

Registration form

HIV/AIDS TRAINING CEU Course \$100.00
48 HOUR RUSH ORDER PROCESSING FEE ADDITIONAL \$40.00

Start and finish dates: _____

You will have 90 days from this date in order to complete this course

Name _____ **Signature** _____

(This will appear on your certificate as above)

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Home () _____ **Work** () _____ **Fax** () _____

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Class/Grade _____

Please circle which certification you are applying the course CEU's/PDH's.

Acupuncturist California License 15 CEUs NCCAOM 12 PDAs Other _____

Your certificate will be mailed to you in about two weeks.

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HIV/AIDS Answer Key Name

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|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. ABCDE | 39. ABCDE | 77. ABCDE | 115. ABCDE |
| 2. ABCDE | 40. ABCDE | 78. ABCDE | 116. ABCDE |
| 3. ABCDE | 41. ABCDE | 79. ABCDE | 117. ABCDE |
| 4. ABCDE | 42. ABCDE | 80. ABCDE | 118. ABCDE |
| 5. ABCDE | 43. ABCDE | 81. ABCDE | 119. ABCDE |
| 6. ABCDE | 44. ABCDE | 82. ABCDE | 120. ABCDE |
| 7. ABCDE | 45. ABCDE | 83. ABCDE | 121. ABCDE |
| 8. ABCDE | 46. ABCDE | 84. ABCDE | 122. ABCDE |
| 9. ABCDE | 47. ABCDE | 85. ABCDE | 123. ABCDE |
| 10. ABCDE | 48. ABCDE | 86. ABCDE | 124. ABCDE |
| 11. ABCDE | 49. ABCDE | 87. ABCDE | 125. ABCDE |
| 12. ABCDE | 50. ABCDE | 88. ABCDE | 126. ABCDE |
| 13. ABCDE | 51. ABCDE | 89. ABCDE | 127. ABCDE |
| 14. ABCDE | 52. ABCDE | 90. ABCDE | 128. ABCDE |
| 15. ABCDE | 53. ABCDE | 91. ABCDE | 129. ABCDE |
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| 20. ABCDE | 58. ABCDE | 96. ABCDE | 134. ABCDE |
| 21. ABCDE | 59. ABCDE | 97. ABCDE | 135. ABCDE |
| 22. ABCDE | 60. ABCDE | 98. ABCDE | 136. ABCDE |
| 23. ABCDE | 61. ABCDE | 99. ABCDE | 137. ABCDE |
| 24. ABCDE | 62. ABCDE | 100. ABCDE | 138. ABCDE |
| 25. ABCDE | 63. ABCDE | 101. ABCDE | 139. ABCDE |
| 26. ABCDE | 64. ABCDE | 102. ABCDE | 140. ABCDE |
| 27. ABCDE | 65. ABCDE | 103. ABCDE | 141. ABCDE |
| 28. ABCDE | 66. ABCDE | 104. ABCDE | 142. ABCDE |
| 29. ABCDE | 67. ABCDE | 105. ABCDE | 143. ABCDE |
| 30. ABCDE | 68. ABCDE | 106. ABCDE | 144. ABCDE |
| 31. ABCDE | 69. ABCDE | 107. ABCDE | 145. ABCDE |
| 32. ABCDE | 70. ABCDE | 108. ABCDE | 146. ABCDE |
| 33. ABCDE | 71. ABCDE | 109. ABCDE | 147. ABCDE |
| 34. ABCDE | 72. ABCDE | 110. ABCDE | 148. ABCDE |
| 35. ABCDE | 73. ABCDE | 111. ABCDE | 149. ABCDE |
| 36. ABCDE | 74. ABCDE | 112. ABCDE | 150. ABCDE |
| 37. ABCDE | 75. ABCDE | 113. ABCDE | |
| 38. ABCDE | 76. ABCDE | 114. ABCDE | |

Please mail or fax this survey along with your final exam

HIV/AIDS TRAINING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT COURSE

CUSTOMER SERVICE RESPONSE CARD

DATE: _____

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

E-MAIL _____ PHONE _____

PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM BY CIRCLING THE NUMBER OF THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER IN THE AREA BELOW.

1. Please rate the difficulty of your course.

Very Easy 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Difficult

2. Please rate the difficulty of the testing process.

Very Easy 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Difficult

3. Please rate the subject matter on the exam to your actual field or work.

Very Similar 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Different

4. How did you hear about this Course? _____

5. What would you do to improve the Course?

Any other concerns or comments.

HIV/AIDS CEU Training Course Assignment

You will have 90 days to complete this course. Please submit the Answer Key and Registration form and Survey when finished. You can e-mail or fax this information to TLC. Fax (928) 272-0747. You can find online assistance for this course on the in the Search function on Adobe Acrobat PDF to help find the answers

Multiple Choice

1. A health association, support agency or other service active in the prevention and treatment of AIDS.
 - A. AIDS EDUCATION AND TRAINING CENTERS (AETC)
 - B. AIDS CLINICAL TRIALS GROUP (ACTG)
 - C. AIDSDRUGS
 - D. AIDSLINE
 - E. AIDS SERVICE ORGANIZATION (ASO)

2. The _____ is composed of a number of US medical centers that evaluate treatment for HIV and HIV-associated infections. ACTG studies are sponsored by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.
 - A. AIDS EDUCATION AND TRAINING CENTERS (AETC)
 - B. AIDS CLINICAL TRIALS GROUP (ACTG)
 - C. AIDSDRUGS
 - D. AIDSLINE
 - E. AIDS RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

3. An online database service administered by the National Library of Medicine, with citations and abstracts covering the published scientific and medical literature on AIDS and related topics.
 - A. AIDS EDUCATION AND TRAINING CENTERS (AETC)
 - B. AIDS CLINICAL TRIALS GROUP (ACTG)
 - C. AIDSDRUGS
 - D. AIDSLINE
 - E. AIDS RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

4. An online database service administered by the National Library of Medicine, with references to drugs undergoing testing against AIDS, AIDS-related complex and related opportunistic infections.
 - A. AIDS EDUCATION AND TRAINING CENTERS (AETC)
 - B. AIDS CLINICAL TRIALS GROUP (ACTG)
 - C. AIDSDRUGS
 - D. AIDSLINE
 - E. AIDS RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

5. Board that advises and makes recommendations to the Director, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, on all aspects of HIV-related research, vaccine development, pathogenesis and epidemiology.
 - A. AIDS EDUCATION AND TRAINING CENTERS (AETC)
 - B. AIDS CLINICAL TRIALS GROUP (ACTG)
 - C. AIDSDRUGS
 - D. AIDSLINE
 - E. AIDS RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

