeks and 6 months after exposure.

Most people with Hepatitis C have no symptoms, but these people can still spread the virus.

What are the symptoms of chronic Hepatitis C?

Most individuals with chronic Hepatitis C do not have symptoms.

People with chronic Hepatitis C will eventually show symptoms of liver damage, such as cirrhosis (scarring of the liver) or liver cancer.

How serious is chronic Hepatitis C?

Chronic Hepatitis C is very serious. Liver damage, liver failure, liver cancer, and possible death can occur.

Hepatitis C is the most common reason of liver transplant surgery in the United States

How is acute Hepatitis C treated?

There is no medication available to treat acute Hepatitis C. During this time, doctors usually recommend rest, adequate nutrition, and fluids.

How is chronic Hepatitis C treated?

People with chronic Hepatitis C virus infection should seek the care or consultation of a doctor with experience treating Hepatitis C.

People with chronic Hepatitis C should be monitored regularly for signs of liver disease and evaluated for possible treatment. Several medications have been approved for Hepatitis C treatment.

However, not every person with Hepatitis C will benefit from drugs.

How can Hepatitis C be prevented?

The best way to prevent Hepatitis C is to avoid injection drug use and exposure to blood.

There is not a vaccine for preventing Hepatitis C

What if a pregnant woman has Hepatitis C?

If a pregnant woman has Hepatitis C, there is a small chance she can pass it to her baby during childbirth.

About 4 out of every 100 infants born to mothers with Hepatitis C become infected.

The risk of transmission becomes greater if the mother has both Hepatitis C and HIV.



Quiz for Reading Assignment # 4

Complete the following questions by circling "true" or "false"
or by filling in the blank with correct information

1. Hepatitis C is usually not spread by sexual contact
TRUE FALSE
2. A vaccine is available that protects people from getting Hepatitis C
TRUE.....FALSE
3. Hepatitis C is the most common reason for a _____ transplant
4. Hepatitis C will always be passed by an infected pregnant woman to her child during child birth
TRUE.....FALSE
5. People with Hepatitis C rarely have any _____ of the disease
6. Hepatitis C is most commonly spread by injection drug use or sharing drug injection equipment
TRUE.....FALSE
7. In the United States, an estimated _____ million people are infected with Hepatitis C
8. Hepatitis C is a leading cause of liver cancer in the United States
TRUE.....FALSE

FINAL QUIZ

Complete the following questions by circling "true" or "false"
or by filling in the blank with correct information

1. The standard tests for HIV infection are 99.5% accurate
TRUE FALSE
2. There is a simple vaccination available to protect against Hepatitis B
TRUE.....FALSE
3. In the U.S., there is a new case of HIV diagnosed every _____ minutes
4. About 10,000 people die each year from Hepatitis C liver diseases
TRUE.....FALSE
5. HIV is caused by a _____ that attacks the immune system
6. If a pregnant woman is taking HIV drugs, the risk of passing HIV to her infant is very low
TRUE.....FALSE
7. Most people will develop antibodies to HIV within _____ weeks of having been infected
8. About one-third (1/3) of all new HIV cases in the U.S. are the result of high risk heterosexual (man-woman) sex
TRUE.....FALSE
9. The Hepatitis B virus is _____ times more infectious than HIV
10. Even if a person has HIV, using condoms every time for sex will help prevent spreading it to a partner
TRUE.....FALSE