HIV and Oral Health Provider Jeopardy: Instructions

Important Note: Facilitator/Instructor should become familiar with how to run the PowerPoint game before trying it with an actual group. If you wish to change a question, you can do so by editing the text in the slides. However, DO NOT move, delete or replace any slides or text boxes unless you are familiar with custom animation in PowerPoint.

1. Print the answer key to have a list of the correct responses. There are two versions of the answer key, the extended version includes talking points and the other does not.

2. Break up participants into three teams to play the game. The game can be played with two teams but be sure to adjust the instructions accordingly.

3. Select a method (i.e. a coin toss) to determine the order the teams will play.

4. Open the PowerPoint game and go to “Slide View” beginning at slide 1. (NOTE: If a security warning or alert comes up, make sure to enable macros, otherwise the game will not play correctly.)

5. Explain the rules of the game to the teams who will be playing:
   - In TV Jeopardy the answers are given as questions, this is not the format for this game. The answers are multiple-choice, open-ended, or true/false.
   - Unlike TV Jeopardy, teams will take turns selecting questions to answer regardless if the previous response was right or wrong.
   - The first team will select a category and number of points on the question board.
   - The team will have 20 seconds to answer the question.
   - If the first team gets the correct answer then they are awarded the points.
   - If the first team cannot answer the question in 20 seconds or answers incorrectly, then whichever team says their team name first gets the next chance to answer the question.
HIV AND ORAL HEALTH PROVIDER JEOPARDY: INSTRUCTIONS

- If the second team does not get the correct answer then no points are awarded.
- No points are deducted for incorrect answers.
- If a team selects a Daily Double question then they receive twice the number of points for the correct answer.
- If the second team gets the Daily Double correct they get the full amount of the Daily Double points.
- For the Daily Double, no points are deducted for incorrect answers.

6. Ask the first team to select a category and number of points.

7. Click on the category/points the team has selected on the question board and read the question out loud, along with the potential response options.

8. Give teams 20 seconds to respond. (NOTE: Be sure to keep the 20 second rule)

9. Once the team gives their response ask, “Is that your final answer?”

10. After teams confirm their final answer, check with the answer key.

11. If the response is incorrect let the team know or sound the buzzer and then give the opportunity to the second team.

12. If the response is correct then click the spacebar to view the answer. (NOTE: Click the spacebar ONLY ONE TIME or else the PowerPoint will progress to the next question. If this happens, simply click on the “Scores” box on the bottom right and return to the “Question Board.”)

13. Click on “Scores” box on the bottom right to return to the scoring page and enter the appropriate number of points for each team.

14. Click on the “Question Board” to return to the categories. The points will disappear from the question board once they have been asked so you can keep track of which questions are still unanswered.

15. Repeat steps 6 – 14 until no more questions are left on the board.

16. Indicate to teams that it is time for the final Jeopardy question and give each team two pieces of paper and a pen/pencil.

17. Explain the instructions for the final Jeopardy question:
   - The teams must write down how many points they want the final Jeopardy question to be worth, with a maximum wager of their total score.
   - If a team does not get the right answer, the points they assigned or wagered for the final Jeopardy question will be deducted from their total points.
   - The facilitator will read the final question out loud.
   - The teams will have 2 minutes to write down the answer to the final jeopardy question.

18. Instruct teams to write down their wagers and collect these responses before asking the final Jeopardy question.

19. Click on the “Final Jeopardy” box in on the question board and read the question out loud.

20. After reading the question, use a timer or stop watch and give teams 2 minutes to write down their responses.

21. Collect responses from all the teams.

22. Click the spacebar to reveal the correct answer.

23. Record the number of points that have been added or deducted for each team to get the final scores.
Myth Busters

**Myth Busters. 100.**
Which of the following is a myth?
A. HIV can be transmitted via shared eating utensils
B. HIV can be transmitted via saliva
C. HIV can be transmitted in an aerosol
D. All of the above

**Myth Busters. 200.**
The capital of which country has the highest reported prevalence of HIV?
A. USA
B. China
C. England
D. Australia

**Myth Busters. 300.**
Which of the following is true?
A. Oral HPV infection will always result in oral warts or oral cancer
B. HIV medications work by actively destroying HIV
C. Receptive anal sex has a higher risk of HIV transmission than receptive oral sex
D. Standard precautions do not protect against the transmission of HIV

