

**National AIDS Control Organization**  
**Ministry of Health & Family Welfare**  
**Laboratory Services Division**

**INDUCTION TRAINING PROGRAM FOR LAB TECHNICIANS APPOINTED TO VCTC,**  
**PPTCT AND ICTC CENTRES**  
**PRE AND POST TRAINING EVALUATION**

**MARK THE CORRECT ANSWER.**  
**MORE THAN ONE ANSWER MAY BE CORRECT FOR A QUESTION**

1. Which of the following tests may be used for detection of HIV antibodies? Tick the right answer
    - Rapid tests
    - ELISA
    - Western Blot
    - All of the above
  
  2. The recommended storage temperature of most of the HIV diagnostic kits is
    - (i) 0°C
    - (ii) 2-8°C
    - (iii) -30°C
    - (iv) -70°C
  
  3. Differentiation HIV –1 and HIV – 2 infection is possible by
    - (i) All ELISA kits used for antibody detection
    - (ii) All rapid/ simple tests used for antibody detection
    - (iii) Some rapid/ simple tests used for antibody detection
    - (iv) None of the above
  
  4. Following are the various tests conducted for monitoring the progress of HIV infection in a patient on ART. Tick the right answer.
    - CD4 test
    - HIV Viral load
    - Liver function tests
    - All of the above
    - None of the above
  
  5. Infant diagnosis in a child less than 18 months is best done by :
    - HIV ELISA
    - HIV Rapid card tests
    - Western Blot
    - HIV DNA PCR
  
  6. Describe what you understand by the term “*window period*” in HIV infection
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7 . Which of the following is/are components of the lab quality system? Tick against the right choice

- Equipment maintenance
- Purchasing and Inventory control
- Lab documents and records
- Trouble shooting and corrective action
- Biosafety
- All of the above

8. Specimen collection, Specimen transport and Specimen quality constitute one of the following phases of the lab workflow:

- Pre analytical
- Analytical
- Post analytical
- None of the above

9. The main target of the HIV virus in the human body is the:

- Red blood cell
- CD4 lymphocyte
- Platelets
- Macrophages

10. One of the following is not the known route of transmission of HIV infection:

- Sexual contact with an HIV positive individual
- Transmission through blood infected with HIV
- Mother to child transmission when mother is HIV positive
- Casual community contact with a HIV positive individual

11. Laboratory monitoring of CD4 cells in HIV infected individuals is important for:

- Estimating Immune status of the individual and staging HIV disease
- Monitoring progression of HIV disease
- Monitoring response to anti-retroviral therapy
- To make decisions about starting treatment for opportunistic infections
- All of the above
- None of the above

12. One of the following is false with respect to inventory management:

- Check and rotate stock periodically at regular intervals
- The new stock must be placed in front of the older stock.
- Careful forecasting of reagents and consumables is necessary
- Maintain proper inventory records

13. In the NACO testing strategy for diagnosis of HIV infection in an individual

- (i) If a specimen is reactive in the first rapid test it should be confirmed as positive in two additional rapid tests based on a different principle before determining the true status of the sample
- (ii) If a specimen is reactive in one rapid or ELISA test, you can issue a positive report to the patient
- (iii) A specimen non-reactive in the first rapid / ELISA test is to be re-tested by an additional two rapid tests before issuing a negative report.
- (iv) Two rapid tests are enough to decide the positive status of an individual.

14. The diluent used for making serial dilution of Reactive serum for preparing controls
- (i) Normal saline
  - (ii) Phosphate buffered saline at pH7.2
  - (iii) Serum negative for HIV, HBV, HCV
  - (iv) Distilled water.
15. Post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) in HIV is to be given to the exposed person in case:
- Source patient is at high risk of HIV
  - Exposure is on non-intact skin
  - HIV status of source patient is unknown
  - All of the above
  - None of the above
16. Standard work precautions are applicable in case of :
- All lab personnel handling any blood and body fluid samples
  - Only samples known to be infected with HIV/ Hepatitis B/Hepatitis C
  - Only laboratory personnel who are not vaccinated against Hep B
  - Only laboratory personnel who have cuts/ bruises/non intact skin.
17. One of the following is false with respect to Sharps Safety:
- Whenever possible avoid the use of sharps
  - A contaminated needle or sharp is to be recapped with a two handed method prior to disposal
  - Do not place sharps or needles in office waste containers
  - Use phlebotomy equipment with built in safety features
  - Do not touch broken glass with hands
18. One of the following is false with respect to the HIV testing and reporting process:
- Testing must follow informed voluntary written consent from the patient
  - Testing must be accompanied by pre and post test counseling
  - Testing must be done as per the NACO HIV testing strategies and guidelines
  - HIV test results may be conveyed on phone or by fax .
19. The blood specimen is rejected for HIV testing and another requested if the following occur:
- The blood is hemolyzed
  - If the sample vial is leaking and visibly contaminated
  - The specimen is improperly labeled
  - All of the above
20. One of the following is not done after contaminated needlestick injury
- Pricked finger put into the mouth and sucked
  - Allow site to bleed and wash with plenty of soap and running water
  - Report the injury immediately to the lab management and the hospital infection control committee
  - Consult with local senior management regarding possible treatment and follow-up