



K.5.S1.E.4a

HIV/AIDS/STI Knowledge Test

Name _____

Identify each statement as **True** or **False** and explain your response.

History of HIV/AIDS

1. HIV is caused by AIDS.
2. AIDS damages the body's immune system.
3. There is a cure for AIDS.
4. Teenagers infected with HIV when they are 14 may not show any AIDS symptoms until their mid-twenties.

Transmission

5. Worldwide, the most common way in which HIV is transmitted is through vaginal intercourse.
6. Sharing needles for injecting drugs can pass infected blood from one person to another.
7. HIV can be spread by casual contact such as hugging, kissing, or holding hands.
8. In Canada, it is very unlikely that someone will become infected with HIV by having a blood transfusion.
9. A mother with HIV can pass the virus to her unborn child during pregnancy.
10. HIV can be transmitted through insect and animal bites.
11. A person can pass on a sexually transmitted infection (STI) even though no symptoms are present.

(continued)



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HIV/AIDS/STI Knowledge Test (continued)

Prevention

12. Latex condom use is the most effective way to avoid HIV.
13. The more sexual partners a person has, the greater the chances are that a partner will be infected with HIV.
14. Methods for avoiding HIV usually do not help avoid other STIs.
15. Sharing needles for ear-piercing or tattooing is safe.

Symptoms

16. When someone is infected with HIV, there may be no obvious symptoms.
17. Anyone infected with HIV (whether or not symptoms are present) can transmit the infection to others.
18. A person can have HIV for years without developing AIDS.
19. A person who has had an STI cannot catch it again.

Testing

20. Persons having sex with different partners should have regular STI checkups even if they do not have STI symptoms.

Help Sources

21. The HIV antibody test is available only to persons who have engaged in high-risk behaviour.
22. A person who suspects that he or she has an STI should stop having sex and go to a doctor immediately for an STI checkup.



Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) Chart: Answer Key

K.5.S1.E.4b

STI	Viral, Bacterial, or Parasitic	Symptoms	Effects on Body	Treatment
Chlamydia	Bacteria	<p>Female:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may not show symptoms • increased vaginal discharge • abnormal vaginal bleeding • pain/bleeding during/after intercourse • pain when passing urine • pain in lower abdomen <p>Male:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may not show symptoms • watery/cloudy discharge from penis • increased frequency/pain in passing urine • tingling/itching inside penis • pain in testicles 	<p>Female:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pelvic inflammatory disease • infertility • babies born to infected female could have severe eye, ear, or lung infections <p>Male:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • infertility due to infected testicles/prostate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • antibiotics
<p>Gonorrhea</p> <p><i>Also called</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the “clap” – a “dose” – a “drip” 	Bacteria	<p>Female:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may not show symptoms • increased vaginal discharge • abnormal vaginal bleeding • pain/bleeding during/after intercourse • pain when passing urine • pain in lower abdomen <p>Male:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may not show symptoms • yellowish-green discharge from penis • increased frequency/pain in passing urine • tingling/itching inside penis • pain in testicles 	<p>Female:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pelvic inflammatory disease • infertility • babies born to infected female could have severe eye, ear, or lung infections if not treated at birth <p>Male:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • infertility due to infected testicles/prostate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • antibiotics
Hepatitis B	Virus: hepatitis B virus (HBV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fatigue • fever • jaundice (yellowing of skin and whites of eyeballs) • dark urine/pale stools • abdominal pain • nausea/vomiting • poor appetite 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • liver damage, cirrhosis, liver cancer • some people carry the virus forever 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vaccine as a preventive measure, but not a cure

(continued)

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) Chart: Answer Key (continued)



STI	Viral, Bacterial, or Parasitic	Symptoms	Effects on Body	Treatment
Herpes	Virus: herpes simplex virus (HSV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> tingling/itching in genital area tiny painful blisters/sores in genital area cold sores/fever blisters on the lips (type 1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> may be fever/pain in joints flu-like symptoms painful urination does not affect fertility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> no cure antiviral medications may heal sores more quickly and reduce multiplication of virus
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)	Virus: HIV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> illnesses, infections, cancers diarrhea shortness of breath fever swollen glands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> damages body's immune system to the degree that there is no defence left in the body final stage is acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) fatal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> no cure/no vaccine combinations of anti-retrovirals and drugs to help reduce and prevent symptoms, treat infections, and prolong life
Human papilloma virus (HPV) <i>Also called</i> — genital warts — venereal warts — condyloma	Virus: HPV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "cauliflower-like" appearance of warts grouped around anus, vagina, vulva, cervix, and on shaft of penis may not show symptoms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> warts may appear years after infection occurs usually harmless and painless linked to increased risk of cervical cancer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> special medications applied directly to warts cryotherapy: "freezing" warts with liquid nitrogen
Pubic lice	Tiny insects (crabs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> itch around genital area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> scratching may cause infection requiring medication not always sexually transmitted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> special creams, lotions, shampoos
Syphilis <i>Also called</i> — "bad blood" — the "pox"	Bacteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> stage 1: painless shallow sore (chancre) at site of infection stage 2: rash or mucous patches on palms of hands/soles of feet, swollen glands stage 3: heart disease, blindness, paralysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> may be fatal if progressed to stage 3 babies born to infected mothers may have birth defects/die 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> antibiotics/penicillin injections

