

## Course: Providing PrEP to Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women – Training Pre- and Post-Test

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**Total time:** 15 minutes

1. Why is it important to offer PrEP to pregnant and breastfeeding women?
  - a. Women are at increased risk of HIV acquisition during pregnancy and breastfeeding.
  - b. PrEP is more effective in pregnant women than it is in women who are not pregnant.
  - c. Women are more likely to agree to take PrEP during pregnancy than they are at other times.
  
2. Which common medications prescribed during pregnancy can have unwanted interactions with PrEP?
  - a. PrEP may interact with antenatal medications such as iron and folic acid tablets.
  - b. PrEP may interact with malaria treatments, including sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine.
  - c. The medications used in PrEP have no known drug interactions with the most commonly prescribed pregnancy medications.
  
3. Which of the following are contraindications to starting PrEP? Select all that apply.
  - a. Creatinine clearance of less than 60 ml/min
  - b. HIV infection or signs/symptoms of acute HIV infection
  - c. PrEP use prior to pregnancy
  
4. Which of the following is an incorrect statement when counseling pregnant and breastfeeding women?
  - a. PrEP use during pregnancy has not been shown to cause babies to be too big or too small.
  - b. PrEP may impact a woman's ability to get pregnant in the future.
  - c. PrEP has not been shown to affect a mother's milk production or the taste or quality of breast milk.



5. True or False: Provision of PrEP to pregnant and breastfeeding women is more likely to be successful when person-centered services are provided.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
6. What are some ways PrEP providers should address client concerns?
  - a. Counseling
  - b. History taking and targeted physical examination
  - c. Client-centered plan, including future evaluation to see if concerns have resolved
  - d. All of the above
  
7. Which of the following is a recommended approach to monitoring kidney function for PrEP users who are pregnant and who do not have comorbid conditions that could affect renal function?
  - a. Monitor serum creatinine or creatinine clearance every two weeks.
  - b. Monitor serum creatinine or creatinine clearance every month.
  - c. Monitor serum creatinine or creatinine clearance every three months, if capacity allows.
  
8. True or False: When a pregnant or breastfeeding woman who is taking PrEP reports a possible side effect, PrEP should immediately be paused while the cause of the symptom is evaluated.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
9. True or False: HIV testing services are not required while a pregnant or breastfeeding woman is taking PrEP.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
10. What does the acronym LIVES stand for when defining first-line support goals for survivors of violence?
  - a. Listen with empathy, Inquire about needs and concerns, Validate the survivor's experience, Enhance safety, and Support the survivor
  - b. Listen with empathy, Involve the survivor in next steps, View previous records and history, Empathize with the survivor, and Support the survivor
  - c. Look up survivor records and history, Include the survivor and partner in decisions, Validate the survivor's story, Education the survivor about options, and Support the survivor