

## ACRN Content Outline

### **I. Epidemiology and Prevention**

#### A. Epidemiology

1. Emergence/Recognition of Epidemic
2. Basic Principles of Epidemiology
  - a. Prevalence
  - b. incidence
  - c. Relative Risk
3. Global
  - a. Geographic Patterns
  - b. Current and Future Trends
  - c. HIV-2
  - d. Comparison to the United States
4. United States
  - a. Seroprevalence
  - b. AIDS Case Rates
  - c. Major Routes of Transmission
  - d. Geographic Variations
  - e. Other
5. Projections
  - a. New Infections
  - b. Disease Manifestations

#### B. Prevention

1. Risk Assessment
  - a. Sexual History
  - b. Substance Use History
  - c. Violence and Trauma
  - d. Occupational History
    1. Blood and Body Fluid Standard Precautions
    2. Personal Protective Equipment
    3. Post-Exposure Management
  - e. Medical History
    1. Blood Transfusions
    2. Hemophilia
    3. Other
  - f. History of Incarceration
  - g. Other
2. Risk Prevention
  - a. Sexual Abstinence
  - b. Parental Cautions
    1. Injection Drug Use
    2. Needle Exchange
    3. Auto Transfusions
  - c. Vertical Caution
    1. Pregnancy Prevention
    2. No Breast Feeding
3. 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
- 4. Sex-Related Risk reduction
  - a. Safer Sex
  - b. Treatment of Sexually Transmitted Disease
  - c. Partner Notification
  - d. Referrals
  - e. Other
- 5. Drug Use Related Risk Reduction
  - a. Cleaning Drug Paraphernalia
  - b. Drug Treatment
  - c. Other
- 6. Vertical Risk Reduction
  - a. HIV Counseling and Testing
  - b. Antiretroviral Drug Use
  - c. Other Strategies
- 7. Occupational Risk Reduction
  - a. Blood and Body Fluid Standard Precautions
  - b. personal Protective Equipment
  - c. Post-Exposure Management

## **II. Pathophysiology**

- A. Virology
  - 1. Structure
  - 2. Life Cycle
  - 3. Types/Subtypes
    - a. HIV-1
    - b. HIV-2
  - 4. Mutations
- B. Immunology
  - 1. Normal Function
  - 2. Alterations in HIV
- 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. Adult
    - b. Pediatric
  - 3. Direct Effect of HIV
    - a. Neurologic System
      - 1. Central
      - 2. Peripheral
    - b. Gastrointestinal System
    - c. Other
  - 4. Diagnostic HIV Tests
    - a. Antibody Test
      - 1. ELISA
      - 2. Western Blot
      - 3. Immunoflorescence Assay
      - 4. Other

- b. Viral Testing
  - 1. Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)
  - 2. HIV Quantification
  - 3. Other

### III. Clinical Manifestations and Management

#### A. Assessment

- 1. History
  - a. Activities of Daily Living
  - b. Nutritional
  - c. Major Illnesses
  - d. Medication
  - e. Psychosocial
  - f. Sexual
  - g. Substance Use
  - h. Occupational
  - i. Social
  - j. Travel
- 2. Physical Examination
  - a. Anthropometric Measures
  - b. Mental Status
  - c. Body Systems
- 3. Laboratory Evaluations
  - a. Hematologic
  - b. Immunologic
  - c. Chemistry
  - d. Chest X-Ray
  - e. Viral Load
  - g. Other

#### B. Treatment Goals

- 1. Suppression of Disease Process
- 2. Wellness Strategies
- 3. Client/Family Education
- 4. Symptom Management
- 5. Opportunistic Disease Management
  - a. Prophylaxis
  - b. Treatment

#### C. Treatment of HIV Infection

- 1. Pharmacological
  - a. Antiretroviral
    - 1. Monotherapy
    - 2. Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART)
  - b. Immune Modulators
  - c. Protease Inhibitors
  - d. Vaccines
  - e. Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors
  - f. Nonnucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors
  - g. Other
- 2. Complementary Therapies

#### D. Opportunistic Infections

- 1. Bacterial
  - a. Mycobacterium
    - 1. Tuberculosis
    - 2. Mycobacterium Avium Complex
  - b. Other (e.g. Syphilis, Salmonella)
- 2. Fungal
  - a. Candida

