



CLINICAL GUIDELINES PROGRAM

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

Comprehensive Primary Care for Adults With HIV

February 2021

Table 4: Routine Screening for Adults With HIV		
Type of Screening [a]	Recommended Guideline(s) [b]	Age of Screening Initiation, Frequency, and Comments
Breast Cancer [c]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USPSTF: <i>Breast Cancer Screening</i> (2016) USPSTF: <i>BRCA-Related Cancer: Risk Assessment, Genetic Counseling, and Genetic Testing</i> (2019) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 for patients with family history of breast cancer (parent, sibling, or child). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>CDC Breast Cancer Screening Guidelines for Women</i> provide a comparison of recommendations from various guidelines.
Colon cancer [c]	USPSTF: <i>Colorectal Cancer: Screening</i> (2016) [d]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 [a, c]	NYSDOH AI: <i>Screening for Cervical Dysplasia and Cancer</i> (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin screening at 21 years old or within 1 year of onset of sexual activity. No upper age limit for screening. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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: <i>Screening for Anal Dysplasia and Cancer in Patients With HIV</i> (2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage in shared decision-making regarding screening. Consider screening patients who are ≥35 years old. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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: <i>Lung Cancer: Screening</i> (2013) [d]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screen patients who are 55 to 80 years old who have a 30 pack-year history. Screen patients who are current smokers or former smokers who quit <15 years ago.
Prostate cancer [a, c]	USPSTF: <i>Prostate Cancer: Screening</i> (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <i>Osteoporosis to Prevent Fractures: Screening</i> (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 [Aberg, et al. 2014; Thompson, et al. 2020]. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See NYSDOH AI: <i>Selecting an Initial ART Regimen > Special Considerations for Comorbid Conditions</i>.

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Abdominal aortic aneurysm	USPSTF: <i>Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm: Screening</i> (2019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform screening in 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.
Routine vision [c]	USPSTF: <i>Impaired Visual Acuity and Glaucoma in Adults: Screening</i> (2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform screening for patients of all ages every 2 years. • Recommend annual screening if CD4 count <200 cells/mm³.
<p>Abbreviations: CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; NYSDOH AI, New York State Department of Health AIDS Institute; USPSTF, U.S. Preventive Services Task Force.</p> <p>a. An anatomical inventory is necessary to identify appropriate sex-based screening.</p> <p>b. If no NYSDOH AI guideline is available, the relevant USPSTF guideline is included; the USPSTF guidelines are comprehensive and evidence-based.</p> <p>c. Screening recommendations are the same for individuals with HIV and without HIV.</p> <p>d. This guideline will be updated when the USPSTF guideline is updated.</p>		

References

Aberg JA, Gallant JE, Ghanem KG, et al. Primary care guidelines for the management of persons infected with HIV: 2013 update by the HIV Medicine Association of the Infectious Diseases Society of America. *Clin Infect Dis* 2014;58(1):1-10. [PMID: 24343580] <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24343580>

Thompson MA, Horberg MA, Agwu AL, et al. Primary care guidance for persons with human immunodeficiency virus: 2020 update by the HIV Medicine Association of the Infectious Diseases Society of America. *Clin Infect Dis* 2020:ciaa1391. [PMID: 33225349] <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33225349>