HIV Specific

19. **ARV therapy is recommended and discussed** [i] – Risks and benefits are discussed including reduced morbidity and mortality and prevention of HIV transmission to others and if treatment initiated, follow-up with adherence. If refused, document in record and refer to ARTAS and or Department of Health Treatment Adherence Specialist.

20. **CD4 cell count** [i] – Entry into care; at ART initiation or modification; every 3-6 months during the first 2 years of ART, or if viremia develops while patient is on ART, or if CD4 count is <300 cells/mm^3; every 12 months after 2 years on ART with consistently suppressed viral load, CD4 count 300-500 cells/mm^3, if CD4 count >500 cells/mm^3: CD4 monitoring is optional; if ART initiation is delayed monitor every 3-6 months; if treatment failure or if clinically indicated. *In accordance with the HRSA HAB performance measures, the local program defines consistently suppressed viral load as <200 copies/ml.*

21. **Genotypic Resistance Testing (PR/RT Genes)** [i] – Entry into care; at ART initiation or modification; if ART initiation is delayed; treatment failure or clinically indicated. Standard genotypic drug-resistance testing in ART-naïve persons should focus on testing for mutations in the PR and RT genes. If transmitted INSTI resistance is a concern, or if a person has a history of INSTI use in PrEP or treatment, or a person presents with viremia while on an INSTI, providers also should test for resistant mutation in the IN gene. In ART-naïve patient who do not immediately begin ART, repeat testing before initiating of ART is optional if drug-resistance testing was performed at entry into care. In patients with virologic suppression who are switching therapy because of toxicity or for convenience, viral amplification will not be possible; see the Drug-Resistance Testing section for a discussion of the potential limitations and benefits of proviral DNA assays in this situation. Results from prior drug-resistance testing should be considered because they can be helpful in constructing a new regimen.

22. **Genotypic Resistance Testing (Integrase Genes)**[i] – Entry into care, if transmitted INSTI resistance is suspected or if there is a history of cabotegravir long acting (CAB-LA) use for PrEP ; at ART initiation or modification, if transmitted INSTI resistance is suspected or if there is a history of INSTI use; treatment failure if there is a history of INSTI use; or clinically indicated, if there is a history of INSTI use. Standard genotypic drug-resistance testing in ART-naïve persons should focus on testing for mutations in the PR and RT genes. If transmitted INSTI resistance is a concern, or if a person has a history of INSTI use in PrEP or treatment, or a person presents with viremia while on an INSTI, providers also should test for resistant mutation in the IN gene. In ART-naïve patients who do not immediately begin ART, repeat testing before initiation of ART is option if drug-resistance testing was performed at entry into care. In patients with virologic suppression who are switching therapy because of toxicity or for convenience, viral amplification will not be possible; see the Drug-Resistance Testing section for a discussion of the potential limitations and benefits of proviral DNA assays in this situation. Results from prior drug-resistance testing should be considered because they can be helpful in constructing a new regimen.

23. **HIV viral load** [i] – Entry into Care; at ART initiation or modification; 4-8 weeks after ART initiation or modification if HIV RNA is still detectable, repeat testing every 4-8 weeks until viral load is suppressed to <50 copies/mL. Thereafter, repeat testing every 3-6 months. For

patients on ART, viral load typically is measured every 3-6 months. More frequent monitoring may be considered in individuals having difficulties with ART adherence or at risk for nonadherence. However, for adherent patients with consistently suppressed viral load and stable immunologic status for more than 1 years, monitoring can be extended to 6-month intervals; if ART initiation is delayed, repeat testing is optional; or if treatment failure or if clinically indicated.

24. **HLA-B*5701** [i] – At ART initiation or modification if considering start of abacavir (ABC) and document in record carrying data forward to most current volume. *(Currently not paid for by the Ryan White Program due to payer of last resort restrictions; must access ViiV sponsored testing directly through labs. For LabCorp, HLA-AWARE HLA-B*5701 ViiV code #006940 and for Quest Diagnostic ViiV HLA-B*B5701 test code #19774).*

25. **Treatment of opportunistic infections and prophylaxis for opportunistic infections** [ii] – Specifically, but not limited to, Mycobacterium avium complex (MAC), Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia (PCP), and Toxoplasmosis (Toxo) prophylaxis per DHHS Guidelines.

26. **Tropism testing** [i] – At ART initiation or modification if considering use of CCR5 antagonist; or for treatment failure if considering a CCR5 antagonist, or if the patients with virologic failure on a CCR5 antagonist; or if clinically indicated. If performed, record carried forward to most current volume.

Immunizations

Document in medical record carrying data forward to most current volume

27. **COVID-19 vaccination** [ix] – Vaccinate per CDC guidance.

