

# OT Mastery

## HIV and AIDS: Considerations for Occupational Therapists

### 1. What is the main difference between HIV and AIDS?

- A. HIV and AIDS are the same condition, but HIV is what presents in people with no other chronic conditions and AIDS is what presents in people with co-occurring mental health concerns
- B. AIDS is an infection that weakens the immune system; HIV is a chronic condition that results from prolonged AIDS infection
- C. HIV is an infection that weakens the immune system; AIDS is a chronic condition that results from prolonged HIV infection
- D. There is no cure for AIDS, but there is a cure for HIV

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### 2. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of AIDS?

- A. Pneumonia
- B. Rapid weight loss
- C. Chronic lymph node swelling, especially in the groin, armpits, and/or neck
- D. Low body temperature

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### 3. Which of the following is NOT a transmission mode for HIV?

- A. Prolonged kissing and hugging with an HIV-positive person
- B. Contact with contaminated breastmilk
- C. Receiving a blood transfusion from an HIV-positive person
- D. Oral or anal sexual intercourse with an HIV-positive person

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### 4. According to research, what is an occupational limitation associated with HIV/AIDS?

- A. Children and adolescents with HIV have slowed fine motor development compared to children without the condition
- B. Individuals with HIV are employed at a higher rate than those with other chronic illnesses
- C. Individuals with HIV or AIDS have higher rates of disability than the general population, which is especially true for older adults
- D. People with HIV have more long-term memory impairments than those without HIV

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### 5. What medical HIV treatment is associated with better cognitive performance for those with the condition?

- A. Driver rehabilitation
- B. Antiretroviral therapy (ART)
- C. Cognitive retraining
- D. Electroshock therapy

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**6. What intervention may NOT be appropriate to help manage chronic pain associated with HIV and/or AIDS?**

- A. Biofeedback
- B. Energy conservation
- C. Physical agent modalities
- D. Complementary health approaches and integrative health (CHAIH)

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**7. What group of interventions is most suitable for individuals with AIDS?**

- A. Strength training, social skills training, driver rehabilitation, range-of-motion
- B. Vocational training, educational pursuits, strength training, driver rehabilitation
- C. Seating and positioning, joint protection, spirituality, range-of-motion, endurance, skin protection, adapted leisure
- D. Vocational training, seating and positioning, work accommodations, strength training, social skills training, adapted leisure

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**8. What is NOT likely to be a psychosocial concern OTs need to be aware of when working with individuals who have HIV or AIDS?**

- A. Low self-esteem
- B. Lack of social support
- C. A history of abuse and/or trauma
- D. Difficulty engaging in productive leisure activities

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**9. What health condition is a known risk factor that increases the frailty of someone with HIV or AIDS?**

- A. Opioid use disorder
- B. Liver disease
- C. Major depressive disorder
- D. Bipolar disorder

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**10. What symptoms might someone with HIV-related peripheral neuropathy experience?**

- A. Excessive primitive reflexes, hypersensitivity, slowed reaction time, impaired balance
- B. Slowed reflexes, hypersensitivity, numbness, tingling, impaired balance
- C. Excessive primitive reflexes, hyposensitivity, slowed reaction time, impaired balance
- D. Slowed reflexes, numbness, tingling, poor safety awareness, limited insight

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