**Myth Busters. 400.**
Which of the following is true?
A. Antibiotic prophylaxis is required for all patients with an AIDS diagnosis before invasive dental treatment
B. HIV is more infectious than viral hepatitis
C. The majority of HIV cases world-wide are among men who have sex with men
D. Standard precautions are protective against bloodborne pathogens

**Myth Busters. 500. Daily Double.**
High speed ultrasonic scalers:
A. Are always safe to use with a person with an AIDS diagnosis
B. Never safe to use with a person with an AIDS diagnosis
C. Sometimes safe and sometimes not safe, it depends on the patient’s viral load.
D. Are not as effective as manual scaling

**Lab Values**

**Lab Values. 100.**
One definition of AIDS is when a HIV+ person’s CD4 count drops below?
A. 200 cells/mm³
B. 250 cells/mm³
C. 300 cells/mm³
D. 350 cells/mm³

**Lab Values. 200.**
Oral manifestations seen in association with HIV disease are more likely to occur when the...
A. CD4 Count is greater than 500 cells/mm³
B. HIV viral load is between 200 and 500 copies/mL
C. CD4 count is less than 200 cells/mm³ and HIV viral load is greater than 3,000 copies/mL
D. HIV Viral Load is undetectable

**Lab Values. 300.**
What is the lowest platelet count to safely perform an invasive dental procedure on a PLWHIV?
A. 30,000
B. 40,000
C. 60,000
D. 70,000
HIV and Oral Health Provider Jeopardy: Answer Key

Lab Values. 400.
Procedures involving moderate risk of bleeding such as simple extractions of up to 3 teeth can be safely performed on patients on warfarin if the INR is…
A. Greater than 3
B. Less than 3
C. Greater than 4
D. Between 1 and 3

Lab Values. 500.
Which of the following requires premedication for dental treatment?
A. A viral load >100,000
B. An INR of 2
C. An absolute neutrophil count of 500 cells/mcl
D. A and C

HIV and Aging

HIV and Aging. 100.
What is the major modifiable death risk factor among PLWHIV?
A. Over-eating
B. Smoking
C. Lack of weight-bearing exercise
D. Lack of dental care

HIV and Aging. 200.
Is the following statement True or False?
It is estimated that by 2017, and possibly 2015, more than half of all individuals with HIV in the U.S. will be 50 and older
Answer: True

HIV and Aging. 300.
Name 4 out of the 5 A’s that are used for smoking cessation programs?
Answer: Ask about smoking, Advise to quit, Assess willingness to quit, Assist to stop, Arrange for follow up

HIV and Aging. 400.
Which of these statements about PLWHIV over age of 50 is true?
A. African-American women make up 11% of women over 50 and 65% of HIV infections among older women
B. Until recently, people in their 50s and 60s did not believe they were at risk for HIV infection
C. It is estimated that 15% of all new HIV infections occur in people over 50
D. All of the above

HIV and Aging. 500.
Which of the following is True?
A. Age has a greater impact on bone fractures in PLWHIV than in people not living with HIV
B. The pre-treatment CD4 count is significantly lower in PLWHIV over the age of 50
C. PLWHIV over the age of 50 are hospitalized more frequently than other PLWHIV, but not for HIV-related conditions
D. All of the above

Picture This!

Picture This. 100.
What is the most common malignancy associated with HIV that may present like this?
Answer: Kaposi’s Sarcoma

Picture This. 200.
What is the medical term for this common fungal infection of the mouth, which includes white patches that wipe away?
Answer: Oral Pseudomembranous candidiasis
**HIV AND ORAL HEALTH PROVIDER JEOPARDY: ANSWER KEY**

**Picture This. 300.**
How long should oral candidiasis be treated?
- A. Treatment should continue until symptoms of candidiasis are gone, 3-7 days
- B. 10 days
- C. Two weeks
- D. The answer depends on whether topical or systemic anti-fungal therapies are used

**Picture This. 400.**
What is this?
- Answer: Oral warts

**Picture This. 500.**
Present two weeks, sensitive to spicy foods, first occurrence, this patient has…..
- A. Median rhomboid glossitis
- B. Erythematous (Red thrush)
- C. Trauma
- D. A and B

