Appendix 9. HIV Testing nPEP Algorithm

The algorithm, based on information provided in B10. Sexually Transmitted Disease Evaluation and Care, illustrates the general flow of and procedures involved in post-exposure HIV risk assessment in prepubescent child sexual abuse cases. However, flow and procedures are subject to jurisdictional and agency/facility policies.

### Substantial Risk Exposure
Recognize that risk of the child acquiring HIV as a result of sexual abuse must be considered during the medical forensic examination. If there is a risk in an individual case, provision of HIV non-occupational post-exposure prophylaxis (nPEP) must be an option.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Less than 72 hours since exposure</th>
<th>Greater than 72 hours since exposure</th>
<th>Negligible risk exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source known to be HIV positive</td>
<td>Source of unknown HIV status</td>
<td>HIV nPEP not recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nPEP recommended</td>
<td>Case by case determination</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Substantial Exposure Risk
- Anogenital or oral, eye or other mucous membrane, or non-intact skin contact with perpetrator known HIV positive
- Multiple perpetrators
- Unprotected penile-oral contact with ejaculation
- Oral-genital contact with blood exposure
- Break in mucous membrane integrity with exposure to blood or semen
- Presence of STD or genital lesions in perpetrator or child

### Consider HIV nPEP
- Consider HIV local epidemiology
- Assess risk for HIV infection in perpetrator
- Assess the risk of exposure as related to the contact
- Discuss with child and caregiver:
  - Risk of exposure and transmission
  - Benefits and toxicities of nPEP
  - Benefits of adherence to recommended dosage
  - Cost of regime
  - Importance of follow up testing and care with pediatric infectious disease doctor or specialist with HIV expertise.
  - Community referrals for medical, financial, and transportation resources
- HIV antibody testing during initial examination
- Consult with infectious disease specialist
- Draw baseline complete blood count (CBC) and complete metabolic panel (CMP)-do not wait for results to initiate nPEP
- Begin HIV nPEP
- Dispense adequate doses of medication to last until follow-up visit or provide a 28-day prescription

### Significant Exposure Risk
- Perform HIV antibody testing during initial examination.
- If negative, repeat at 6 weeks, 3 months, and 6 months post exposure.
- Provide emotional support and community resources

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260 The algorithm was drawn from information from the CDC (2015e), Jenny et al. (2013); the Ohio Chapter of the AAP Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect (2009); and the State of New Hampshire (2015).