References:

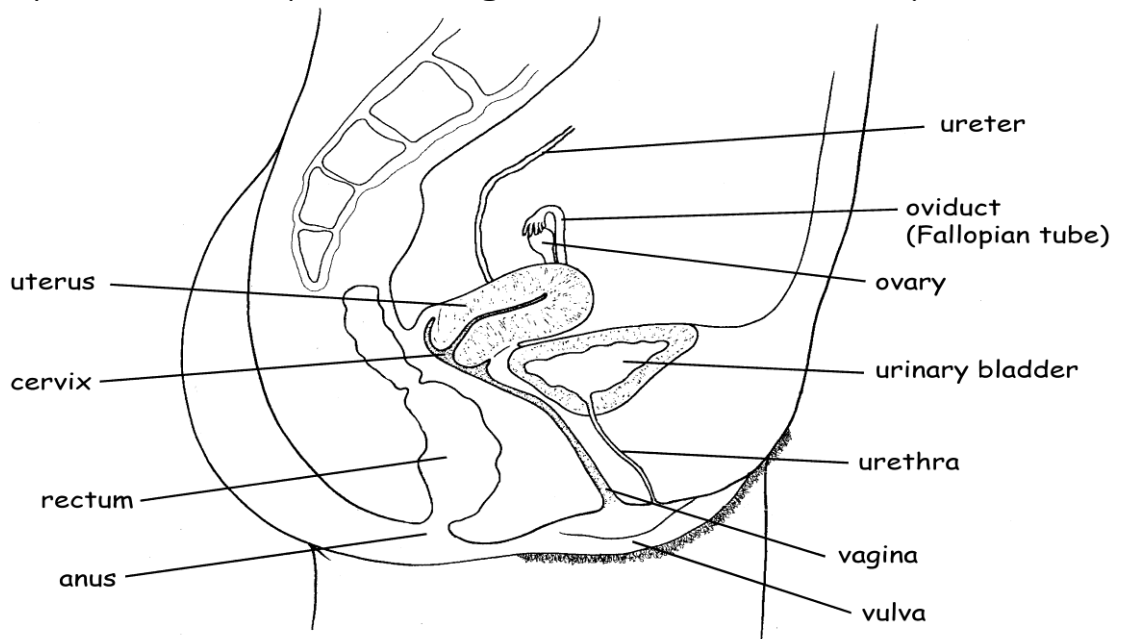
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K.5.S2.E.1a

Reproductive System:Female Anatomy Definitions

anus	the outlet of the rectum lying in the fold between the buttocks. The opening at the end of the anal canal.
cervix	the part of the uterus that protrudes into the cavity of the vagina.
clitoris	a small genital organ whose function is one of sexual pleasure.
endometrium	the inner lining of the uterus, which is partially shed during menstruation.
labia majora	the larger outer pair of skin folds that enclose the vulva.
labia minora	the smaller inner pair of skin folds that enclose the vulva.
ovaries	the pair of organs that store and release egg cells and produce estrogen.
oviduct (Fallopian tube)	one of a pair of ducts opening at one end into the uterus and at the other end into the peritoneal cavity, over the ovary. Each tube serves as a passage through which an ovum is carried to the uterus from the ovary.
rectum	the lower part of the large intestine, between the sigmoid colon and the anal canal.
ureter	one of a pair of tubes that carries urine from the kidneys into the urinary bladder.
urethra	a tube leading from the bladder that carries urine out of the body. Its opening lies in the vulva between the vagina and the clitoris.
urinary bladder	the organ that holds urine excreted by the kidneys.
uterus	a pear-shaped hollow organ with muscular walls where a fertilized egg becomes embedded and the fetus develops.
vagina	a hollow, muscular, tunnel-like structure that forms the passageway between the cervix and vulva.
vulva	the "outside" or external sex organs.

