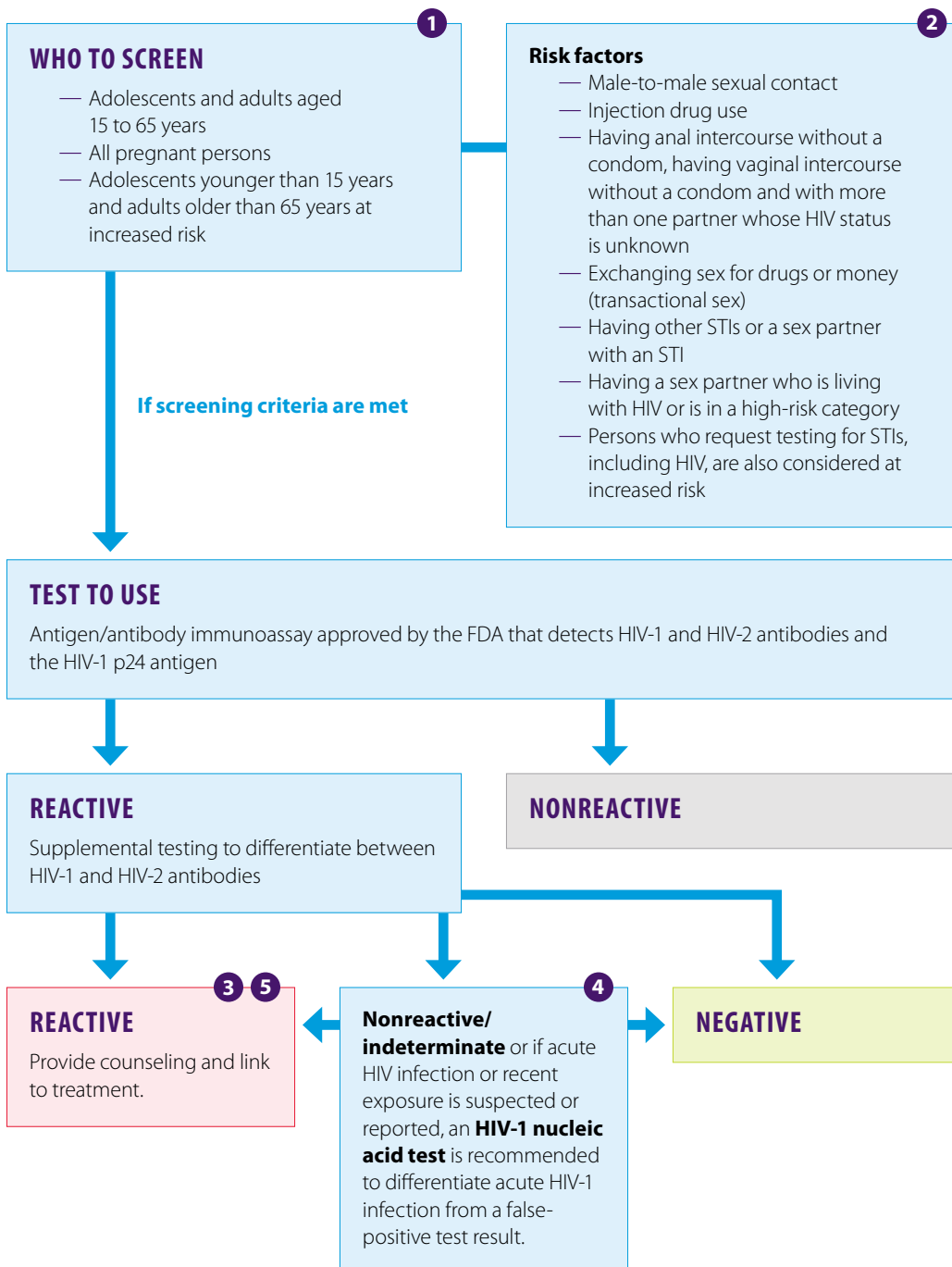


HIV screening



IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

1 Test frequency

At least once as a part of routine care. Repeat screening is reasonable for persons known to be at increased risk of HIV infection.

Pregnant people may be tested twice, once when they first present to care and a second time in the third trimester.

2 Risk assessment

Needed for those outside the universal screening age of 15 to 65 and to determine ongoing risk.

3 Link to treatment

Early initiation of antiretroviral therapy (ART) and other interventions effectively reduce the risk of clinical progression to AIDS.

4 Equivocal results

Consider using a different validated supplemental HIV-1 or HIV-2 test (antibody test and/or NAT) if available. Alternatively, redraw and repeat algorithm in two to four weeks.

5 Case reporting

Report positive case to state or local health department.