



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>Cervical Screening for 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>