### Table 4: Routine Screening for Adults With HIV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Screening [c]</th>
<th>Recommended Guideline(s) [b]</th>
<th>Age of Screening Initiation, Frequency, and Comments</th>
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</table>
• USPSTF: BRCA-Related Cancer: Risk Assessment, Genetic Counseling, and Genetic Testing (2019) | • Discuss screening with patients who are 50 to 75 years old every 2 years.  
• Evidence of benefit is insufficient for patients who are >75 years old.  
• Begin screening as early as age 40 years for patients with family history of breast cancer (parent, sibling, or child). |
| Colon cancer [c]      | USPSTF: Colorectal Cancer: Screening (2021) | • Screen patients who are 45 to 75 years old: frequency depends on screening method. Confirm annually that appropriate testing has been completed.  
• In patients who are >75 years old, the decision to perform screening should be individualized. |
| Cervical cancer [c]   | NYSDOH AI: Screening for Cervical Dysplasia and Cancer in Adults With HIV (2022) | • Begin screening at 21 years old or within 2 years of onset of sexual activity.  
• Continue screening for patients ≥65 years old; however, consider life expectancy and risk in shared decision-making with patient regarding continued screening.  
• Recommendations for cervical cancer screening in patients with HIV are not the same as those for people who do not have HIV. |
| Anal dysplasia and cancer | NYSDOH AI: Screening for Anal Dysplasia and Cancer in Patients With HIV (2022) | • Screen MSM, cisgender women, transgender women, and transgender men who are ≥35 years old.  
• Engage younger patients in shared decision-making regarding screening or deferral until age 35 years.  
• Recommendations for anal cancer screening in patients with HIV are not the same as those for people who do not have HIV. |
| Lung cancer [c]       | USPSTF: Lung Cancer: Screening (2021) | • Screen patients who are 55 to 80 years old who have a 20 pack-year history and currently smoke or have quit within the past 15 years. |
| Prostate cancer [c]   | USPSTF: Prostate Cancer: Screening (2018) | • In patients who are 55 to 69 years old, the decision to perform screening should be individualized.  
• Engage in shared decision-making for patients who are ≥70 years old. |
| Bone density          | USPSTF: Osteoporosis to Prevent Fractures: Screening (2018) | • Some experts recommend baseline bone densitometry screening for osteoporosis in postmenopausal cisgender women and in cisgender men and transgender women ≥50 years old who have HIV [Thompson, et al. 2021; Aberg, et al. 2014].  
• See NYSDOH AI guideline Selecting an Initial ART Regimen > Special Considerations for Comorbid Conditions. |
| Abdominal aortic aneurysm | USPSTF: Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm: Screening (2019) | • Screen cisgender men and transgender women who are 65 to 75 years old who have ever smoked.  
• There is insufficient evidence for or against screening in cisgender women and transgender men who have ever smoked. |
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Abbreviations: CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; MSM, men who have sex with men; NYSDOH AI, New York State Department of Health AIDS Institute; USPSTF, U.S. Preventive Services Task Force.

Notes:

a. An anatomical inventory is necessary to identify appropriate sex-based screening.

b. If no NYSDOH AI guideline is available, the relevant USPSTF guideline is included; the USPSTF guidelines are comprehensive and evidence-based.

c. Screening recommendations are the same for individuals with HIV and without HIV.

References
