ACRN Content Outline

1. Epidemiology and Prevention
   A. Epidemiology
      1. Emergence/Recognition of Epidemic
      2. Basic Principles of Epidemiology
         a. Incidence/Prevalence
         b. Relative Risk/Odds Ratio
         c. Epidemiologic Inquiry/Methods
      3. Global
         a. Geographic Patterns of Disease Distribution
         b. Current and Future Disease Projections
         c. HIV-1, HIV-2
         d. Comparison to the United States
      4. United States
         a. Seroprevalence/Incidence
         b. HIV/AIDS Case Rates
         c. Major Routes of Transmission
         d. Geographic Variations
         e. Disease Projections
         f. Other
      5. Projections
         a. New Infections
         b. Disease Manifestations
   B. Disease Prevention/Risk Reduction
      1. Risk Assessment
         a. Sexual History
         b. Substance Use History
         c. Violence and Trauma
         d. Occupational History
            1. Standard Precautions
            2. Personal Protective Equipment
            3. Post-Exposure Management
            4. Medical History
               1. Blood Transfusions
               2. Hemophilia
               3. Other
            e. History of Incarceration
            f. Other
      2. Counseling and Testing
         a. Test Timing
         b. Pretest Counseling
         c. Anonymity Versus Confidentiality
         d. Reporting Requirements
         e. Test Results Interpretation
         f. Posttest Counseling
            1. Wellness Strategies
2. Behavior Change
3. Crisis Intervention
4. Partner Notification
5. Referrals
6. Other

3. Sex Related Risk Reduction
   a. Safer Sex
   b. Treatment of Sexually Transmitted Diseases
   c. Partner Notification
   d. Referrals
   e. Prep
   f. Other

4. Drug Use Related Risk Reduction
   a. Cleaning Drug Paraphernalia
   b. Drug Treatment
   c. Other

5. Vertical Risk Reduction
   a. Pregnancy Prevention
   b. HIV Counseling and Testing
   c. Antiretroviral Drug Use
   d. Breastfeeding
   e. Other Strategies

6. Occupational Risk Reduction
   a. Standard Precautions
   b. Personal Protective Equipment
   c. Post-Exposure Management

II. Pathophysiology

A. Virology
   1. HIV Structure
   2. HIV Life Cycle
   3. Types/Subtypes
      a. HIV – 1
      b. HIV – 2
   4. Mutations/Resistance

B. Immunology
   1. Normal Function
   2. Alterations in HIV -HIV-Induced Immunosuppression

C. Natural History
   1. Disease Progression
      a. Usual Course
      b. Cofactors
      c. Biological Markers
         1. Viral Load
         2. CD4+ Lymphocytes
         3. Other
   2. Classification and Staging
      a. WHO
b. CDC

3. Direct Effect of HIV on Body Systems

4. Diagnostic HIV Tests
   a. Antibody Test
      i. ELISA
      ii. Western Blot
      iii. HIV 1/2 Antigen/Antibody
      iv. Immunofluorescence Assay
      v. Other
   b. Viral Testing
      i. 1. Polymerase Chain Reaction
      ii. HIV Quantification
      iii. Other
   c. Resistance Testing
      i. Genotyping/Phenotyping
      ii. Tropism
      iii. Archive genotype
      iv. Other

III. Clinical Manifestations and Management

A. Assessment
   1. History
      a. Activities of Daily Living/Independent Activities of Daily Living
      b. Nutritional
      c. Major Illnesses
      d. Medication
      e. Psychosocial
      f. Sexual
      g. Substance Abuse
      h. Mental Health or Behavioral Health
      i. Occupational
      j. Social
      k. Travel
   2. Physical Examination/Review of Systems
      a. Anthropometric Measures
      b. Mental Status
      c. Body Systems
   3. Laboratory Evaluations
      a. Hematologic
      b. Immunologic
      c. Chemistry
      d. CXR
      e. Viral Load
      f. HLA-B* 5701
      g. Other

B. Treatment Goals
   1. Suppression of Disease Progression
   2. Wellness Strategies
a. Immunizations

3. Client/Family Education

4. Symptom Management

5. Opportunistic Disease Management
   a. Prophylaxis
   b. Treatment

6. Co-Morbid Disease Management
   a. Diabetes
   b. Atherosclerosis/Hyperlipidemia
   c. Hepatitis B
   d. Hepatitis C
   e. Other

7. Adherence

C. Treatment of HIV Infection

1. Pharmacological
   a. Antiretroviral Therapy
      1. Fusion Inhibitors
      2. Entry Inhibitors
      3. NRTIs
      4. NNRTIs
      5. Integrase inhibitors
      6. PIs
      7. PK enhancers
   b. Immune Modulators
   c. Vaccines

2. Complementary Therapies
   a. Homeopathic/Herbal Therapies
   b. Drug-Drug Interactions
   c. Drugs-Food
   d. Side Effects

D. Opportunistic Infections

1. Bacterial
   a. Mycobacterium
      i. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
      ii. Mycobacterium Avium Complex
   b. Other (e.g. Syphilis, Salmonella)

2. Fungal
   a. Candida albicans
   b. Cryptococcus
   c. Histoplasmosis
   d. Pneumocystis jiroveci pneumonia
   e. Other

3. Protozoal
   a. Toxoplasmosis
   b. Cryptosporidiosis
   c. Other

4. Viral
   a. Herpes Family
      1. Herpes Simplex Virus
2. Cytomegalovirus
3. Varicella Zoster Virus
4. Other (e.g. Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML))
   b. Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)
   c. Hepatitis A, B, C
   d. Other

