# Test Bank

**Chapter 3: Diverse People Affected by HIV/AIDS (Helen Land)**

## Multiple Choice

1. HIV/AIDS affects several domains of a person’s life. Name the three most common domains.

a. Biological, social, spiritual

b. Psychological, social, spiritual

c. Biological, psychological, spiritual

\*d. Biological, psychological, social

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Introduction

Question Type: MC

2. What does the acronym AIDS stand for?

a. Autoimmune Deficiency Syndrome

b. Autoimmune Disease Syndrome

\*c. Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

d. Acquired Immune Disease Syndrome

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Introduction

Question Type: MC

3. Because it was a new disease and many people were dying so quickly, AIDS was also known by a secondary name. What is it?

a. HIV

\*b. 20th-century plague

c. Gay plague

d. Black plague

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Meta-framework Perspective

Question Type: MC

4. Who is most often affected by an AIDS diagnosis?

\*a. The caregiver and the carrier of the virus

b. Children and fathers

c. The physician and the carrier of the virus

d. The social worker and the carrier of the virus

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Meta-framework perspective

Question Type: MC

5. Which aspect of social work with patients demonstrates a multiplicity of systemic levels of action?

a. Assessing conditions of both persons

b. Responding with different treatment plans

\*c. Giving attention to mezzo and macro factors

d. Exploring factors for significant others

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Introduction

Question Type: MC

6. What decade did the AIDS virus come into the medical and social scenes?

a. Early 1960s

b. Early 1970s

\*c. Early 1980s

d. Early 1990s

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Background and Today’s Challenge

Question Type: MC

7. What two states were most impacted in the early days of the virus?

\*a. New York and California

b. New Jersey and New York

c. California and New Jersey

d. Texas and California

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Background and Today’s Challenge

Question Type: MC

8. What does the term PLWHAs mean?

a. People lying while having AIDS

b. People living in whole health with AIDS

c. People living with homelessness and AIDS

\*d. People living with HIV/AIDS

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Background and Today’s Challenge

Question Type: MC

9. In their work as patient advocates, what were social workers most often battling against?

a. Discrimination

\*b. Stigma

c. Lack of support

d. Lack of laws

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Background and Today’s Challenge

Question Type: MC

10.The third step in biopsychosocial assessment is to examine what aspects with the client?

\*a. Cultural underpinnings, stigma, and health optimism

b. Spiritual values

c. General health and relationship strength of primary caregiver

d. Psychological outcomes and stress

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Assessment

Question Type: MC

## True/False

1. HIV/AIDS only impacts the biological domain.

a. True

\*b. False

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge or Comprehension

Answer Location: Introduction – Meta-framework perspective

Question Type: TF

2. Social workers often respond solely to the needs of the carrier of the virus.

a. True

\*b. False

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Meta-framework Perspective

Question Type: TF

3. In the early 1980s, physicians determined the first two means of how the AIDS virus was contracted: through unprotected anal sex and illicit intravenous drugs.

\*a. True

b. False

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Introduction

Question Type: TF

4. The role of social workers in the beginning of the AIDS crisis ranged from support giver, nurse, and psychotherapist to housekeeper and advocate.

\*a. True

b. False

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Background and Today’s challenge

Question Type: TF

5. Many of the first social workers and caregivers for carriers of the virus were also the partners or friends of young gay men.

\*a. True

b. False

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Background and Today’s challenge

Question Type: TF

6. The three common challenges faced by the stigma of the disease were: 1) denial of hospital rooms, 2) denial of doctor visits, and 3) denial of services for ongoing care.

\*a. True

b. False

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Background and Today’s challenge - Stigma

Question Type: TF

7. It was uncommon for caregivers to experience feelings of role overload, strain, and loss as they cared for patients.

a. True

\*b. False

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Background and Today’s challenge – Caregiver Feelings

Question Type: TF

8. The first support groups and organizations for PLWAs were started in living rooms.

\*a. True

b. False

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Background and today’s challenge

Question Type: TF

9. The name of the new treatment protocol that resulted in prolonged life and movement from hospitals to homes was known as HAART.

\*a. True

b. False

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Background and Today’s Challenge

Question Type: TF

10. One of the key Spanish terms that is important for working with Latino cultures and HIV/AIDS is “respeto.”

\*a. True

b. False

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Micro Perspective/Diversity Considerations – Latinos/Latinas Cultural Values

Question Type: TF

## Short Answer

Type: S

1. Despite the scarcity of literature about heterosexual fathers caring for their children with HIV/AIDS, identify four commonalities about this group.

Four commonalities about this group are 1) the majority of them are either birth or adoptive fathers, 2) most are of African American descent, 3) only a small group of them are caring for more than one child, and 4) many of them live alone and lack support for themselves.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Micro Perspective – Fathers caring for children with HIV/AIDS

Question Type: SA

Type: S

2. What are the three factors that have been identified as unique to African Americans in the context of HIV/AIDS?

Factors that are unique to African Americans include: 1) they experience more loss, 2) they have a tradition of caregiving, and 3) they experience the greatest stigma or role overload and stress.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Micro Perspective – Diversity Considerations: African Americans

Question Type: SA

## Essay

Type: E

1. Identify the three steps of the biopsychosocial assessment and write an appropriate question that might be asked of the client, caregiver, or family member in each step.

\*a. The three steps are 1) Biological assessment, 2) Psychological assessment, and 3) Social assessment. Questions might include: Biological – What general health issues are you currently experiencing? Psychological – How would you rate your level of stress? Social – Who is included in your social support network?

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Micro Perspective – Assessment: Completing a Biopsychosocial Assessment

Question Type: ESS

Type: E

2. Identify and describe three reasons for support groups for caregivers and persons carrying the virus.

\*a. Three reasons for the need of a support group are 1) bereavement recovery, 2) responding to feelings of isolation, and 3) providing a forum for advice giving rather than psychotherapy. Bereavement recovery is necessary because it responds to the ‘me next’ context. This helps to reframe thoughts of doom and to work through a patient’s ability to bounce back following permanent loss. Support groups can also offer a way to decrease the feelings of isolation and provide an outlet to talk rather than feel analyzed.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Intervention: Designing an evidence-based treatment plan

Question Type: ESS

Type: E

3. Considering the mezzo and macro factors in working with PLWAs, organizations must continue to champion for services and access to health care. Identify and discuss two of the three factors that are important for organizations and communities to incorporate into practice.

\*a. Two factors that are important for organizations and communities in practice today are paying attention to cultural and gender differences and using methods like exit interview and anonymous electronic dropboxes to learn about the experiences of their consumers.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Mezzo Factors in Assessment – Factors center on organizations and communities

Question Type: ESS