6. The Health Resources and Services Administration supports a network of 15 regional centers that serve as resources for educating health professionals in prevention, diagnosis and care of HIV-infected patients. The centers train primary caregivers to incorporate HIV prevention strategies into their clinical priorities, along with diagnosis, counseling and care of HIV-infected persons and their families.
- A. AIDS EDUCATION AND TRAINING CENTERS (AETC)
 - B. AIDS CLINICAL TRIALS GROUP (ACTG)
 - C. AIDS DRUGS
 - D. AIDS LINE
 - E. AIDS RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE
7. Azidothymidine (also called zidovudine or ZDV; the Burroughs-Wellcome trade name is Retrovir). One of the first drugs used against HIV infection, _____ is a nucleoside analog that suppresses replication of HIV. See also Nucleoside Analog.
- A. AIDS EDUCATION AND TRAINING CENTERS (AETC)
 - B. AIDS CLINICAL TRIALS GROUP (ACTG)
 - C. AIDS DRUGS
 - D. AZT
 - E. AIDS RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE
8. Several cancers are more common or more aggressive in people infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.
- A. ASYMPTOMATIC
 - B. HEPATITIS
 - C. AIDS-RELATED CANCERS
 - D. AIDS-RELATED COMPLEX
 - E. AIDS DEMENTIA COMPLEX
9. These malignancies include certain types of immune system cancers known as lymphomas, Kaposi's sarcoma and anogenital cancers primarily affecting the cervix and the anus. HIV, or the immune suppression it induces, appears to play a role in the development of these cancers.
- A. ASYMPTOMATIC
 - B. HEPATITIS
 - C. AIDS-RELATED CANCERS
 - D. AIDS-RELATED COMPLEX
 - E. AIDS DEMENTIA COMPLEX
10. A term, not officially defined or recognized by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, that has been used to describe a variety of symptoms and signs found in some persons infected with HIV. These may include recurrent fevers, unexplained weight loss, swollen lymph nodes, and/or fungus infection of the mouth and throat. Also commonly described as symptomatic HIV infection.
- A. ASYMPTOMATIC
 - B. HEPATITIS
 - C. AIDS-RELATED CANCERS
 - D. AIDS-RELATED COMPLEX
 - E. AIDS DEMENTIA COMPLEX
11. Symptoms that appear to be related to infection by the HIV virus. They include an unexplained, chronic deficiency of white blood cells (leukopenia) or a poorly functioning lymphatic system with swelling of the lymph nodes (lymphadenopathy) lasting for more than three months without the opportunistic infections required for a diagnosis of AIDS.
- A. ASYMPTOMATIC
 - B. HEPATITIS
 - C. AIDS-RELATED CANCERS
 - D. AIDS-RELATED COMPLEX
 - E. AIDS DEMENTIA COMPLEX

12. About half the people infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, develop infections or other problems involving the brain or spinal cord.

- A. ASYMPTOMATIC
- B. HEPATITIS
- C. AIDS-RELATED CANCERS
- D. AIDS-RELATED COMPLEX
- E. AIDS DEMENTIA COMPLEX

13. These neurological complications may include inflammation of the brain (encephalitis), or of the membrane surrounding the brain (meningitis), infections of the brain, brain or spinal cord tumors, nerve damage, difficulties in thinking and behavioral changes (i.e., AIDS dementia complex) and stroke.

- A. ASYMPTOMATIC
- B. HEPATITIS
- C. AIDS-RELATED CANCERS
- D. AIDS-RELATED COMPLEX
- E. AIDS DEMENTIA COMPLEX

14. Without symptoms. Usually used in AIDS literature to describe a person who has a positive reaction to one of several tests for HIV antibodies, but who shows no clinical symptoms of the disease.

- A. ASYMPTOMATIC
- B. HEPATITIS
- C. AIDS-RELATED CANCERS
- D. AIDS-RELATED COMPLEX
- E. AIDS DEMENTIA COMPLEX

15. An inflammation of the liver caused by certain viruses and other factors such as alcohol abuse, some medications and trauma.

- A. ASYMPTOMATIC
- B. HEPATITIS
- C. AIDS-RELATED CANCERS
- D. AIDS-RELATED COMPLEX
- E. AIDS DEMENTIA COMPLEX

16. Although many cases of _____ are not a serious threat to health, the disease can become chronic and can sometimes lead to liver failure and death.

- A. ASYMPTOMATIC
- B. HEPATITIS
- C. AIDS-RELATED CANCERS
- D. AIDS-RELATED COMPLEX
- E. AIDS DEMENTIA COMPLEX

17. A virus that causes cold sores or fever blisters on the mouth or around the eyes, and can be transmitted to the genital region. The latent virus can be reactivated by stress, trauma, other infections or suppression of the immune system.

- A. HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS I
- B. HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS II
- C. COCCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS
- D. HERPES VARICELLA ZOSTER VIRUS
- E. THERAPEUTIC HIV VACCINE

18. A virus causing painful sores of the anus or genitals that may lie dormant in nerve tissue. It can be reactivated to produce the symptoms. _____ may be transmitted to a neonate (newborn child) during birth from an infected mother, causing retardation and/or other serious complications. HSV-II is a precursor of cervical cancer.

- A. HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS I
- B. HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS II
- C. COCCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS

19. The varicella virus causes chicken pox in children and may reappear in adults as herpes zoster. Also called shingles, _____ consists of very painful blisters on the skin that follow nerve pathways.

- A. HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS I
- B. HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS II
- C. COCCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS
- D. HERPES VARICELLA ZOSTER VIRUS
- E. THERAPEUTIC HIV VACCINE

20. An infectious fungal disease caused by the inhalation of spores of *Coccidioides immitis*, which is carried on windblown dust particles. The disease is endemic in hot dry regions of the Southwestern US and Central and South America, and is an opportunistic disease associated with AIDS. Also called desert fever, San Joaquin fever, valley fever.

- A. HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS I
- B. HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS II
- C. COCCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS
- D. HERPES VARICELLA ZOSTER VIRUS
- E. THERAPEUTIC HIV VACCINE

21. A vaccine designed to boost the immune response to HIV in persons already infected with the virus.

- A. HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS I
- B. HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS II
- C. COCCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS
- D. HERPES VARICELLA ZOSTER VIRUS
- E. THERAPEUTIC HIV VACCINE

22. A component of the AIDS genome.

- A. LATENCY
- B. LONG-TERM NON-PROGRESSORS
- C. LONG TERMINAL REPEAT SEQUENCE
- D. LENTIVIRUS
- E. LESION

23. Individuals who are HIV-infected for seven or more years, have stable CD4+ T cell counts of 600 or more cells per cubic millimeter of blood, no HIV-related diseases and no previous antiretroviral therapy. Data suggest that this phenomenon is associated with the maintenance of the integrity of the lymphoid tissues and with less virus-trapping in the lymph nodes than seen in other HIV-infected individuals.

