

CPD: Transition for adolescents living with HIV answers to self-assessment quiz

1. Commencing infants as soon as they are diagnosed on effective antiretroviral medication significantly reduces the morbidity and mortality associated with untreated perinatally-acquired HIV.
2. CHIPS Cohort Study
3. HEADSS
4. Any two from: lack of readiness in the young person; insufficient support and attention to knowledge and skill requirements; or poorly defined transition structures and processes.
5. Any three from: knowledge assessments; self-advocacy; healthy lifestyle; educational and vocational issues; or psycho-social issues.
6. Any three from: experience of secrecy around HIV in families shaping family and peer relationships; impacts of stigma resulting in difficulty in accessing support for children, e.g. fear of schools knowing about HIV in the family can lead to lack of educational support to children; high incidence of bereavement for children and young people leading to changes in family care
7. Any three from: transition readiness assessments; planned transitions with due attention to the knowledge and skill requirements of young people; multidisciplinary support that addresses psychosocial issues and mental health support; early approaches to support empowerment in young people; or clearly defined transition models and processes.
8. Any three from: flexibility in provision of care e.g. flexible appointments; involvement and participation of young people in the organisation; reflecting on the ethos and culture in organisation and how this might become more 'youth friendly'; taking a holistic approach to assessing young people's needs; having a named transition lead; or training provided to staff on youth-friendly services.
9. Poor adherence in childhood
10. Empowerment and involvement of young people in their health care decisions