**Dental Treatment. 100.**
What are 3 things that can cause Xerostomia?
- Appropriate answers include: Radiation, medication, chemotherapy, alcohol consumption, tobacco use, Sjögren’s syndrome

**Dental Treatment. 200.**
What are three ways to help manage dry mouth?
- Appropriate answers include: drink water; chew on sugarless gum; suck on sugarless gum; artificial saliva; avoid caffeine; avoid sodas and high sugar products, avoid mouth rinses with high alcohol content

**Dental Treatment. 300.**
Which of the following is true about medical-grade, alcohol-based hand rubs?
- A. They kill microorganisms more effectively than hand washing with soap and water if there is no visible debris
- B. They are more damaging to skin than soap and water
- C. They are the preferred method of hand hygiene in all situations
- D. All of the above

**Dental Treatment. 400.**
Which of the following lesion(s) are only seen in PLWHIV?
- A. Kaposi’s sarcoma
- B. Oral hairy leukoplakia
- C. A and B
- D. None of the above

**Dental Treatment. 500. Daily double.**
Immediately after an exposure to HIV, you should
- A. Milk the wound
- B. Wash the wound with bleach
- C. Wash the wound with soap and water
- D. Go to the emergency room to access appropriate medical follow up

**Random Facts. 100.**
How many Americans experience some anxiety and fear of the dentist?
- A. 1 million
- B. 15 million
- C. 30 million
- D. 55 million
**Random Facts. 200.**
Which statement about saliva is TRUE?
A. It mostly contains bacteria that are bad for your mouth
B. **It can act as a great lubricant for sex**
C. It helps with swallowing food, not the digestion of food
D. All of the above

**Random Facts. 300.**
Which of the following is true?
A. In the U.S., **1 in 5 people living with HIV infection do not know their status**
B. Saliva is a vehicle for HIV transmission
C. Kaposi’s sarcoma is only seen in people with CD4 count under 200 cells/mm³
D. HIV is more infectious than hepatitis B or C

**Random Facts. 400.**
Which of the following is true?
A. The risk of HIV seroconversion after a needle stick injury involving a patient with HIV disease is 13%
B. **The risk of HBV seroconversion after a needle stick injury involving a patient with hepatitis B is between 6% and 30%**
C. There is a vaccine for HIV
D. Hepatitis C transmission only occurs through use of contaminated needles, unprotected sex is not a risk factor

**Random Facts. 500.**
Which of the following is FALSE?
A. Prince Charles has someone squeeze toothpaste on his toothbrush every day
B. In 1994, a prison inmate used tooth floss to escape from prison
C. In an average lifetime, a person produces 10,000 gallons of saliva
D. **The only cheese that is good for your teeth is feta cheese**

**Final Jeopardy**
The number of documented cases of HIV seroconversion among dental health care workers following an exposure involving a patient with HIV disease in the dental setting is ----
**Correct answer: Zero**

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*This answer key is part of the HIV and Oral Health Jeopardy Game developed by the Health & Disability Working Group, Boston University School of Public Health, as part of the SPNS Initiative, 2012. For more information, visit [http://echo.hdwg.org/jeopardy](http://echo.hdwg.org/jeopardy)*
HIV AND ORAL HEALTH PROVIDER
JEOPARDY: ANSWER KEY (EXTENDED)*

Myth Busters

Myth Busters. 100.
Which of the following is a myth?
A. HIV can be transmitted via shared eating utensils
B. HIV can be transmitted via saliva
C. HIV can be transmitted in an aerosol
D. All of the above

Talking Point: “HIV can be detected in several fluids and tissue of a person living with HIV. It is important to understand however, that finding a small amount of HIV in a body fluid or tissue does not mean that HIV is transmitted by that body fluid or tissue. Only specific fluids (blood, semen, vaginal secretions, and breast milk) from an HIV-infected person can transmit HIV. These specific fluids must come in contact with a mucous membrane or damaged tissue or be directly injected into the blood-stream (from a needle or syringe) for transmission to possibly occur.”


Myth Busters. 200.
The capital of which country has the highest reported prevalence of HIV?
A. USA
B. China
C. England
D. Australia

Talking Point: A reported 9,475 adults and adolescents are living with an AIDS diagnosis or a diagnosis of HIV infection at the end of 2008 in Washington, D.C.