- A. LATENCY
- B. LONG-TERM NON-PROGRESSORS
- C. LONG TERMINAL REPEAT SEQUENCE
- D. LENTIVIRUS
- E. LESION

24. The period when an organism (i.e., a virus or a bacterium) is in the body and not producing any ill effects.

- A. LATENCY
- B. LONG-TERM NON-PROGRESSORS
- C. LONG TERMINAL REPEAT SEQUENCE
- D. LENTIVIRUS
- E. LESION

25. "Slow" virus characterized by a long interval between infection and the onset of symptoms.

- A. LATENCY
- B. LONG-TERM NON-PROGRESSORS
- C. LONG TERMINAL REPEAT SEQUENCE
- D. LENTIVIRUS

26. HIV is a _____ as is the simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV), which infects nonhuman primates.
- A. LATENCY
 - B. LONG-TERM NON-PROGRESSORS
 - C. LONG TERMINAL REPEAT SEQUENCE
 - D. LENTIVIRUS
 - E. LESION
27. A general term to describe an area of altered tissue (e.g., the infected patch or sore in a skin disease).
- A. LATENCY
 - B. LONG-TERM NON-PROGRESSORS
 - C. LONG TERMINAL REPEAT SEQUENCE
 - D. LENTIVIRUS
 - E. LESION
28. All white blood cells.
- A. LATENCY
 - B. LONG-TERM NON-PROGRESSORS
 - C. LONG TERMINAL REPEAT SEQUENCE
 - D. LENTIVIRUS
 - E. NONE OF THE ABOVE
29. A decrease in the number of white blood cells. The threshold value for _____ is usually taken as less than 5000 white blood cells per cubic millimeter of blood.
- A. LIPOSOMES
 - B. LUMBAR PUNCTURE
 - C. LEUKOPENIA
 - D. LIPID
 - E. LYSIS
30. Rupture and destruction of a cell.
- A. LIPOSOMES
 - B. LUMBAR PUNCTURE
 - C. LEUKOPENIA
 - D. LIPID
 - E. LYSIS
31. A procedure in which fluid from the subarachnoid space in the lumbar region is tapped for examination. Also known as spinal tap.
- A. LIPOSOMES
 - B. LUMBAR PUNCTURE
 - C. LEUKOPENIA
 - D. LIPID
 - E. LYSIS
32. Any of a group of fats and fat-like compounds, including sterols, fatty acids and many other substances.
- A. LIPOSOMES
 - B. LUMBAR PUNCTURE
 - C. LEUKOPENIA
 - D. LIPID
 - E. LYSIS

33. A spherical particle in an aqueous (watery) medium (e.g., inside a cell) formed by a lipid bilayer enclosing an aqueous compartment.
- A. LIPOSOMES
 - B. LUMBAR PUNCTURE
 - C. LEUKOPENIA
34. Swollen, firm and possibly tender lymph nodes. The cause may range from an infection such as HIV, the flu, mononucleosis or lymphoma (cancer of the lymph nodes).
- A. LYMPH
 - B. LYMPH NODES
 - C. LYMPHADENOPATHY SYNDROME
 - D. LYMPHATIC VESSELS
 - E. LYMPHOCYTE
35. A bodywide network of channels, similar to the blood vessels, that transport lymph to the immune organs and into the bloodstream.
- A. LYMPH
 - B. LYMPH NODES
 - C. LYMPHADENOPATHY SYNDROME
 - D. LYMPHATIC VESSELS
 - E. LYMPHOCYTE
36. A transparent, slightly yellow fluid that carries lymphocytes. _____ is derived from tissue fluids collected from all parts of the body and is returned to the blood via lymphatic vessels.
- A. LYMPH
 - B. LYMPH NODES
 - C. LYMPHADENOPATHY SYNDROME
 - D. LYMPHATIC VESSELS
 - E. LYMPHOCYTE
37. Small, bean-sized organs of the immune system, distributed widely throughout the body. Lymph fluid is filtered through the _____ in which all types of lymphocytes take up temporary residence. Antigens that enter the body find their way into lymph or blood and are filtered out by the lymph nodes or spleen respectively, for attack by the immune system.
- A. LYMPH
 - B. LYMPH NODES
 - C. LYMPHADENOPATHY SYNDROME
 - D. LYMPHATIC VESSELS
 - E. LYMPHOCYTE
38. A white blood cell. Present in the blood, lymph and lymphoid tissue.
- A. LYMPH
 - B. LYMPH NODES
 - C. LYMPHADENOPATHY SYNDROME
 - D. LYMPHATIC VESSELS
 - E. LYMPHOCYTE
39. A form of pneumonia that involves the lower lobes (of the lungs) with extensive alveolar infiltration by mature lymphocytes, plasma cells and histiocytes. LIP is associated with AIDS, dysproteinemia and other conditions.
- A. LYMPHOMA
 - B. LYMPHOID INTERSTITIAL PNEUMONITIS
 - C. LYMPHOID ORGANS
 - D. LYMPHOKINES
 - E. THROMBOCYTOPENIA

40. Include tonsils, adenoids, lymph nodes, spleen and other tissues. Act as the body's filtering system, trapping invaders (i.e., foreign particles from bacteria, viruses, etc.) and presenting them to squadrons of immune cells that congregate there. Within these lymphoid tissues, immune activity is concentrated in regions called germinal centers, where the thread-like tentacles of follicular dendritic cells (FDCs) form networks that trap invaders.

- A. LYMPHOMA
- B. LYMPHOID INTERSTITIAL PNEUMONITIS
- C. LYMPHOID ORGANS
- D. LYMPHOKINES
- E. THROMBOCYTOPENIA

41. Products of the lymphatic cells that stimulate the production of disease-fighting agents and the activities of other lymphatic cells. Among the _____ are gamma interferon and interleukin.

- A. LYMPHOMA
- B. LYMPHOID INTERSTITIAL PNEUMONITIS
- C. LYMPHOID ORGANS
- D. LYMPHOKINES
- E. THROMBOCYTOPENIA

42. Cancer of the lymphoid tissues.

- A. LYMPHOMA
- B. LYMPHOID INTERSTITIAL PNEUMONITIS
- C. LYMPHOID ORGANS
- D. LYMPHOKINES
- E. THROMBOCYTOPENIA

43. _____ are often described as being large or small cell types, cleaved or noncleaved, diffuse or nodular. The different types often have different prognoses (i.e., prospect of survival or recovery).