Reproductive System Diagram: Female Anatomy



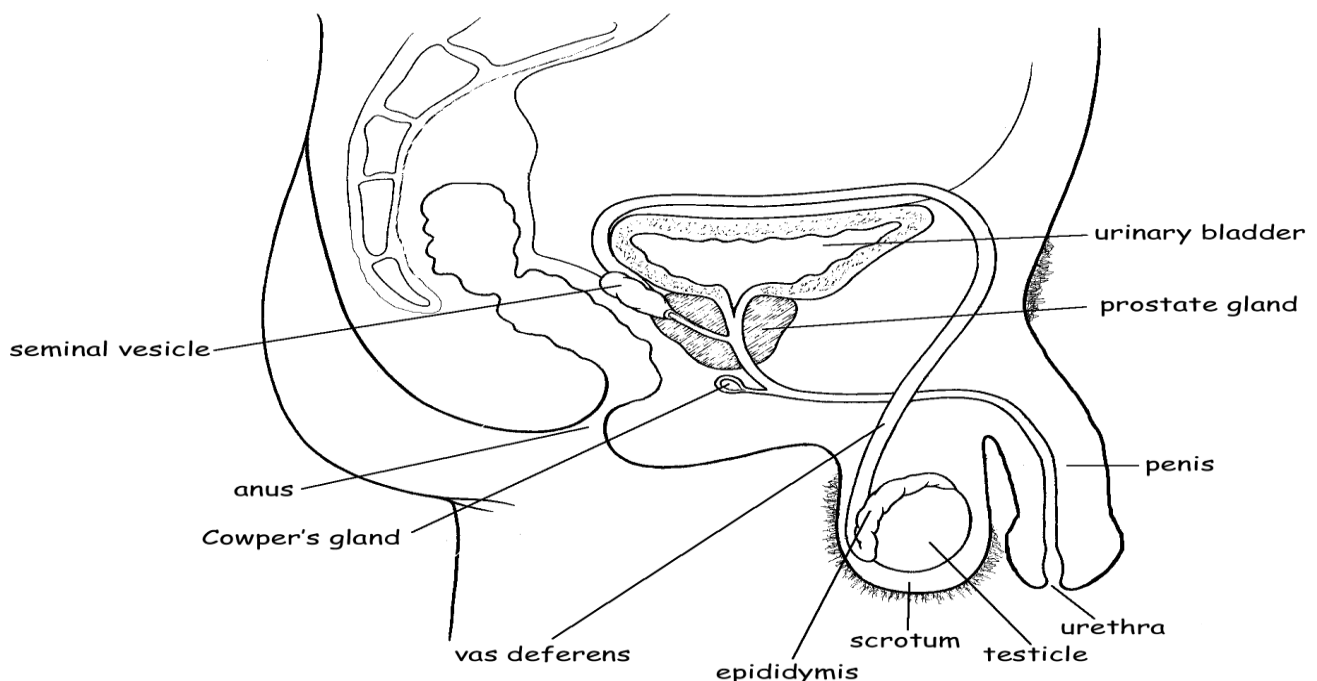
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K.5.S2.E.1a

Reproductive System: Male Anatomy—Definitions

anus	the outlet of the rectum lying in the fold between the buttocks. The opening at the end of the anal canal.
circumcision	the operation to remove the foreskin of the penis.
Cowper's glands	a pair of small glands at the base of the penis that secrete seminal fluid.
epididymis	a long, tightly coiled duct that carries sperm from seminiferous tubules of the testes to the vas deferens.
foreskin	the loose fold of skin that covers the end of the penis. Foreskin is removed during circumcision.
glans	the head of the penis.
penis	the sex organ of generation.
prostate	a walnut-sized gland that surrounds the neck of the bladder and urethra. This gland helps produce the milky semen necessary for carrying sperm.
scrotum	the wrinkly sac of skin, sparsely covered with hair, that holds the testicles.
seminal vesicles	the two sac-like glands at the base of the bladder and connected to the prostate gland that provide nutrients for the semen.
testicle/testis	the organ located behind the penis that produces sperm.
urethra	a tube leading from the bladder that carries urine through the penis to the opening at the tip of the glans. Semen also passes through this tube.
urinary bladder	the organ that holds urine excreted by the kidneys.
vas deferens	the tube that transports sperm from the epididymis from each testicle to the urethra in the prostate gland. (Also referred to as ductus deferens.)

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Reproductive System Diagram: Male Anatomy





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HIV/AIDS/STI Knowledge Test: Answer Key

History of HIV/AIDS

23. HIV is caused by AIDS. **(False)** AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) is caused by HIV (human immunodeficiency virus). HIV can attack and, over time, destroy the body's immune system.
24. AIDS damages the body's immune system. **(False)** HIV damages the body's immune system. A person has AIDS when HIV has done enough damage to the immune system to allow infections and diseases to develop.
25. There is a cure for AIDS. **(False)** At the present time, there is no cure for AIDS. Researchers are currently looking for a cure for AIDS as well as a vaccine for HIV. Medication does prolong the lives of those with AIDS.
26. Teenagers infected with HIV when they are 14 may not show any AIDS symptoms until their mid-twenties. **(True)** The time from when a person acquires HIV and develops the infections and diseases that characterize AIDS is a median of 11 years. Therefore, those who acquire HIV as teenagers may not develop the infections and diseases indicative of AIDS until they are in their mid-twenties.