Myth Busters. 300.
Which of the following is true?
A. Oral HPV infection will always result in oral warts or oral cancer
B. HIV medications work by actively destroying HIV
C. Receptive anal sex has a higher risk of HIV transmission than receptive oral sex
D. Standard precautions do not protect against the transmission of HIV

Talking Point: According to a 2010 study the risk of HIV transmission during anal intercourse may be 18 times greater than during vaginal intercourse.


Myth Busters. 400.
Which of the following is true?
A. Antibiotic prophylaxis is required for all patients with an AIDS diagnosis before invasive dental treatment
B. HIV is more infectious than viral hepatitis
C. The majority of HIV cases world-wide are among men who have sex with men
D. Standard precautions are protective against bloodborne pathogens

Talking Point: The use of Antibiotic Prophylaxis should be assessed on a case by case basis using laboratory guidelines as well as other general considerations.

Talking Point (cont’d): “Standard precautions apply to 1) blood; 2) all body fluids, secretions, and excretions, except sweat, regardless of whether or not they contain visible blood; 3) non-intact skin; and 4) mucous membranes. Standard precautions are designed to reduce the risk of transmission of microorganisms from both recognized and unrecognized sources of infection in hospitals. Standard precautions include the use of: hand washing, appropriate personal protective equipment such as gloves, gowns, masks, whenever touching or exposure to patients’ body fluids is anticipated.”


Myth Busters. 500. Daily Double.
High speed ultrasonic scalers:

A. Are always safe to use with a person with an AIDS diagnosis
B. Never safe to use with a person with an AIDS diagnosis
C. Sometimes safe and sometimes not safe, it depends on the patient’s viral load.
D. Are not as effective as manual scaling

Talking Point: “Although it is known that bloodborne pathogens can be transmitted through mucous membrane exposure, there are no known instances of a bloodborne pathogen being transmitted by an aerosol in a clinical setting.”


Lab Values

Lab Values. 100.
One definition of AIDS is when a HIV+ person’s CD4 count drops below?

A. 200 cells/mm3
B. 250 cells/mm3
C. 300 cells/mm3
D. 350 cells/mm3

Talking Point: An AIDS diagnosis can also be reached if the criteria for HIV infection are met and at least one of the AIDS-defining conditions has been documented.


Lab Values. 200.
Oral manifestations seen in association with HIV disease are more likely to occur when the…

A. CD4 Count is greater than 500 cells/mm3
B. HIV viral load is between 200 and 500 copies/mL
C. CD4 count is less than 200 cells/mm3 and HIV viral load is greater than 3,000 copies/mL
D. HIV Viral Load is undetectable

Talking point: Oral lesions and complications may occur due to the immunosuppression or from the drugs used to treat HIV or to prevent opportunistic infections.
**Talking Point:** People living with HIV are more likely to smoke than people without HIV. Smoking in PLWHIV weakens the immune system and makes it more difficult to fight HIV-related infections.


**HIV and Aging. 200.**
Is the following statement True or False?
It is estimated that by 2017, and possibly 2015, more than half of all individuals with HIV in the U.S. will be 50 and older

**Answer: True**

**Talking Point:** This increase is partly due to the increased use of HAART and newly diagnoses infections in people over the age of 50.


**HIV and Aging. 300.**
Which of these statements about PLWHIV over age of 50 is true?

A. African-American women make up 11% of women over 50 and 65% of HIV infections among older women

B. Until recently, people in their 50s and 60s did not believe they were at risk for HIV infection

C. It is estimated that 15% of all new HIV infections occur in people over 50

D. All of the above

**Lab Values. 300.**
What is the lowest platelet count to safely perform an invasive dental procedure on a PLWHIV?

A. 30,000
B. 40,000
C. 60,000
D. 70,000

**Talking Point:** This data is according to American Heart Association guidelines and is no different for PLWHIV than for anyone else, except for oncology patients who can be seen at 50,000.

**Lab Values. 400.**
Procedures involving moderate risk of bleeding such as simple extractions of up to 3 teeth can be safely performed on patients on warfarin if the INR is...

