

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

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### Pre- and Post-Test Answer Key

**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