

## PEP to Prevent HIV Infection

August 2022

Table 1: Baseline Testing Based on Age of Exposed Individual and Type of Exposure	
Test	Age of Exposed Individual and Exposure Type
HIV-1/2 antigen/antibody combination immunoassay (HIV RNA testing may be required in some cases and within 72 hours in some cases)	<ul> <li>≥2 years: All exposures</li> </ul>
Serum liver enzymes, blood urea nitrogen, creatinine	• ≥2 years: All exposures
Complete blood count	• 2 to 12 years: All exposures
Pregnancy (individuals of childbearing capacity)	<ul> <li>2 to 12 years: Sexual exposure</li> <li>≥12 years: All exposures</li> </ul>
Hepatitis B serology panel (surface antigen, surface antibody)	<ul> <li>≥2 years: All exposures</li> </ul>
HCV antibody	<ul> <li>≥2 years: All exposures</li> </ul>
Rapid plasma reagin (RPR)	<ul> <li>2 to 12 years: Sexual exposure</li> <li>≥12 years: All exposures</li> </ul>
Gonorrhea/chlamydia NAAT, by site	<ul> <li>2 to 12 years: Sexual exposure</li> <li>≥12 years, consensual sexual exposure</li> <li>May offer for sexual assault exposure</li> </ul>
Trichomonas NAAT	<ul> <li>2 to 12 years: Sexual exposure</li> <li>&gt;12 years: Consensual sexual exposure</li> <li>May offer for sexual assault exposure</li> </ul>

Abbreviation: HCV, hepatitis C virus; NAAT, nucleic acid amplification test.

**Note:** In cases of non-sexual exposure in children aged 2 to 12 years, the medical record should be checked for history of tetanus vaccination.

• HIV RNA testing required in select cases (see guideline section Sequential HIV Testing and Laboratory Monitoring).

• HCV RNA testing required in select cases (see guideline section Management of Potential Exposure to Hepatitis C Virus).