Transmission

27. Worldwide, the most common way in which HIV is transmitted is through vaginal intercourse. **(True)** Worldwide, HIV is transmitted by vaginal intercourse in approximately two-thirds of the cases.
28. Sharing needles for injecting drugs can pass infected blood from one person to another. **(True)** HIV-contaminated needles or syringes that are used for injecting drugs can transmit HIV directly into the bloodstream by passing infected blood from one person to another. HIV can also be transmitted by sharing or using contaminated needles for ear-piercing, tattooing, or ceremonial blood bonding and by sharing or using other contaminated instruments such as razors.
29. HIV can be spread by casual contact such as hugging, kissing, or holding hands. **(False)** HIV cannot be transmitted by casual contact. HIV is not transmitted by hugging, kissing, holding hands, shaking hands, massage, animal or mosquito bites, drinking from a public drinking fountain, swimming in a public pool, or using a public telephone.
30. In Canada, it is very unlikely that someone will become infected with HIV by having a blood transfusion. **(True)** Since 1985, all blood in Canada that is donated and used for blood transfusions has been screened for HIV and hepatitis B. In some regions of the world, blood transfusions are still a means of HIV transmission, as blood and blood products are not always screened for HIV and unsterilized needles or instruments may be used.
31. A mother with HIV can pass it to her unborn child during pregnancy. **(True)** Some research has indicated that approximately 30 percent of mothers infected with HIV pass HIV to their unborn children during pregnancy or at birth. HIV can move from the blood or secretions of the infected mother to the blood of the child during pregnancy, at birth, or by breast-feeding.
32. HIV can be transmitted through insect and animal bites. **(False)** HIV cannot be transmitted through insect or animal bites. HIV is only transmitted from one person to another.
33. A person can pass on a sexually transmitted infection (STI) even though no symptoms are present. **(True)** Many people who have an STI, even HIV infection, do not have any symptoms. Although they look and feel healthy, they have STI-causing organisms in their bodies, which they can transmit to others.

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HIV/AIDS/STI Knowledge Test: Answer Key (continued)

Prevention

34. Latex condom use is the most effective way to avoid HIV. **(False) The most effective way of avoiding sexual transmission of HIV and other STIs is sexual abstinence. Abstinence means not having vaginal, anal, or oral sex.**
35. The more sexual partners a person has, the greater the chances are that a partner will be infected with HIV. **(True) The more sexual partners a person has, the greater the chances are that one of those partners will be infected with HIV or an STI.**
36. Methods for avoiding HIV usually do not help avoid other STIs. **(False) Methods for preventing the transmission of HIV usually assist in the prevention of other STIs.**
37. Sharing needles for ear-piercing or tattooing is safe. **(False) Contaminated needles used for tattooing, ear-piercing, or ceremonial blood bonding can spread HIV, hepatitis B, and other STI-causing organisms.**

Symptoms

38. When someone is infected with HIV, there may be no obvious symptoms. **(True) Frequently, people who are infected with HIV do not have any symptoms.**
39. Anyone infected with HIV (whether or not symptoms are present) can transmit the infection to others. **(True) Anyone infected with HIV, whether or not he or she has symptoms, can transmit HIV to others. Although they look and feel healthy, they are infected with HIV, which they can transmit to others.**
40. A person can have HIV for years without developing AIDS. **(True) A person can have HIV for years without developing AIDS. As many as half the people with HIV infection still do not have AIDS 11 years after their initial infection.**
41. A person who has had an STI cannot catch it again. **(False) With the exception of HIV and hepatitis B, a person can catch the same STI more than once in his or her life. Therefore, STI-preventive behaviours should always be practised.**

Testing

42. Persons having sex with different partners should have regular STI checkups even if they do not have STI symptoms. **(True) A person who has sexual intercourse with different partners should have regular STI checkups even if he or she does not have STI symptoms. Many people who have an STI do not have any symptoms.**

Help Sources

43. The HIV antibody test is available only to persons who have engaged in high-risk behaviour. **(False) The HIV antibody test is available to anyone free of charge through the public health department or an STI clinic.**
44. A person who suspects that he or she has an STI should stop having sex and go to a doctor immediately for an STI checkup. **(True) A person who suspects that she or he may be infected with HIV/AIDS or other STI and who has been participating in activities associated with STI transmission should stop engaging in such activities immediately. Even if no symptoms are present, he or she should go to a doctor or an STI clinic immediately for an STI checkup.**