- A. LYMPHOMA
- B. LYMPHOID INTERSTITIAL PNEUMONITIS
- C. LYMPHOID ORGANS
- D. LYMPHOKINES
- E. THROMBOCYTOPENIA

44. Some of these _____ are named after the physicians who first described them (e.g., Burkitt's lymphoma, Hodgkin's disease).

- A. LYMPHOMA
- B. LYMPHOID INTERSTITIAL PNEUMONITIS
- C. LYMPHOID ORGANS
- D. LYMPHOKINES
- E. THROMBOCYTOPENIA

45. _____ can also be referred to by the organ where they are active such as CNS lymphomas, which are in the central nervous system, and GI lymphomas, which are in the gastrointestinal tract. The types of lymphomas most commonly associated with HIV infection are called non-Hodgkin's lymphomas or B cell lymphomas.

- A. LYMPHOMA
- B. LYMPHOID INTERSTITIAL PNEUMONITIS
- C. LYMPHOID ORGANS
- D. LYMPHOKINES
- E. THROMBOCYTOPENIA

46. A decreased number of blood platelets (cells important for blood clotting).

- A. LYMPHOMA
- B. LYMPHOID INTERSTITIAL PNEUMONITIS
- C. LYMPHOID ORGANS
- D. THROMBOCYTOPENIA

47. _____ is an infection that is caused by the protozoan parasite *Toxoplasma gondii*.

- A. TOXOPLASMOSIS
- B. THYMUS
- C. THRUSH
- D. TRANSAMINASE
- E. THYMOSIN

48. The parasite is carried by cats, birds and other animals and is found in soil contaminated by cat feces and in meat, particularly pork.

- A. TOXOPLASMOSIS
- B. THYMUS
- C. THRUSH
- D. TRANSAMINASE
- E. THYMOSIN

49. The parasite can infect the lungs, retina of the eye, heart, pancreas, liver, colon and testes. Once *T. gondii* invades the body, it remains there, but the immune system in a healthy person usually prevents the parasite from causing disease. If the immune system becomes severely damaged, as in people with AIDS, or is suppressed by drugs, *T. gondii* can begin to multiply and cause severe disease.

- A. TOXOPLASMOSIS
- B. THYMUS
- C. THRUSH
- D. TRANSAMINASE
- E. THYMOSIN

50. The most common site of _____ is the brain. When *T. gondii* invades the brain, causing inflammation, the condition is called toxoplasmic encephalitis. While the disease can occur in persons with healthy immune systems, it can normally be cured successfully.

- A. TOXOPLASMOSIS
- B. THYMUS
- C. THRUSH
- D. TRANSAMINASE
- E. THYMOSIN

51. A liver enzyme. A laboratory test that measures transaminase levels is used to assess the health of the liver.

- A. TOXOPLASMOSIS
- B. THYMUS
- C. THRUSH
- D. TRANSAMINASE
- E. THYMOSIN

52. Sore patches in the mouth caused by the fungus *Candida albicans*.

- A. TOXOPLASMOSIS
- B. THYMUS
- C. THRUSH
- D. TRANSAMINASE
- E. THYMOSIN

53. _____ is one of the most frequent early symptoms of an immune disorder.

- A. TOXOPLASMOSIS
- B. THYMUS
- C. THRUSH
- D. TRANSAMINASE
- E. THYMOSIN

54. The fungus commonly lives in the mouth, but only causes problems when the body's resistance is reduced either by antibiotics that have reduced the number of competitive organisms in the mouth, or by an immune deficiency such as HIV disease.

- A. TOXOPLASMOSIS
- B. THYMUS
- C. THRUSH
- D. TRANSAMINASE
- E. THYMOSIN

55. A polypeptide hormone of the thymus that influences the maturation of T cells destined for an active role in cell-mediated immunity.

- A. TOXOPLASMOSIS
- B. THYMUS
- C. THRUSH
- D. TRANSAMINASE
- E. THYMOSIN

56. A mass of glandular tissue located in the neck or chest of most vertebrates.

- A. TOXOPLASMOSIS
- B. THYMUS
- C. THRUSH
- D. TRANSAMINASE
- E. THYMOSIN

57. Found in the upper chest under the breastbone in humans, the _____ is essential to the development of the body's system of immunity beginning in fetal life (i.e., before birth). The thymus processes white blood cells, known as lymphocytes, which kill foreign cells and stimulate other immune cells to produce antibodies. The gland grows throughout childhood until puberty and then gradually decreases in size.

- A. TOXOPLASMOSIS
- B. THYMUS
- C. THRUSH
- D. TRANSAMINASE
- E. THYMOSIN

58. Measures the strength of response of T memory cells (a subgroup of T lymphocytes) to HIV.

- A. T LYMPHOCYTE PROLIFERATION ASSAY
- B. TRANSCRIPTION
- C. TISSUE
- D. TITER
- E. TOXICITY

59. The extent, quality or degree of being poisonous or harmful to the body.

- A. T LYMPHOCYTE PROLIFERATION ASSAY
- B. TRANSCRIPTION
- C. TISSUE
- D. TITER
- E. TOXICITY

60. A collection of similar cells acting together to perform a particular function. There are four basic _____s in the body: epithelial, connective, muscle and nerve.

- A. T LYMPHOCYTE PROLIFERATION ASSAY
- B. TRANSCRIPTION
- C. TISSUE
- D. TITER
- E. TOXICITY

61. A laboratory measurement of the amount (or concentration) of a given compound in solution.
- A. T LYMPHOCYTE PROLIFERATION ASSAY
 - B. TRANSCRIPTION
 - C. TISSUE
 - D. TITER
 - E. TOXICITY
62. The process of constructing a messenger RNA molecule using a DNA molecule as a template with the resulting transfer of genetic information to the messenger RNA. As related to HIV: The process by which the provirus produces new viruses.
- A. T LYMPHOCYTE PROLIFERATION ASSAY
 - B. TRANSCRIPTION
 - C. TISSUE
 - D. TITER
 - E. TOXICITY
63. A group of related HIV variants, classified according to degree of genetic similarity. HIV variants are currently grouped into _____ A, B, C, D, E, F and O.
- A. CELL LINES
 - B. CD4
 - C. CD8
 - D. CELL-MEDIATED IMMUNITY
 - E. CLADE
64. A protein embedded in the cell surface of suppressor T lymphocytes. Also called cytotoxic T cells. See also CD Nomenclature; CD4 (T4) or CD4+ Cells; T Cells.
- A. CELL LINES
 - B. CD4
 - C. CD8
 - D. CELL-MEDIATED IMMUNITY
 - E. CLADE
65. White blood cells killed or disabled during HIV infection. These cells normally orchestrate the immune response, signaling other cells in the immune system to perform their special functions. Also known as T helper cells. 2. HIV's preferred targets are cells that have a docking molecule called cluster designation 4 (CD4) on their surfaces. Cells with this molecule are known as
- A. CELL LINES
 - B. CD4
 - C. CD8
 - D. CELL-MEDIATED IMMUNITY
 - E. CLADE
66. Specific cell types artificially maintained in the laboratory (i.e., in vitro) for scientific purposes.
- A. CELL LINES
 - B. CD4
 - C. CD8
 - D. CELL-MEDIATED IMMUNITY
 - E. CLADE
67. The branch of the immune system in which the reaction to foreign material is performed by specific defense cells (i.e., killer cells, macrophage and other white blood cells) rather than antibodies.
- A. CELL LINES
 - B. CD4
 - C. CD8
 - D. CELL-MEDIATED IMMUNITY
 - E. CLADE

