

HIV complex care and care coordination: the nurse's role: self-assessment quiz

Test your knowledge and understanding by completing this quiz. You could do this before reading the article and then return afterwards to see how much you have learned.

Add the completed quiz to your professional portfolio as evidence of your learning and remember to record the number of CPD hours spent.

- According to HARS data complex care patients make up how much of a clinic's cohort?
 - 20%
 - 13%
 - 33%
 - 5%
- Which one of the following is not in the HARS complex care category?
 - Receiving oncological treatment
 - Active AIDS diagnosis
 - Ongoing recreational drug/alcohol use
 - HIV during current pregnancy
- The three main types of complexity as described by Kuipers *et al* are?
 - Medical, situational and system
 - Medical, psychosocial and economic
 - Medical, socioeconomic and psychological
 - Social, health and financial
- The new 2018 BHIVA Standards of Care state what about HIV and complex care? (tick all that apply)
 - People living with HIV are more likely than the general population to have multiple long-term conditions, to have poorer mental health, poorer sexual health and to have problems with alcohol and substance use
 - People with several long-term conditions, who face economic hardship and/or who have alcohol or substance use problems are more likely to have mental health difficulties that may be more complex
 - A care coordinator role has been successfully used in other conditions such as mental health and is widely advocated for people with complex needs
 - People living with HIV are at increased risk of certain co-infections, particularly TB, hepatitis B and hepatitis C
- Care coordination can be described as:
 - The best way to ensure that people comply with healthcare demands
 - A person-centered, assessment-based, interdisciplinary approach to integrating health care and social support services
 - A way for health services to manage difficult people
 - A management plan for people with HIV and cancer
- True or false? The 2018 BHIVA Standards state that: People newly diagnosed with HIV should have a comprehensive assessment of their physical and mental health, past medical history, as well as wider determinants of health such as drug and alcohol use, housing, finances, employment, and social support. This should be repeated annually and used to identify those who may have higher levels of need.

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- A challenging patient can be described as:
 - A person who is difficult to manage due to drugs and alcohol use
 - A person who doesn't like hospitals or nurses
 - Any non-verbal, verbal or physical behaviours exhibited by a person, which makes it difficult to deliver good care safely
 - Complicated
- True or false? Any healthcare professional can assume the role of care coordinator.

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- Integrated care happens when:
 - Organisations work within strict boundaries
 - Organisations work together to meet the needs of their local population
 - Health organisations meet on a regular basis with social care
 - Social services move into healthcare services
- The *NHS five year forward view* makes the case for the integration of health and social care, primary and specialist care, and physical and which other area of care?
 - Spiritual care
 - Financial support services
 - Mental health care
 - Paediatric

Answers can be found on page 29.