E. Neoplasms
1. AIDS Related Lymphoma
   a. Non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma
   b. Primary CNS Lymphoma
2. Kaposi’s Sarcoma
3. Cervical Dysplasia
4. Anal Dysplasia
5. Other

F. Neurological and Neuropsychiatric Disorders
1. HIV Encephalopathy
2. Peripheral Neuropathy
3. Complications of Opportunistic Infections
4. Psychiatric Complications of HIV Disease
   a. Mood Disorders
   b. Anxiety Disorders
   c. Adjustment Disorders
   d. Organic Mental Disorders
   e. Personality Disorders
5. Dementia
6. Other

G. Other HIV-Related Conditions
1. Wasting Syndrome
2. Constitutional Symptoms
3. Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (ITP)
4. Other

H. Management of Organ System Complications
1. Cardiac
2. Pulmonary
3. Gastrointestinal
4. Renal
5. Endocrine (i.e. Diabetes)
6. Genitourinary
7. Musculoskeletal
8. Dermatologic
9. Sensory
10. Hematologic
    a. Anemia
    b. Neutropenia
    c. Thrombocytopenia
    d. Other
11. Aging

I. Pain Management
1. Pharmacologic therapy
2. Behavioral Interventions
3. Complementary Therapies
4. Chemical Dependency Issues

J. Nutrition Management

K. Symptom Management
1. Fever
2. Cough
3. Dyspnea
4. Diarrhea
5. Nausea and Vomiting
6. Anorectal/Vaginal
7. Vaginal
8. Impaired Skin Integrity
9. Odynophagia
10. Fatigue
11. Immobility

L. Infection Control
1. Venous Access Devices
2. Other

M. Perinatal Transmission

IV. Psychosocial Issues

A. Psychosocial Issues
1. Initial Crisis
   a. Shock
   b. Denial/Disbelief
   c. Numbness
   d. Anger
   e. Guilt
   f. Blaming
   g. Helplessness/Hopelessness
2. Transitional
   a. Relationships
      1. Sexual
      2. Family
      3. Work
   b. Fears
      1. Disclosure
      2. Abandonment
      3. Intimacy
      4. Loss of Control
      5. Stigma
         a. Sexual Orientation
         b. HIV-Related
   c. Losses
      1. Self-Esteem
      2. Body Image
      3. Sexuality
4. Financial
5. Sense of Future
6. Isolation
7. Other

3. Acceptance
   a. Focus on Living
   b. Active Participation in Health Care
   c. Living in the Present
   d. Reengagement in Relationships

4. Preparatory
   a. Making Decisions
   b. Delating with Unresolved Issues

B. Social Support Systems
   1. Impact on Family
   2. Care for the Caregiver
   3. Community Resources
   4. Other

C. Crisis Intervention
   1. Prevention
      a. Suicide
      b. Violence
      c. Other
   2. Enhancing Coping Skills
   3. Psychiatric Referral
   4. Mobilizing Support systems
   5. Other

D. Substance Use Disorders
   1. Etiologies
   2. Social and Environmental Factors
   3. Impact on Behavior
      a. Client
      b. Caregiver

E. Spiritual Issues
   1. Belief System
      a. Client
      b. Caregiver
   2. Organized Religion
   3. Spiritual Counseling/Spiritual Intervention

F. Death and Dying
   1. Stages
   2. Bereavement
      1. Grief
      2. Loss

V. Special Populations

   A. Cultural Considerations
      1. Belief Systems
      2. Social Systems
3. Stigma

B. Gender
   1. MSM
   2. Women (pregnant women and lesbians)
   3. Transgender men and women

C. Age-Related
   1. Pediatric (perinatal infected)
   2. Adolescents
   3. Adult
   4. Geriatrics

D. Racial – Ethnic
   1. African-American
   2. Latinos/Hispanic Americans
   3. Native Americans/Alaskan Natives
   4. Asian/Pacific Islanders/Native Hawaiians
   5. Other

E. Immigrants
   a. Documented
   b. Undocumented

F. Migrants

G. Environmental
   1. Rural
   2. Urban
   3. Homeless
   4. Incarcerated
   5. Other (i.e. college)

H. Disabilities
   1. Sensory Impaired
   2. Psychological Disability
   3. Developmentally Delayed
   4. Physical Disability
   5. Other

I. Occupational
   1. HIV-Positive Health Care Workers
   2. Sex-Industry Workers
   3. Other

VI. Advocacy

A. Framework

B. Ethics Related to HIV Testing
   1. Discrimination
   2. Partner Notification
   3. Ethics Related to Prenatal Counseling and Testing
   4. Mandatory Testing

C. Deliberate Unsafe Behaviors

D. Obligation to Care

E. Decision Making

F. End-of-Life Decisions
a. Living Will/Advance Directives  
b. Guardianship  
c. Surrogate Decision Marker  
   i. Proxy  
   ii. Power of Attorney for Medical Decisions  
d. American Disability Act (ADA)  

G. Access to Care and Treatment  
a. Obligation to Care  
b. Confidentiality  
c. Documentation  
d. Duty to Warn/Due Process  
   i. Crimination  

H. Research  

VII. Professional and Institutional Issues  

A. Case Management  
   1. Insurance  
   2. Public Assistance  
      a. Medicare  
      b. Medicaid  
      c. Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)  
      d. AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP)  
      e. SSI/SSDI  
   3. Ryan White Care Act  
   4. Community Resources  
   5. Continuity of Care  
   6. Client Advocacy  
   7. Coordination of Care  
   8. Client/Family Education  

B. Nurse as Care Provider  
   1. Safety  
      a. Standard Precautions  
      b. Post-Exposure Guidelines  
      c. Environmental  
   2. Self-Care