

Chapter 16 Quiz Study Guide

PSYC 356

After reading the chapter, indicate whether these statements are *true* or *false*.

1. The most common mode of transmission amongst women is heterosexual contact. (True / False)
2. Lung cancer is a common type of cancer associated with AIDS. (True / False)
3. The most common test of the presence of HIV antibodies is the Western blot. (True / False)
4. There are at least two different strains of HIV. (True / False)
5. A person with HIV may be asymptomatic. (True / False)
6. An HIV-positive diagnosis would mean that you have AIDS. (True / False)
7. AIDS refers to a “syndrome” because symptoms occur as a group. (True / False)
8. HIV is called a *megavirus* which means that it is very easily to treat using anti-retroviral medications. (True / False)
9. The Western Blot HIV test measures for HIV antibodies in the blood stream, not the actual viral load. (True / False)
10. Already having an STI increases the risk of contracting HIV. (True / False)
11. Human immunodeficiency virus interferes with the body's ability to fight infection. (True / False)
12. People who die from AIDS don't die from the virus, rather they die from the opportunistic infections. (True / False)
13. AIDS is a virus that attacks the body's immune system. (True / False)
14. Ethnic minorities are disproportionately affected by HIV and other STIs because of other factors such as poverty. (True / False)
15. There have been no known modes of transmission of HIV through contact with saliva. (True / False)
16. An HIV positive woman can pass the virus to her baby through breast milk. (True / False)
17. HIV can be transmitted by touching the saliva of an infected person. (True / False)
18. People with an STI may be at higher risk for HIV than people who are STI-free. (True / False)