



CLINICAL GUIDELINES PROGRAM

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AIDS INSTITUTE | HIV · HCV · SUBSTANCE USE · LGBT HEALTH

Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) to Prevent HIV Infection

June 2020

Table 1: Baseline Testing Based on Age of Exposed Individual and Type of Exposure	
Test	Age of Exposed Individual and Exposure Type
HIV antigen/antibody (HIV RNA testing may be required in some cases and within 72 hours in some cases)	≥2 years: All exposures
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 style="list-style-type: none"> • ≥2 to 12 years: Sexual exposure • ≥12 years: All exposures
Hepatitis B serology panel (surface antigen, surface antibody)	≥2 years: All exposures
HCV antibody	≥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 nucleic acid amplification test (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>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"> • See also: HIV RNA testing required in select cases (see guideline section <i>Sequential HIV Testing and Laboratory Monitoring</i>). • See also: HCV RNA testing required in select cases (see guideline section <i>Management of Potential Exposure to Hepatitis C Virus</i>). 	