

**Answers - The HIV infected traveller (Adapted from HIV Manual
www.hivmanual.hk)**

Expiration Date: 28 April 2021

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CME point / CNE point: 1 / PEM point: 0 (Midwifery related)

- Please choose the best option.
- Answer these on the answer sheet and make submission by fax to Special Preventive Programme, Department of Health.

Please contact respective authorities directly for CME/CPD accreditation if it is not on listed below.

Accreditors	CME Point
Department of Health/ HKMA/ HKAM/ HKDU <i>(for practising doctors who are not taking CME programme for specialists)</i>	1
Anaesthesiologists	1
Community Medicine	1
Dental Surgeons	1
Emergency Medicine	1
Family Physicians	1
Obstetricians and Gynaecologists	1
Ophthalmologists	0.5
Orthopaedic Surgeons	0
Otorhinolaryngologists	pending
Paediatricians	1
Pathologists	1
Physicians	1
Psychiatrists	1
Radiologists	1
Surgeons	1

1. Which of the following is true of the HIV infected traveller after effective antiretroviral therapy became available?
 - (a) Travelling has not become more common because of entry restrictions imposed by many countries
 - (b) HIV ceases to be a factor in travel-related advice once it is verified that the HIV viral load has been suppressed
 - (c) In Hong Kong, it is now routine practice that the HIV infected traveller receive advice by a travel medicine specialist before beginning his travel
 - (d) The traveller should preferably visit a travel medicine specialist as close as possible to the onset of travel
 - (e) **None of the above ✓**

2. In assessing the risk of travel, which of the following information regarding the trip is NOT required?
 - (a) All destinations and dates, including transit airports
 - (b) The reason of travel (e.g. visiting friends, business meetings)
 - (c) The travel format (e.g. tour group, solo, etc)
 - (d) Types of accommodation arranged or to be arranged
 - (e) **All of the above information is required ✓**

3. In assessing the risk of travel, which of the following information regarding the HIV disease status is NOT required?
 - (a) The most recent viral load
 - (b) The current antiretroviral regimen
 - (c) The nadir CD4 count
 - (d) The current regimen of chemoprophylaxis
 - (e) **All of the above information is required ✓**

4. Which of the following circumstances related to an HIV infected traveller should prompt consideration to postpone the trip?
 - (a) **Recent viral rebound to 1000/ml after three years of viral load suppression; current CD4 count is 180/uL; the patient intends to go to Tibet for four weeks ✓**
 - (b) An asymptomatic patient with a CD4 count of 450/uL and not on treatment who intends to holiday in Tokyo for 10 days
 - (c) An asymptomatic patient newly started on antiretroviral treatment 3 months ago; his pre-treatment viral load was 150,000 copies/mL and CD4 count 500/uL; he intends to go to London for five days for a business meeting
 - (d) A and B
 - (e) A and C

5. Which of the following is NOT recommended measure against water-borne diseases and traveller's diarrhoea?
 - (a) Limit sport activities in rivers and ponds
 - (b) Avoid using ice made from tap water
 - (c) **Seek to chemically treat tap water before use. If not feasible, resort to boiled water ✓**
 - (d) Frequent hand hygiene
 - (e) Avoid contact with animals

6. After assessing the risk posed to the traveller, which of the following chemoprophylaxis may be indicated?
 - (a) Weekly doxycycline against leptospirosis
 - (b) Weekly cefitibuten against gonorrhoea
 - (c) Malarone against malaria
 - (d) **A and C ✓**
 - (e) B and C

7. Which of the following vaccinations is not considered in pre-travel consultation?
 - (a) Inactivated Japanese encephalitis vaccine
 - (b) Inactivated polio vaccine
 - (c) Yellow fever vaccine
 - (d) Live MMR vaccine
 - (e) **BCG ✓**

8. It is important to avoid mosquito bites. Which of the following infections is not transmitted in this way??
 - (a) West Nile virus
 - (b) Japanese encephalitis
 - (c) Zika virus
 - (d) **Leishmaniasis ✓**
 - (e) Chikungunya

9. Which of the following organisms is associated with exposure to freshwater?
- (a) ***Acanthamoeba sp*** ✓
 - (b) *Babesia sp*
 - (c) *Histoplasma capsulatum*
 - (d) *Trypanosoma cruzi*
 - (e) *Penicillium marneffeii*
10. Which of the following is true regarding the risk of sexually transmitted diseases in travellers?
- (a) **Unprotected sex with casual partners is more common with travelling** ✓
 - (b) Genital infection with drug resistant *Chlamydia trachomatis* is likely with travel to Africa
 - (c) Chemoprophylaxis with metronidazole and azithromycin is indicated if the traveller is unwilling or unable to use condom
 - (d) Chemoprophylaxis with azithromycin against chancroid is indicated for travel to highly endemic countries even if condom will be used
 - (e) All of the above