

CME POSTTEST

The Gastrointestinal Tract in HIV-1 Infection: Questions, Answers, and More Questions!

AUTHOR

Saurabh Mehandru, MD
Division of Gastroenterology,
Mount Sinai School of Medicine, and
The Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Center
The Rockefeller University | New York, New York

COURSE DIRECTOR

James F Braun, DO
Editor-in-Chief, *The PRN Notebook*
Physicians' Research Network, Inc. | New York, New York

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 - II. Posttest Evaluation Survey,
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4. This posttest and the evaluation survey must be received by December 31, 2008 for you to be eligible to receive CME credit from the New York County Medical Society (NYCMS).

Section I: CME Q&A Please circle only ONE answer for each of ten questions below.

1. Which is the largest reservoir of immune cells in the body?
 - a. Spleen
 - b. All peripheral lymph nodes combined
 - c. Gastrointestinal tract
 - d. Blood

2. Gastrointestinal immune cells closely resemble immune cells in the blood:
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. The most common route of acquisition of HIV worldwide is
 - a. Intravenous drug use
 - b. Receiving contaminated blood transfusions
 - c. Mucosal transmission
 - d. Mosquito bites

4. Which of the following factors renders the GI tract uniquely susceptible to HIV infection?
 - a. "Activated" phenotype of resident immune cells
 - b. Expression of CCR5 receptor by a high percentage of CD4+ T cells
 - c. Close clustering of cells with high probability of cell to cell transmission
 - d. Constitutive expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines within the mucosa
 - e. All of the above

5. Profound depletion of CD4 cells in lymphoid tissue of the GI tract is more likely to be seen in rectally transmitted infection as opposed to intravenous infection
 - a. True
 - b. False

6. Which of the following is mechanistically associated with depletion of CD4+ T cells from the GI tract during acute HIV and SIV infection:
 - a. Direct viral infection of CD4 cells
 - b. Cell death associated with viral proteins such as GP 120 without the actual event of cellular infection
 - c. Activation induced cell death
 - d. Killing of infected cells as a result of host-derived cellular immune response
 - e. All of the above
 - f. None of the above

7. Long term antiretroviral therapy is associated with no significant immune reconstitution in the GI tract, as compared to peripheral blood, in the majority of HIV infected individuals:
 - a. True
 - b. False

8. The long term consequences of persistent immune depletion in the GI tract during antiretroviral therapy are unclear at this point:
 - a. True
 - b. False

9. Which of the following statements best describes the role of the GI tract in HIV infection:
 - a. The GI tract is unaffected by HIV
 - b. Immune depletion within the GI tract is inconsequential
 - c. Depletion of immune cells from the GI tract is the most significant consequence in HIV pathogenesis
 - d. Based on animal and human studies, it appears that the GI tract is critical in the establishment of HIV/SIV infection in a new host. However, its role in HIV pathogenesis is unclear and remains to be established.
 - e. None of the above

10. HIV targets the CD4 cells in the GI tract:
 - a. Especially during acute HIV infection
 - b. Throughout the course of HIV infection
 - c. Only in the rectal lamina propria
 - d. a and b only
 - e. All of the above