68. A precursor lesion for cervical cancer. Studies indicate an increase in prevalence of _____ among HIV-infected women.

- A. CERVICAL INTRAEPITHELIAL NEOPLASIA
- B. CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM (CNS) DAMAGE By HIV infection
- C. CERVICAL CANCER
- D. CERVICAL DYSPLASIA
- E. CHRONIC IDIOPATHIC DEMYELINATING POLYNEUROPATHY

69. Dysplasia of the cervix epithelium, often pre-malignant (i.e., cancerous), characterized by various degrees of hyperplasia, abnormal keratinization (forming horny epidermal tissue) and condylomata.

- A. CERVICAL INTRAEPITHELIAL NEOPLASIA
- B. CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM (CNS) DAMAGE By HIV infection
- C. CERVICAL CANCER
- D. CERVICAL DYSPLASIA
- E. CHRONIC IDIOPATHIC DEMYELINATING POLYNEUROPATHY

70. Considerable evidence implicates human papilloma virus (HPV) in the development of CIN. Immunosuppression may also play an important role in facilitating infection or persistence of HPV in the genital tract and progression of HPV-induced neoplasia.

- A. CERVICAL INTRAEPITHELIAL NEOPLASIA
- B. CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM (CNS) DAMAGE By HIV infection
- C. CERVICAL CANCER
- D. CERVICAL DYSPLASIA
- E. CHRONIC IDIOPATHIC DEMYELINATING POLYNEUROPATHY

71. Although monocytes and macrophages can be infected by HIV, they appear to be relatively resistant to killing. However, these cells travel throughout the body and carry HIV to various organs, especially the lungs and the brain.

- A. CERVICAL INTRAEPITHELIAL NEOPLASIA
- B. CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM (CNS) DAMAGE By HIV infection
- C. CERVICAL CANCER
- D. CERVICAL DYSPLASIA
- E. CHRONIC IDIOPATHIC DEMYELINATING POLYNEUROPATHY

72. People infected with HIV often experience abnormalities in the central nervous system. Investigators have hypothesized that an accumulation of HIV in brain and nerve cells or the inappropriate release of cytokines or toxic byproducts by these cells may be to blame for the neurological manifestations of HIV disease.

- A. CERVICAL INTRAEPITHELIAL NEOPLASIA
- B. CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM (CNS) DAMAGE By HIV infection
- C. CERVICAL CANCER
- D. CERVICAL DYSPLASIA
- E. CHRONIC IDIOPATHIC DEMYELINATING POLYNEUROPATHY

73. A neoplasm of the uterine cervix that can be detected in the early curable stage by the Papanicolaou (Pap) test.

- A. CERVICAL INTRAEPITHELIAL NEOPLASIA
- B. CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM (CNS) DAMAGE By HIV infection
- C. CERVICAL CANCER
- D. CERVICAL DYSPLASIA
- E. CHRONIC IDIOPATHIC DEMYELINATING POLYNEUROPATHY

74. Chronic, spontaneous loss or destruction of myelin. Myelin is a soft, white, somewhat fatty material that forms a thick sheath around the protoplasmic core of myelinated nerve fiber.

- A. CERVICAL INTRAEPITHELIAL NEOPLASIA
- B. CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM (CNS) DAMAGE By HIV infection
- C. CERVICAL CANCER
- D. CHRONIC IDIOPATHIC DEMYELINATING POLYNEUROPATHY

75. A carefully designed and executed investigation of the effects of a drug (or vaccine) administered to human subjects.

- A. CLINICAL
- B. CLINICAL ALERT
- C. CLINICAL LATENCY
- D. CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINES
- E. CLINICAL TRIAL

76. The state or period of an infectious agent, such as a virus or bacterium, living or developing in a host without producing clinical symptoms.

- A. CLINICAL
- B. CLINICAL ALERT
- C. CLINICAL LATENCY
- D. CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINES
- E. CLINICAL TRIAL

77. Standards for physicians to adhere to in prescribing care for a given condition or illness.

- A. CLINICAL
- B. CLINICAL ALERT
- C. CLINICAL LATENCY
- D. CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINES
- E. CLINICAL TRIAL

78. Pertaining to or founded on observation and treatment of patients, as distinguished from theoretical or basic science.

- A. CLINICAL
- B. CLINICAL ALERT
- C. CLINICAL LATENCY
- D. CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINES
- E. CLINICAL TRIAL

79. A mechanism, adopted by the National Institutes of Health in conjunction with the editors of several biomedical journals, for urgent cases in which timely and broad dissemination of results of clinical trials could prevent morbidity (sickness) and mortality (death).

- A. CLINICAL
- B. CLINICAL ALERT
- C. CLINICAL LATENCY
- D. CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINES
- E. CLINICAL TRIAL

80. Substances, microorganisms or characteristics of individuals that may influence the progression of a disease or the likelihood of becoming ill.

