**First and Last Name  : ……………………………………………………… Date : ………/.……./……..**

***Instructions :*** *For each question, select the best answer possible and record the corresponding letter in the blank space allocated.*

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| No | **Questions** | **Answer** | **Score** |
| 1 | When reviewing the HTS test register, what HIV testing quality indicator should you look for?   1. Kit lot number and expiration date 2. Age 3. Date of birth 4. Client name |  |  |
| 2 | When conducting an audit at a testing point, which of the following item(s) do you expect to see for blood collection by fingerprick?   1. Lancets and Plaster 2. Transfer pipet 3. Test kits 4. Capillary tubes |  |  |
| 3 | When assessing safety practices, which of the following is considered a safe practice?   1. Changing gloves at the end of the day 2. Decontaminating work areas 3. Disposing bloody gauze into regular trash 4. Disposing of infectious materials as non-infectious waste |  |  |
| 4 | Which of the statement(s) describing the factors that contribute to testing errors should you identify during an audit?   1. Deviation from the national algorithm 2. Improper record keeping 3. Improper storage of test kits 4. Mislabeling test device |  |  |
| 5 | Which factor is more likely to compromise the accuracy of HIV rapid testing?   1. Testing quality control samples on a regular basis 2. Discarding a broken test tube found on the floor in the waste container designated for “sharps” 3. Checking the expiration date of the test kit prior to use 4. Recording a non-reactive result after 13 minutes, although the manufacturer requires the test to be read between 15-30 minutes |  |  |
| 6 | As an auditor, what recommendation would you provide site personnel, if the test result is invalid:   1. Make sure the test results are recorded accurately 2. Repeat the test using a different device from the same kit and following the manufacturer’s instructions 3. Repeat the test using a different device 4. Report the result as is since the test result is present |  |  |
| 7 | When should you test negative and positive control samples?   1. When there is a new test provider at the site 2. When using a new lot number 3. After each client 4. When requested by the person in charge of site |  |  |
| 8 | How do you find out that a provider knows what an invalid result means?   1. You ask him what he does in case the first test is reactive and the second test is non reactive 2. You ask him what he does in case the control line present, but the test line is not present 3. You ask to describe how an invalid result looks like 4. You review the stock card |  |  |
| 9 | When assessing how a provider troubleshoots an invalid result, which of the following statement(s) best describe what he should do:   1. Report the result as positive 2. Repeat the test using a new device 3. Check temperature records for storage and testing areas 4. D. Report the result as negative |  |  |
| 10 | True or False: As an auditor, you are expected to examine the storage conditions of the test kits used at the site you are auditing :  A. True  B. False |  |  |
| 11 | Which of the following safety practices should be implemented at the testing site?   1. Wash hands or use hand sanitizers between each clients 2. Dispose of sharps containers when are full 3. All non-sharp wastes can be collected in the same bin 4. Only items contaminated with large quantity of blood are disposed of in the black bin |  |  |
| 12 | When you observe a provider performing testing or when you review the DAR/HTS register, what do you expect to be recorded if the test results are Determine: Invalid, still invalid after repeating using a new test device AND Bioline: Reactive   1. Positive 2. Invalid 3. Indeterminate 4. Can not be reported |  |  |
| 13 | The SPI-RT checklist stands for:   1. Stepwise process to improve the quality of rapid testing. 2. Stepwise process for improving the quality of HIV rapid and recency testing. 3. Stepwise process for improving the quality of HIV rapid testing. 4. Strengthening process to improve the accuracy of HIV rapid testing |  |  |
| 14 | Which of these terms is best described by the following definition: “Systematic check of the efficiency or effectiveness of an organization or a process, typically carried out by an independent group”   1. Proficiency Testing 2. Quality Control (QC) 3. Audit 4. Proficiency Testing |  |  |
| 15 | True or False: The purpose of an audit is to identify areas where improvement is needed.   1. True 2. False |  |  |
| 16 | The pre-audit stage includes the following requirement:   1. Discuss the purpose of the audit and metholdogy with the facility manager. 2. Introduce audit team to facility management. 3. Agree on findings, recommendations and timelines for implementing corrective actions. 4. Familiarize yourself with the audit checklist |  |  |
| 17 | True or False: The audit team does not have to be introduced to the district health management (e.g. DMO) before an audit begins.   1. True 2. False |  |  |
| 18 | Which of the following is an appropriate site assessment method?  A. Meet with the facility manager weekly  B. Ask simple open-ended questions  C. Ask simple yes or no questions  D. Interview the client |  |  |
| 19 | True or False: As an auditor, you are not expected to check the expiration dates of the test kits used at the site you are auditing because the providers are well trained.  A. True  B. False |  |  |
| 20 | Which of the following elements are assessed by the SPI-RT checklist?   1. Ponctuality 2. Attitude toward client 3. Safety 4. Facility organization chart |  |  |
| 21 | As an auditor, which of the following would you use to verify if a tester has a comprehensive knowledge of HIV rapid testing   1. Review quality manual 2. Review training contents 3. Review safety manual 4. Review the HTS register |  |  |
| 22 | True or False: If a tester has been trained on the external quality assessment (EQA) or proficiency testing (PT) process, you do not need to verify their competency   1. True 2. False |  |  |
| 23 | Which of the following would be appropriate feedback to provide to a tester that does not follow the national testing algorithm?   1. It is not important to follow the national testing algorithm as long as the   client gets his result   1. It is not important to follow the national testing algorithm as long as the   client does not complain   1. It is important to follow the national testing algorithm to ensure the site   supervisor does not take any punitive measure   1. It is important to follow the national testing algorithm to ensure test results   provided to clients are accurate |  |  |
| 24 | How would you score a site that has documentation of staffs that are trained but not certified?  A. 1 point  B. 0.5 point  C. 0 point  D. Not applicable |  |  |
| 25 | True or false: In Zambia, an alternative algorithm means the country recommends to use a different algorithm in case of shortage or expired kit.  A. True  B. False |  |  |
| 26 | If the country guidelines does not recommend the use of a different algorithm and the site deviates from the nationally approved one; this algorithm is  A. Interim algorithm  B. Substitution algorithm  C. Alternative algorithm  D. Incorrect algorithm |  |  |
| 27 | How would you score a site where half of the staffs is trained but not there is no evidence of their training?  A. 1 point  B. 0.5 point  C. 0 point  D. Not applicable |  |  |
| 28 | How would you score a site that has a safety manual but there is no evidence of implementation of safety practices?  A. 1 point  B. 0.5 point  C. 0 point  D. Not applicable |  |  |
| 29 | True or False: When auditing a site which is not enrolled in a EQA/PT program, it is okay to score the “not applicable” because it is not the site fault.  A. True  B. False |  |  |
| 30 | True or False: If during the audit the person in-charge reports that his site is enrolled in EQA/PT and implements corrective action for unsatisfactory results. It is a good practice, even if there is no documentation.   1. True 2. False |  |  |
| **Total score** | |  | **/30** |