

HIV Testing

Test	Source	Exposed Persons			
	Baseline	Baseline	4-6 weeks after exposure	3 months after exposure	6 months after exposure
	For all persons considered for or prescribed nPEP for any exposure				
HIV Ag/Ab testing ⁱ (or antibody testing if Ag/Ab test unavailable)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ⁱⁱ
Hepatitis B serology, including: hepatitis B surface antigen hepatitis B surface antibody hepatitis B core antibody	✓	✓	—	—	✓ ⁱⁱⁱ
Hepatitis C antibody test	✓	✓	—	—	✓ ^{iv}
For all persons considered for or prescribed nPEP for sexual exposure					
Syphilis serology ^v	✓	✓	✓	—	✓
Gonorrhea ^{vi}	✓	✓	✓ ^{vii}	—	—
Chlamydia ^{viii}	✓	✓	✓ ^{ix}	—	—
Pregnancy ^x	—	✓	✓	—	—
Serum creatinine (for calculating estimated creatinine clearance)		✓	✓	—	—
Alanine transaminase, aspartate aminotransferase		✓	✓	—	—
HIV viral load	✓			✓ ^{xi}	
HIV genotypic resistance	✓			✓ ^{xii}	

Abbreviations: Ag/Ab, antigen/antibody combination test; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; nPEP, nonoccupational postexposure prophylaxis; tenofovir DF, tenofovir disoproxil fumarate.

ⁱ Any positive or indeterminate HIV antibody test should undergo confirmatory testing of HIV infection status.

ⁱⁱ Only if Hepatitis C infection was acquired during the original exposure; delayed HIV seroconversion has been seen in persons who simultaneously acquire HIV and hepatitis C infection.

ⁱⁱⁱ If exposed person susceptible to hepatitis B at baseline.

^{iv} If exposed person susceptible to hepatitis C at baseline.

^v If determined to be infected with syphilis and treated, should undergo serologic syphilis testing 6 months after treatment.

^{vi} Testing for chlamydia and gonorrhea should be performed using nucleic acid amplification tests. For patients diagnosed with a chlamydia or gonorrhea infection, retesting 3 months after treatment recommended.

- For men reporting insertive vaginal, anal, or oral sex, a urine specimen should be tested for chlamydia and gonorrhea.
- For women reporting receptive vaginal sex, a vaginal (preferred) or endocervical swab or urine specimen should be tested for chlamydia and gonorrhea.
- For men and women reporting receptive anal sex, a rectal swab specimen should be tested for chlamydia and gonorrhea.
- For men and women reporting receptive oral sex, an oropharyngeal swab should be tested for gonorrhea. (www.cdc.gov/std/tg2015/tg-2015-print.pdf)

^{vii} If not provided presumptive treatment at baseline, or if symptomatic at follow-up visit.

^{viii} See point f.

^{ix} See point g.

^x If a woman of reproductive age, not using effective contraception, and with vaginal exposure to semen.

^{xi} eCrCl = estimated creatinine clearance calculated by the Cockcroft-Gault formula; eCrClCG = [(140-age) x ideal body weight] ÷ (serum creatinine x 72) (x 0.85 for females).

^{xii} At first visit where determined to have HIV infection.