



Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) to Prevent HIV Infection

April 2023

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 style="list-style-type: none"> • ≥2 years: All exposures
Serum liver enzymes, blood urea nitrogen, creatinine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ≥2 years: All exposures
Complete blood count	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 to 12 years: All exposures
Pregnancy (individuals of childbearing capacity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 to 12 years: Sexual exposure • ≥12 years: All exposures
Hepatitis B serology panel (surface antigen, surface antibody)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ≥2 years: All exposures
HCV antibody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ≥2 years: All exposures
Rapid plasma reagin (RPR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 to 12 years: Sexual exposure • ≥12 years: All exposures
Gonorrhea/chlamydia NAAT, by site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 to 12 years: Sexual exposure • ≥12 years, consensual sexual exposure • May offer for sexual assault exposure
Trichomonas NAAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 to 12 years: Sexual exposure • >12 years: Consensual sexual exposure • May offer for sexual assault exposure
<p>Abbreviation: HCV, hepatitis C virus; NAAT, nucleic acid amplification test.</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). 	