28. **Hepatitis A vaccination** [ix] – Offer vaccination if not immune per guidance. Assess for response 30-60 days after vaccination by performing Hep A IgG antibody or Hep A Total antibody.

29. **Hepatitis B vaccination** [ix] – Offer vaccination if not immune per guidance. Assess for response 30-60 days after vaccination by performing Hepatitis B surface antibody quantitative (anti-HBs).

30. **Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine** [ix] – HPV vaccination as indicate by current guidelines.

31. **Influenza vaccination** [ix] – Offer IIV4 or RIV4 annually.

32. **Meningococcal vaccination** [ix] – Use 2-dose series MenACWY-D (Menactra, Menveo or MenQuadfi)) at least 8 weeks apart and revaccinate every 5 years if risk remains. See vaccination guidelines**.**

33. **Mpox vaccination** – Vaccinate per CDC guidance. See https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/vaccines/vaccine-basics.html

34. **Pneumococcal vaccination** –Repeat PPV23 once 5 years after first vaccination. Give a third and final dose of PPV23 after age 65. All patients with HIV should receive 1 dose of PCV13. If not vaccinated previously, this should be the first does. If previously vaccinated, give 1 dose of PCV13. See vaccination guidelines**.**

35. **Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis (Td/Tdap)** [ix] – One dose Tdap, then Td or Tdap booster every 10 years.

36. **Varicella** [ix] – Vaccination may be considered (2 doses 3 months apart); VAR contraindicated for HIV infection with CD4 percentage <15% or CDC 4 count <200 cells/mm^3.

37. **Zoster vaccination** [ix] — Use 2-dose series recombinant zoster vaccine (RZV, Shingrix) 2-6 months apart (minimum interval: 4 weeks; repeat dose if administered too soon). See vaccination guidelines for detailed information and considerations**.**

STI Screenings

38. **Anal Dysplasia Screening** [iii] – For all patients with HIV ≥35 years old, see information at https://www.hivguidelines.org/guideline/hiv-anal-cancer/?mycollection=hpv-care

39. **Bacterial STIs (Syphilis**, **N. gonorrhoeae** (GC), **C. trachomatis** (Chlamydia) and **parasitic STIs (Trichomoniasis)** [ii] – At the initial HIV care visit, providers should test all sexually active persons with HIV infection for curable STDs (e.g., syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia) and perform testing at least annually during the course of HIV care. See information at https://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment-guidelines/screening-recommendations.htm

Footnotes

[i] Guidelines for the Use of Antiretroviral Agents in HIV-1 Infected Adults and Adolescents. https://clinicalinfo.hiv.gov/en/guidelines/hiv-clinical-guidelines-adult-and-adolescent-arv/whats-new-guidelines. Accessed on August 3, 2023.

[ii] Guidelines for the Prevention and Treatment of Opportunistic Infections in Adults and Adolescents with HIV. https://clinicalinfo.hiv.gov/en/guidelines/hiv-clinical-guidelines-adult-and-adolescent-opportunistic-infections/whats-new. Accessed on August 4, 2023.

[iii] Primary Care Guidance for Persons With Human Immunodeficiency Virus: 2020 Update by the HIV Medicine Association of the Infectious Diseases Society of America. https://www.idsociety.org/practice-guideline/primary-care-management-of-people-with-hiv/. Accessed August 4, 2023.

[iv] Women's Preventive Service Guidelines. https://www.hrsa.gov/womens-guidelines. Accessed August 3 2023.

[v] American Cancer Society Recommendations for Colorectal Cancer Screening. https://www.cancer.org/cancer/colon-rectal-cancer/detection-diagnosis-staging/acs-recommendations.html. Accessed August 4, 2023.

[vi] Gynecologic Care for Women and Adolescents with Human Immunodeficiency Virus. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologist, vol. 128, no. 4, October 2016. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27661659/. Accessed August 4, 2023.

[vii] American Cancer Society Recommendations for the Early Detection of Breast Cancer. https://www.cancer.org/cancer/breast-cancer/screening-tests-and-early-detection/american-cancer-society-recommendations-for-the-early-detection-of-breast-cancer.html. Accessed August 4, 2023.

[viii] American Cancer Society Recommendations for Prostate Cancer Early Detection. https://www.cancer.org/cancer/prostate-cancer/detection-diagnosis-staging/acs-recommendations.html. Accessed August 4, 2023.

[ix] Recommended Adult Immunization Schedule for Ages 19 years or older, United States, 2022. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/adult.html. Accessed August 3, 2023.

[x.] American Cancer Society Recommendations for Lung Cancer. https://www.cancer.org/cancer/types/lung-cancer.html. Accessed August 4, 2023.