

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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