- A. COHORT
- B. COMPLEMENT
- C. COFACTORS
- D. COMPLEMENT CASCADE
- E. CONDYLOMA

81. A substance, such as a metallic ion or coenzyme that must be associated with an enzyme for the enzyme to function.

- A. COHORT
- B. COMPLEMENT
- C. COFACTORS
- D. COMPLEMENT CASCADE
- E. CONDYLOMA

82. A situation or activity that may increase a person's susceptibility to AIDS.
- A. COHORT
 - B. COMPLEMENT
 - C. COFACTORS
 - D. COMPLEMENT CASCADE
 - E. CONDYLOMA
83. In epidemiology, a group of individuals with some characteristics in common.
- A. COHORT
 - B. COMPLEMENT
 - C. COFACTORS
 - D. COMPLEMENT CASCADE
 - E. CONDYLOMA
84. A papilloma with a central core of connective tissue in a treelike structure covered with epithelium, usually occurring on the mucous membrane or skin of the external genitals or in the perianal (tissue surrounding the anus) region.
- A. COHORT
 - B. COMPLEMENT
 - C. COFACTORS
 - D. COMPLEMENT CASCADE
 - E. CONDYLOMA
85. Although the lesions are usually few in number, they may aggregate to form large cauliflower-like masses. Caused by the human papilloma virus (HPV), it is infectious and autoinoculable (i.e., capable of being transmitted by inoculation from one part of the body to another).
- A. COHORT
 - B. COMPLEMENT
 - C. COFACTORS
 - D. COMPLEMENT CASCADE
 - E. CONDYLOMA
86. A group of proteins in normal blood serum and plasma which, in combination with antibodies, causes the destruction of antigens, particularly bacteria and foreign blood corpuscles.
- A. COHORT
 - B. COMPLEMENT
 - C. COFACTORS
 - D. COMPLEMENT CASCADE
 - E. CONDYLOMA
87. A precise sequence of events, usually triggered by an antigen-antibody complex, in which each component of the complement system is activated in turn.
- A. COHORT
 - B. COMPLEMENT
 - C. COFACTORS
 - D. COMPLEMENT CASCADE
 - E. CONDYLOMA
88. A specific circumstance when the use of certain treatments could be harmful.
- A. CORE PROTEIN
 - B. CONTAGIOUS
 - C. CONCOMITANT DRUGS
 - D. CONTRAINDICATION
 - E. CONTROL

89. A standard against which experimental observations may be evaluated. In clinical trials, one group of patients is given an experimental drug, while another group (i.e., the _____ group) is given either a standard treatment for the disease or a placebo.

- A. CORE PROTEIN
- B. CONTAGIOUS
- C. CONCOMITANT DRUGS
- D. CONTRAINDICATION
- E. CONTROL

90. Drugs that are taken together. Certain _____ may have adverse interactions.

- A. CORE PROTEIN
- B. CONTAGIOUS
- C. CONCOMITANT DRUGS
- D. CONTRAINDICATION
- E. CONTROL

91. Any infectious disease capable of being transmitted by casual contact from one person to another.

- A. CORE PROTEIN
- B. CONTAGIOUS
- C. CONCOMITANT DRUGS
- D. CONTRAINDICATION
- E. CONTROL

92. _____ contact can be defined as normal day-to-day contact between people at home, school, work or in the community.

- A. CORE PROTEIN
- B. CONTAGIOUS
- C. CONCOMITANT DRUGS
- D. CASUAL
- E. CONTROL

93. An infection (e.g., a common cold) can be communicable by casual contact; an infectious infection, on the other hand, is communicable by intimate contact such as sex. AIDS is infectious, not _____.

- A. CORE PROTEIN
- B. CONTAGIOUS
- C. CONCOMITANT DRUGS
- D. CONTRAINDICATION
- E. CONTROL

94. As related to HIV: An integral protein of the HIV virus composed of three units, p24, p15 and p18.

- A. CORE PROTEIN
- B. CONTAGIOUS
- C. CONCOMITANT DRUGS
- D. CONTRAINDICATION
- E. CONTROL

95. Immune system proteins involved in the normal regulation of the immune response. They may also help to activate HIV-2. Proteins used for communication by cells of the immune system. Central to the normal regulation of the immune response.

- A. CORE PROTEIN
- B. CONTAGIOUS
- C. CONCOMITANT DRUGS
- D. CONTRAINDICATION
- E. CYTOKINES

96. A life-threatening infection of the membranes (meninges) that line the brain and the spinal cord. This disease is caused by a fungus (*Cryptococcus neoformans*). Most people have been exposed to this organism, which is found in soil contaminated by bird droppings, but it usually does not cause disease in healthy people. The majority of people with _____ have immune systems that are damaged by disease, such as AIDS, or suppressed by drugs. The organism can infect almost all organs of the body, although it most commonly causes disease of the meninges, skin or lungs.

- A. CRYPTOCOCCOSIS
- B. CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS
- C. CYTOMEGALOVIRUS
- D. CRYPTOCOCCAL MENINGITIS
- E. CYTOMEGALOVIRUS (CMV) RETINITIS

97. A herpes virus that is a common cause of opportunistic diseases in people with AIDS and other people with immune suppression. While _____ can infect most organs of the body, people with AIDS are most susceptible to CMV retinitis (disease of the eye) and colitis (disease of the colon).

- A. CRYPTOCOCCOSIS
- B. CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS
- C. CYTOMEGALOVIRUS
- D. CRYPTOCOCCAL MENINGITIS
- E. CYTOMEGALOVIRUS (CMV) RETINITIS

98. Most adults in the US have been infected by _____, although the virus usually does not cause disease in healthy people.

- A. CRYPTOCOCCOSIS
- B. CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS
- C. CYTOMEGALOVIRUS
- D. CRYPTOCOCCAL MENINGITIS
- E. CYTOMEGALOVIRUS (CMV) RETINITIS

99. Because the virus remains in the body for life, it can cause disease if the immune system becomes severely damaged by disease or suppressed by drugs.

- A. CRYPTOCOCCOSIS
- B. CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS
- C. CYTOMEGALOVIRUS
- D. CRYPTOCOCCAL MENINGITIS
- E. CYTOMEGALOVIRUS (CMV) RETINITIS

100. _____ is an eye disease common among people who are infected with HIV. Without treatment, people with CMV retinitis can lose their vision. CMV infection can affect both eyes and is the most common cause of blindness among people with AIDS.

- A. CRYPTOCOCCOSIS
- B. CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS
- C. CYTOMEGALOVIRUS
- D. CRYPTOCOCCAL MENINGITIS
- E. CYTOMEGALOVIRUS (CMV) RETINITIS

101. An infectious disease seen in HIV-infected patients due to the fungus *Cryptococcus neoformans*, which is acquired via the respiratory tract. It can spread from the lungs to the brain, the central nervous system, the skin, skeletal system and urinary tract.

