CDC, USPSTF, and AASLD/IDSA Hepatitis C Virus Screening Recommendations

An individual meeting **at least 1 of the criteria** should receive either **1-time screening** or **annual screening** for HCV infection, depending on the criteria:

Born between 1945 and 1965

- Child born to anti-HCV-positive mother
- □ History of long-term hemodialysis
- History of transfusion with blood or organ transplantation before July 1992
- Received a tattoo in an unregulated setting
- □ Was ever in prison

Risk

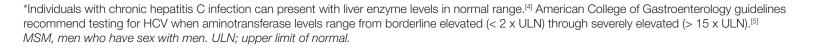
- □ Healthcare worker with accidental exposure
- □ Chronic liver disease/hepatitis with unknown cause, elevated liver enzymes*
- □ History of illicit injection drug use or intranasal illicit drug use
- □ HIV infection, not MSM
- □ HIV infection, MSM
- □ Ongoing illicit injection drug use

1-time screening^[1-3]

> It's common; it's curable; if it's alright with you, I'd like to test you for hepatitis C today

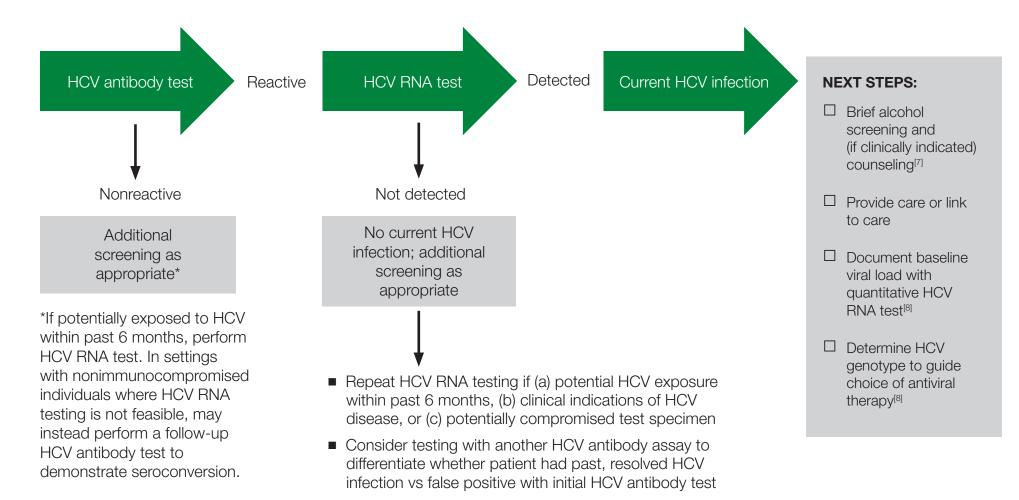
Annual screening^[3]

By testing and diagnosing all baby boomers with chronic HCV infection, we can get many people into care and cured, averting at least 120,000 deaths. — DHHS. National Viral Hepatitis Action Plan, 2017-2020



CLINICAL CARE OPTIONS® HEPATITIS

Recommended Testing Sequence for Identifying Current Hepatitis C Virus Infection^[6]



References

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7. Smith BD, et al. Ann Intern Med. 2012;157:817-822. 8. AASLD/IDSA. HCV guidelines 2017.

^{1.} Smith BD, et al. MMWR Recomm Rep. 2012;61(RR-4):1-32. 2. US Preventive Services Task Force. HCV screening guidelines 2013. 3. AASLD/IDSA. HCV guidelines 2016.