A. Greater than 3
B. Less than 3
C. Greater than 4
D. Between 1 and 3

**Lab Values. 500.**
Which of the following requires premedication for dental treatment?

A. A viral load >100,000
B. An INR of 2
C. An absolute neutrophil count of 500 cells/mcl
D. A and C

**HIV and Aging.**

**HIV and Aging. 100.**
What is the major modifiable death risk factor among PLWHIV?

A. Over-eating
B. Smoking
C. Lack of weight-bearing exercise
D. Lack of dental care

**HIV and Aging. 200.**
Name 4 out of the 5 A’s that are used for smoking cessation programs?

**Answer: Ask about smoking, Advise to quit, Assess willingness to quit, Assist to stop, Arrange for follow up**

**HIV and Aging. 300.**
Which of these statements about PLWHIV over age of 50 is true?

A. African-American women make up 11% of women over 50 and 65% of HIV infections among older women

B. Until recently, people in their 50s and 60s did not believe they were at risk for HIV infection

C. It is estimated that 15% of all new HIV infections occur in people over 50

D. All of the above
HIV and Aging. 500.
Which of the following is True?
A. Age has a greater impact on bone fractures in PLWHIV than in people not living with HIV
B. The pre-treatment CD4 count is significantly lower in PLWHIV over the age of 50
C. PLWHIV over the age of 50 are hospitalized more frequently than other PLWHIV, but not for HIV-related conditions
D. All of the above

Talking Point: The occurrence of bone fractures in people 60 – 65 occurs earlier for PLWHIV because the HIV medications impact bone development.

Picture This!

Picture This. 100.
What is the most common malignancy associated with HIV that may present like this?
Answer: Kaposi’s Sarcoma

Talking Point: Kaposi’s Sarcoma is most commonly found on palate followed by maxillary gingiva.

Picture This. 200.
What is the medical term for this common fungal infection of the mouth, which includes white patches that wipe away?
Answer: Oral Pseudomembranous candidiasis

Talking Point: “Diagnosis is usually straightforward as it is easily seen and is one of the commonest forms of oropharyngeal candidiasis accounting for almost a third. Diagnosis can be confirmed microbiologically either by staining a smear from the affected area or by culturing a swab from an oral rinse. Predisposing factors include extremes of age, diabetes mellitus, patients who have HIV/AIDS or leukaemia, those using steroid aerosol inhalers, broad spectrum antibiotics, and psychotropic drugs, and patients who are terminally ill.”

Picture This. 300.
How long should oral candidiasis be treated?
A. Treatment should continue until symptoms of candidiasis are gone, 3-7 days
B. 10 days
C. Two weeks
D. The answer depends on whether topical or systemic anti-fungal therapies are used

Talking Point: Erythematous candidiasis often presents before pseudomembranous candidiasis.

Picture This. 400.
What is this?
Answer: Oral warts

Talking Point: Up to 90% of PLWHIV develop an oral lesion through the course of their HIV disease. In HIV-infected persons, Oral warts can be resistant to traditional therapies and have a high recurrence rate even with aggressive treatment.
Picture This. 500.
Present two weeks, sensitive to spicy foods, first occurrence, this patient has…..
A. Median rhomboid glossitis
B. Erythematous (Red thrush)
C. Trauma
D. A and B

Talking Point: The three most common presentations of thrush in people living with HIV include pseudo-membranous, erythematous, and angular cheilitis.


Dental Treatment

Dental Treatment. 100.
What are 3 things that can cause Xerostomia?

Appropriate answers include: radiation, medication, chemotherapy, alcohol consumption, tobacco use, Sjögren’s syndrome

Talking Point: In radiation therapy during cancer treatment the salivary glands are exposed and can be damaged. Some diseases, such as Sjögren’s Syndrome, can also cause dry mouth. Drugs used to treat cancer, such as chemotherapy, can make saliva thicker, causing the mouth to feel dry.

Dental Treatment. 200.
What are three ways to help manage dry mouth?

Appropriate answers include: drink water; chew on sugarless gum; suck on sugarless gum; artificial saliva; avoid caffeine; avoid sodas and high sugar products, avoid mouth rinses with high alcohol content

Talking Point: Symptoms of dry mouth include a sticky, dry feeling in the mouth; trouble chewing, swallowing, tasting or speaking; a burning feeling in the mouth; a dry feeling in the throat; cracked lips; a dry, tough tongue; mouth sores; or an infection in the mouth.

Dental Treatment. 300.
Which of the following is true about medical-grade, alcohol-based hand rubs?