- A. CRYPTOCOCCOSIS
- B. CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS
- C. CYTOMEGALOVIRUS
- D. CRYPTOCOCCAL MENINGITIS
- E. CYTOMEGALOVIRUS (CMV) RETINITIS

102. An opportunistic infection caused by the protozoan parasite *Cryptosporidium parvum*.
- A. CRYPTOCOCCOSIS
 - B. CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS
 - C. CYTOMEGALOVIRUS
 - D. CRYPTOCOCCAL MENINGITIS
 - E. CYTOMEGALOVIRUS (CMV) RETINITIS
103. Deficiency in the cellular elements of the blood.
- A. CYTOPLASM
 - B. CYTOPENIA
 - C. CYTOTOXIC
 - D. CREATININE
 - E. CORRELATES OF IMMUNITY
104. All of the substance of a cell other than the nucleus.
- A. CYTOPLASM
 - B. CYTOPENIA
 - C. CYTOTOXIC
 - D. CREATININE
 - E. CORRELATES OF IMMUNITY
105. An agent or process that is toxic to cells (i.e., it causes suppression of function or cell death).
- A. CYTOPLASM
 - B. CYTOPENIA
 - C. CYTOTOXIC
 - D. CREATININE
 - E. CORRELATES OF IMMUNITY
106. The immune responses that protect an individual from a certain disease. The precise identities of the _____ in HIV are unknown.
- A. CYTOPLASM
 - B. CYTOPENIA
 - C. CYTOTOXIC
 - D. CREATININE
 - E. CORRELATES OF IMMUNITY
107. A protein found in muscles and blood, and excreted by the kidneys in the urine. The level of _____ in the blood and urine provides a measure of kidney function.
- A. CYTOPLASM
 - B. CYTOPENIA
 - C. CYTOTOXIC
 - D. CREATININE
 - E. CORRELATES OF IMMUNITY
108. A lymphocyte that is able to kill foreign cells that have been marked for destruction by the cellular immune system.
- A. CYTOPLASM
 - B. CYTOPENIA
 - C. CYTOTOXIC
 - D. CREATININE
 - E. CYTOTOXIC T LYMPHOCYTE
109. This is also known as Stavudine and Zerit. _____ is a dideoxynucleoside pyrimidine analog (2'3'-dideoxy-3'-deoxythymidine).
- A. D4T
 - B. DDI
 - C. DDC
 - D. ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE

110. _____: Dideoxycytidine (zalcitabine, HIVID), a nucleoside analog drug that inhibits the replication of HIV.

- A. D4T
- B. DDI
- C. DDC
- D. ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE
- E. ANERGY

111. Dideoxyinosine (didanosine, Videx), a nucleoside analog drug that inhibits the replication of HIV.

- A. D4T
- B. DDI
- C. DDC
- D. ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE
- E. ANERGY

112. An enzyme that is normally present in certain cells within the liver, bone, kidney, intestine and placenta.

- A. D4T
- B. DDI
- C. DDC
- D. ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE
- E. ANERGY

113. When the cells are destroyed in those tissues, more of the enzyme leaks into the blood, and levels rise in proportion to the severity of the condition.

- A. D4T
- B. DDI
- C. DDC
- D. ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE
- E. ANERGY

114. Measurement of this enzyme is used as an indication of the health of the liver.

- A. D4T
- B. DDI
- C. DDC
- D. ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE
- E. ANERGY

115. The loss or weakening of the body's immunity to an irritating agent, or antigen.

- A. D4T
- B. DDI
- C. DDC
- D. ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE
- E. ANERGY

116. The strength of the body's immune response is often quantitatively measured by means of a skin test where a solution containing an antigen known to cause a response, such as mumps or candida, is injected immediately under the skin. The lack of a reaction to these common antigens indicates

-
- A. D4T
 - B. DDI
 - C. DDC
 - D. ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE
 - E. ANERGY

117. Researchers in cell culture have shown that CD4+T cells can be turned off by a signal from HIV that leaves them unable to respond to further immune system stimulation. This inactivated state is known as

- A. D4T
- B. DDI
- C. DDC
- D. ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE
- E. ANERGY

118. Any of the usual branching protoplasmic processes that conduct impulses toward the body of a nerve cell.

- A. DEMYELINATION
- B. DELETION
- C. DENDRITE CELLS
- D. DENDRITE
- E. DEMENTIA

119. Patrolling immune system cells that may begin the HIV disease process by carrying the virus from the site of the infection to the lymph nodes, where other immune cells become infected.

- A. DEMYELINATION
- B. DELETION
- C. DENDRITE CELLS
- D. DENDRITE
- E. DEMENTIA

120. _____ travel through the body and bind to foreign invaders-such as HIV-especially in external tissues, such as the skin and the membranes of the gut, lungs and reproductive tract.

- A. DEMYELINATION
- B. DELETION
- C. DENDRITE CELLS
- D. DENDRITE
- E. DEMENTIA

121. They then ferry the foreign substance to the lymph nodes to stimulate T cells and initiate an immune response. In laboratory experiments, the dendritic cells that carry HIV also bind to CD4+ T cells, thereby allowing HIV to infect the CD4+ T cells. CD4+ T cells are the critical immune system cells targeted by HIV and depleted during HIV infection.

- A. DEMYELINATION
- B. DELETION
- C. DENDRITE CELLS
- D. DENDRITE
- E. DEMENTIA

122. Elimination of a gene (i.e., from a chromosome) either in nature or in the laboratory.

- A. DEMYELINATION
- B. DELETION
- C. DENDRITE CELLS
- D. DENDRITE
- E. DEMENTIA

123. Chronic intellectual impairment (i.e., loss of mental capacity) with organic origins that affects a person's ability to function in a social or occupational setting.

- A. DEMYELINATION
- B. DELETION
- C. DENDRITE CELLS
- D. DENDRITE
- E. DEMENTIA

124. Destruction, removal or loss of the myelin sheath of a nerve or nerves.

- A. DEMYELINATION
- B. DELETION
- C. DENDRITE CELLS
- D. DENDRITE
- E. DEMENTIA

125. A small anatomical cavity or deep narrow-mouthed depression; a small lymph node.

- A. FOLLICLE
- B. FOMITE
- C. FOLIC ACID
- D. FOLINIC ACID
- E. FOLLICULAR DENDRITIC CELLS

126. Cells found in the germinal centers of lymphoid organs. _____s have thread-like tentacles that form a weblike network to trap invaders and present them to other cells of the immune system (for destruction).

- A. FOLLICLE
- B. FOMITE
- C. FOLIC ACID
- D. FOLINIC ACID
- E. FOLLICULAR DENDRITIC CELLS

127. An inanimate object that can harbor pathogenic microorganisms and thus serve as an agent of transmission of an infection.

- A. FOLLICLE
- B. FOMITE
- C. FOLIC ACID
- D. FOLINIC ACID
- E. FOLLICULAR DENDRITIC CELLS

128. A crystalline vitamin of the B complex that is used especially in the treatment of nutritional anemias. It occurs in green plants, fresh fruit, liver and yeast. Also called folacin, folate, vitamin B9.

- A. FOLLICLE
- B. FOMITE
- C. FOLIC ACID
- D. FOLINIC ACID
- E. FOLLICULAR DENDRITIC CELLS

129. Also called citrovorum factor. A metabolically active form of folic acid that has been used in cancer therapy to protect normal cells against methotrexate (a cancer chemotherapy agent).

