








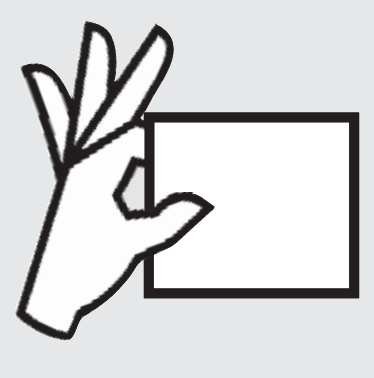


HIV Facts Quiz

	True	False	Not sure
1. Someone you know has HIV. You can catch HIV from them by:			
 Sharing their toothbrush			
 Sitting next to them			
 Hugging and kissing them			
 Helping them if they cut their finger			
 Sharing their drinking cup or cutlery			
 Swimming in the same pool			
 Sitting on a toilet seat just after they have			
 Them sneezing over you			
 Being their best friend			
2. HIV can be passed from one person to another if:			
(a) Someone is given a blood transfusion or a blood product			
(b) Someone who uses drugs by injecting with a needle shares a needle that has recently been used by someone else who has HIV			
(c) Two people (a man and a woman, two men or two women) have sex			
3. A pregnant woman has HIV. She can pass it on to her baby.			
4. If someone gets HIV they will not live a long time.			
5. You can tell if someone has HIV by looking at them.			
6. Once someone has HIV there are many things that can be done to help them.			
7. People with HIV in the developing world don't usually live as long as people with HIV elsewhere.			



Answers

1. They are all FALSE. You cannot catch HIV from a friend by doing everyday things.

2.(a) TRUE - BUT NOT IN THIS COUNTRY. It could happen if the blood product was infected with HIV. Since 1985 in the UK blood and blood products have been heat treated to inactivate the virus. Since then, there have been no recorded transmissions of HIV caused by infected clotting factor used for treating haemophilia. All blood donations have also been screened for HIV antibody. Before that, blood was not treated because people did not know about HIV and some people, including children, got HIV this way. It cannot happen in the UK **Key Stage 3** but it still happens in some other countries where they cannot afford to check and treat blood before giving it to people in hospital.

2.(b) TRUE. Some people who inject drugs, such as heroin, share needles, syringes and other injecting equipment and have caught HIV in this way. The first person using the syringe leaves a tiny bit of infected blood in the syringe and when the next person uses the syringe this blood goes into them. There are needle exchange schemes across the country where people who inject heroin can get clean needles to prevent the spread of HIV infection. These have been very successful in England. Having an injection at the doctor's or in hospital is not a problem because a new syringe is used for each injection. Also syringes can be sterilised to clean them and kill off any infection in them. In some countries a lot of people, including children, were infected with HIV when they were injected in hospital with syringes that had been used on other people who had HIV.

2.(c) TRUE. If a condom is not used for penetrative sex, HIV can be passed between two people through semen and vaginal fluids if one of the people has HIV. (This is because HIV can be found in a man's semen or a woman's vaginal fluid.) Using a condom properly when having oral, vaginal or anal sex can prevent the exchange of infected semen or vaginal fluids.

3. TRUE. This can happen, but increasingly in England steps are being taken to minimise the risk of infection from situations in which a pregnant woman has HIV by giving medicines, Caesarian section births and not breast-feeding the baby. Further information can be found in *Meeting the needs of children and young people living with HIV: HIV antenatal testing and beyond*

(downloadable from www.ncb.org.uk).

4. FALSE. Many people who have HIV live happy and healthy lives for many years after they first get it, particularly if they find out they have HIV soon after contracting it and they take medicines regularly.

5. FALSE. Many people probably have HIV without knowing it themselves. The only sure way to find out is to have a HIV test.

6. TRUE. There are medicines which help people stay as healthy as possible and live longer. Also having a healthy lifestyle and looking after your emotional and physical health can help.

7. TRUE. This is because the cost of the medicines, food and living conditions needed to stay healthy are less affordable in developing countries than elsewhere.