- b. Cryptococcus
    - c. Histoplasmosis
    - d. Other
  - 3. Protozoal
    - a. Pneumocystis Carinii
    - b. Toxoplasmosis
    - c. Cryptococcus
    - d. Other
  - 4. Viral
    - a. Herpes Family
      - 1. Herpes Simplex Virus
      - 2. Cytomegalovirus
      - 3. Varicella Zoster Virus
      - 4. Other
    - b. Human Papilloma Virus
    - c. Hepatitis
    - d. Other (e.g. Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy (PML))
- E. Neoplasms
  - 1. AIDS Related Lymphoma
    - a. Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma
    - b. Primary CNS Lymphoma
  - 2. Kaposi's Sarcoma
  - 3. Cervical
  - 4. 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
  - 5. Other
- G. Other HIV-Related Conditions
  - 1. Wasting Syndrome
  - 2. Constitutional Symptoms
  - 3. Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (ITP)
  - 4. Other
- H. Management of Organ System Management
  - 1. Cardiac
  - 2. Pulmonary
  - 3. Gastrointestinal
  - 4. Renal
  - 5. Endocrine
  - 6. Genitourinary
  - 7. Musculoskeletal
  - 8. Dermatologic
  - 9. Sensory
  - 10. Hematologic
    - a. Anemia
    - b. Neutropenia
    - c. Other
- 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
  - 7. Vaginal
  - 8. Impaired Skin Integrity
  - 9. Odynophagia
  - 10. Falls Risk
  - 11. Fatigue
- L. Infection Control
  - 1. Central Venous Access Devices
  - 2. Other
- M. Perinatal Transmission
- IV. Psychosocial Issues**
  - A. Psychosocial Issues
    - 1. Initial Crisis
      - a. Shock
      - b. Denial
      - c. Disbelief
      - d. Numbness
      - e. Anger
      - f. Guilt
      - g. Blaming
      - h. Helplessness
      - i. 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
      - 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 Present
      - d. Reengagement in Relationships
    - 4. Preparatory

- a. Making Decisions
  - b. Dealing 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. Addiction
  - 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
- F. Death and Dying
  - 1. Stages
  - 2. Bereavement
    - a. Grief
    - b. Loss

## **V. Specific Populations**

- A. Cultural Considerations
  - 1. Belief Systems
  - 2. Social Systems
  - 3. Discrimination
- B. Gender
  - 1. Men
  - 2. Women
  - 3. Transgender
- C. Age-Related
  - 1. Pediatric
  - 2. Adolescents
  - 3. Adult
  - 4. Geriatrics
- D. Racial-Ethnic
  - 1. African-Americans
  - 2. Latinos/Hispanics
  - 3. Native Americans
  - 4. Undocumented Immigrants
  - 5. Other
- E. Environmental
  - 1. Rural
  - 2. Urban

- 3. Homeless
- 4. Incarcerated
- 5. Other
- F. Disabilities
  - 1. Hearing Impaired
  - 2. Chronically Mentally Ill
  - 3. Developmentally Delayed
  - 4. Other
- G. Hemophiliacs
- H. Substance Use
- I. Occupational
  - 1. HIV-Positive Health Care Workers
  - 2. Sex-Industry Workers
  - 3. Other
- J. Dual Diagnosis

## **VI. Ethical and Legal Frameworks**

- A. Framework
- B. Ethics Related to 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
- G. Access to Care and Treatment
- H. Research
  - 1. Biomedical
  - 2. Behavioral
- I. Informed Consent
- J. Confidentially
- K. Documentation
- L. Duty to Warn/Due Process
- M. Guardianship
- N. Advance Directives
  - 1. Living Will
  - 2. Surrogate Decision Maker
    - a. Proxy
    - b. Power of Attorney for Medical Decisions
  - 3. Resuscitation

## **VII. Professional and Institutional Issues**

- A. Case Management
  - 1. Insurance
  - 2. Entitlements
  - 3. Community Resources
  - 4. Continuity of Care
  - 5. Client Advocacy
  - 6. Coordination of Care
  - 7. Client/Family Education
- B. Nurse as Care Provider
  - 1. Safety
    - a. Standard Precautions
    - b. Post-exposure Guidelines
    - c. Environmental
  - 2. Self-Care

- a. Wellness Strategies
  - 1. Stress Management
  - 2. Other
- b. Other
- 3. Professional Development
- 4. Standards of Care
- 5. Attitudes Towards Clients
- 6. Other
- C. Managed Care