A. They kill microorganisms more effectively than hand washing with soap and water if there is no visible debris
B. They are more damaging to skin than soap and water
C. They are the preferred method of hand hygiene in all situations
D. All of the above

Talking Point: “Factors that can influence the effectiveness of the surgical hand antisepsis in addition to the choice of antiseptic agent include duration and technique of scrubbing, as well as condition of the hands, and techniques used for drying and gloving.”


Dental Treatment. 400.
Which of the following lesion(s) are only seen in PLWHIV?

A. Kaposi’s sarcoma
B. Oral hairy leukoplakia
C. A and B
D. None of the above

Talking Point: People with compromised immune system can have Kaposi’s sarcoma and oral hairy leukoplakia. HIV has never been identified as an etiologic agent for a lesion.
HIV AND ORAL HEALTH PROVIDER JEOPARDY: ANSWER KEY (EXTENDED)

**Dental Treatment. 500. Daily double.**
Immediately after an exposure to HIV, you should
A. Milk the wound
B. Wash the wound with bleach
C. Wash the wound with soap and water
D. Go to the emergency room to access appropriate medical follow up

**Talking Point:** “After an occupational blood exposure, first aid should be administered as necessary. Puncture wounds and other injuries to the skin should be washed with soap and water; mucous membranes should be flushed with water. No evidence exists that using antiseptics for wound care or expressing fluid by squeezing the wound further reduces the risk of blood-borne pathogen transmission; however, use of antiseptics is not contraindicated. The application of caustic agents (e.g., bleach) or the injection of antiseptics or disinfectants into the wound is not recommended.”


**Random Facts. 200.**
Which statement about saliva is TRUE?
A. It mostly contains bacteria that are bad for your mouth
B. It can act as a great lubricant for sex
C. It helps with swallowing food, not the digestion of food
D. All of the above

**Talking Point:** The mouth contains both good and bad bacteria. Saliva does help with digestion because it contains enzymes that start the digestive process. Saliva is also important because it protects teeth from decay and prevents infection by controlling bacteria and fungi in the mouth.

**Random Facts. 300.**
Which of the following is true?
A. In the U.S., 1 in 5 people living with HIV infection do not know their status
B. Saliva is a vehicle for HIV transmission
C. Kaposi’s sarcoma is only seen in people with CD4 count under 200 cells/mm³
D. HIV is more infectious than hepatitis B or C

**Talking Point:** Although HIV is present in saliva, this is not implicated as a vehicle of transmission.

**Random Facts**

**Random Facts. 100.**
How many Americans experience some anxiety and fear of the dentist?
A. 1 million
B. 15 million
C. 30 million
D. 55 million

**Random Facts. 200.**
How many Americans experience some anxiety and fear of the dentist?
A. 1 million
B. 15 million
C. 30 million
D. 55 million

**Talking Point:** Although HIV is present in saliva, this is not implicated as a vehicle of transmission.
Random Facts. 400.
Which of the following is true?

A. The risk of HIV seroconversion after a needle stick injury involving a patient with HIV disease is 13%

B. The risk of HBV seroconversion after a needle stick injury involving a patient with hepatitis B is between 6% and 30%

C. There is a vaccine for HIV

D. Hepatitis C transmission only occurs through use of contaminated needles, unprotected sex is not a risk factor

Talking Point: “Prospective studies worldwide indicate the average risk of HIV infection after a single percutaneous exposure to HIV-infected blood is 0.3% (range: 0.2%--0.5%).”


Random Facts. 500.
Which of the following is FALSE?

A. Prince Charles has someone squeeze toothpaste on his toothbrush every day

B. In 1994, a prison inmate used tooth floss to escape from prison

C. In an average lifetime, a person produces 10,000 gallons of saliva

D. The only cheese that is good for your teeth is feta cheese

Final Jeopardy

The number of documented cases of HIV seroconversion among dental health care workers following an exposure involving a patient with HIV disease in the dental setting is ----

Correct answer: Zero

Talking Point: “As of December 2001, a total of 57 cases of HIV seroconversion had been documented among HCP, but none among DHCP, after occupational exposure to a known HIV-infected source.”


*This answer key is part of the HIV and Oral Health Jeopardy Game developed by the Health & Disability Working Group, Boston University School of Public Health, as part of the SPNS Initiative, 2012. For more information, visit http://echo.hdwg.org/jeopardy