



UNC CFAR Social and Behavioral Science Research Core SABI Database

INSTRUMENT TITLE: AHI (Acute HIV Infection) Knowledge Test

SOURCE ARTICLE: Grin, B., Chan, P. A., & Operario, D. (2013). Knowledge of acute human immunodeficiency virus infection among gay and bisexual male college students. *Journal of American College Health*, 61, 232-241.

POPULATION: Men who have sex with men, heterosexuals, men, HIV-positive, HIV-negative, students, youth, African American, Bisexual, Latino

RESPONSE OPTIONS: True/False/Don't Know

SCORING: Not reported

SURVEY ITEMS: Please see attached for formatted version

RELIABILITY INFORMATION: Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.72$

VALIDITY INFORMATION: Content Validity and Construct Validity are reported

TERMS OF USE:

Individuals may use this information for research or educational purposes only and may not use this information for commercial purposes. When using this instrument, please cite:

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TABLE 3. Acute HIV Infection (AHI) Knowledge

Item

AHI Signs and Symptoms

- Over 90% of people with HIV experience no symptoms in the first few weeks to months after becoming infected. (False)
- A rash can be a sign of recent HIV infection. (True)
- The symptoms of recent HIV infection can look a lot like those of mononucleosis (“mono” or “kissing disease”). (True)
- The symptoms of recent HIV infection are very different from the symptoms of the common cold or flu. (False)
- Flu-like symptoms can be a sign of recent HIV infection. (True)
- Someone recently infected with HIV may have no symptoms. (True)

AHI Diagnosis

- The best way to detect acute or early HIV infection is a Western blot test. (False)
- Acute or early HIV infection is best identified by checking a plasma RNA or viral load. (True)
- A positive HIV antibody test, but indeterminate Western blot test may suggest acute HIV infection. (True)
- The most common HIV test (the HIV ELISA test) measures levels of HIV virus in the blood. (False)
- The most common HIV test (the HIV ELISA test) may not detect very early HIV infection. (True)
- An infected person can have an HIV test that is negative. (True)
- The most common HIV test (the HIV ELISA test) is positive in most HIV+ people by six months after they become infected. (True)
- If you test negative for HIV one month after sex with an HIV+ person, this means you do not have HIV. (False)

AHI Transmissibility

- The risk of transmitting HIV immediately after becoming infected is high. (True)
- During the first few weeks after acquiring HIV, the virus is dormant or inactive and the risk of transmitting HIV is low. (False)

Note. MSM = men who have sex with men; HIV = human immunodeficiency virus; ELISA = enzyme-linked immunosorbant assay.

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