- A. FOLLICLE
- B. FOMITE
- C. FOLIC ACID
- D. FOLINIC ACID
- E. FOLLICULAR DENDRITIC CELLS

130. An inherited disease that prevents the normal clotting of blood.

- A. HEMOGLOBIN
- B. HEMOPHILIA
- C. HEPATIC
- D. HEMATOTOXIC
- E. HEMOLYSIS

131. Pertaining to the liver.

- A. HEMOGLOBIN
- B. HEMOPHILIA
- C. HEPATIC

132. Poisonous to the blood or bone marrow.

- A. HEMOGLOBIN
- B. HEMOPHILIA
- C. HEPATIC
- D. HEMATOTOXIC
- E. HEMOLYSIS

133. The component of red blood cells that carries oxygen.

- A. HEMOGLOBIN
- B. HEMOPHILIA
- C. HEPATIC
- D. HEMATOTOXIC
- E. HEMOLYSIS

134. The rupture of red blood cells.

- A. HEMOGLOBIN
- B. HEMOPHILIA
- C. HEPATIC
- D. HEMATOTOXIC
- E. HEMOLYSIS

135. A method of matching the self antigens on the tissues of a transplant donor with those of a recipient. The closer the match, the better the chance that the transplant will not be rejected.

- A. HISTOPLASMOSIS
- B. HISTOCOMPATIBILITY TESTING
- C. HIV DISEASE
- D. HIV-1
- E. HIV-2

136. A fungal infection, commonly of the lungs, caused by the fungus *Histoplasma capsulatum*.

- A. HISTOPLASMOSIS
- B. HISTOCOMPATIBILITY TESTING
- C. HIV DISEASE
- D. HIV-1
- E. HIV-2

137. This fungus is commonly found in bird and/or bat droppings in the Ohio and Mississippi Valley region, the Caribbean Islands and in parts of the Northeast US. It is spread by breathing in the spores of the fungus.

- A. HISTOPLASMOSIS
- B. HISTOCOMPATIBILITY TESTING
- C. HIV DISEASE
- D. HIV-1
- E. HIV-2

138. The most definitive test for the fungus has been from fungal stains and bone marrow cultures. Blood testing has proved to be less reliable. In areas where _____ is prevalent, 80 percent or more of the population has been exposed to infection through breathing in airborne spores produced by the fungus.

- A. HISTOPLASMOSIS
- B. HISTOCOMPATIBILITY TESTING
- C. HIV DISEASE
- D. H. CAPSULATUM
- E. HIV-2

139. People with severely damaged immune systems, such as those with AIDS, are vulnerable to a very serious disease known as progressive disseminated _____.

- A. HISTOPLASMOSIS
- B. HISTOCOMPATIBILITY TESTING
- C. HIV DISEASE
- D. HIV-1
- E. HIV-2

140. Nationwide, about 5 percent of people with AIDS have _____, but in geographic areas where the fungus is common, people with AIDS are at high risk for disseminated _____.

- A. HISTOPLASMOSIS
- B. HISTOCOMPATIBILITY TESTING
- C. HIV DISEASE
- D. HIV-1
- E. HIV-2

141. Characterized by a gradual deterioration of immune function. During the course of infection, crucial immune cells called CD4+ T cells are disabled and killed, and their numbers progressively decline. CD4+ T cells play a crucial role in the immune response, signaling other cells in the immune system to perform their special functions.

- A. HISTOPLASMOSIS
- B. HISTOCOMPATIBILITY TESTING
- C. HIV DISEASE
- D. HIV-1
- E. HIV-2

142. Similar in appearance or structure, but not necessarily function.

- A. HAIRY LEUKOPLAKIA
- B. HELPER/SUPPRESSOR RATIO
- C. HOMOLOGOUS
- D. FUNCTIONAL ANTIBODY
- E. HALF-LIFE

143. A whitish, slightly raised lesion that appears on the side of the tongue. Thought to be related to Epstein-Barr virus infection, it was not observed before the HIV epidemic.

- A. HAIRY LEUKOPLAKIA
- B. HELPER/SUPPRESSOR RATIO
- C. HOMOLOGOUS
- D. FUNCTIONAL ANTIBODY
- E. HALF-LIFE

144. The time required for half the amount of a drug to be eliminated from the body.

- A. HAIRY LEUKOPLAKIA
- B. HELPER/SUPPRESSOR RATIO
- C. HOMOLOGOUS
- D. FUNCTIONAL ANTIBODY
- E. HALF-LIFE

145. _____ are lymphocytes (white blood cells) that are formed in the thymus and are part of the immune system; they have been found to be abnormal in people with AIDS.

- A. HAIRY LEUKOPLAKIA
- B. HELPER/SUPPRESSOR RATIO
- C. HOMOLOGOUS
- D. FUNCTIONAL ANTIBODY
- E. T CELLS

146. The normal ratio of helper T cells (CD4+ cells) to suppressor T cells (CD8+ cells) is approximately 2:1.

- A. HAIRY LEUKOPLAKIA
- B. HELPER/SUPPRESSOR RATIO
- C. HOMOLOGOUS
- D. FUNCTIONAL ANTIBODY
- E. HALF-LIFE

147. This becomes inverted in people with AIDS, but may be abnormal for a host of other temporary reasons. See also CD4 (T4) or CD4+ Cells; CD8 (T8) Cells; Lymphocyte; Thymus.

- A. HAIRY LEUKOPLAKIA
- B. HELPER/SUPPRESSOR RATIO
- C. HOMOLOGOUS
- D. FUNCTIONAL ANTIBODY
- E. HALF-LIFE

148. An antibody that binds to an antigen and has an effect. For example, neutralizing antibodies inactivate HIV or prevent it from infecting other cells.

- A. HAIRY LEUKOPLAKIA
- B. HELPER/SUPPRESSOR RATIO
- C. HOMOLOGOUS
- D. FUNCTIONAL ANTIBODY
- E. HALF-LIFE

149. A common protozoal infection of the small intestine spread via contaminated food and water and direct person-to-person contact.

- A. GENOME
- B. GERMINAL CENTERS
- C. GIARDIASIS
- D. GLYCOPROTEIN
- E. GRANULOCYTE

150. A cell type of the immune system filled with granules of toxic chemicals that enable them to digest microorganisms. Basophils, neutrophils, and eosinophils are examples.

- A. GENOME
- B. GERMINAL CENTERS
- C. GIARDIASIS
- D. GLYCOPROTEIN
- E. GRANULOCYTE

You are finished with your assignment.