

2013 PHS Guideline for Reducing Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Hepatitis B Virus, and Hepatitis C Virus Transmission through Organ Transplantation¹

Behavioral Risk Factors for Recent HIV, HBV, or HCV Infection

Donors who meet one or more of the following 11 criteria should be identified as being at increased risk for recent HIV, HBV, and HCV infections. Each factor listed reflects increased risk of all 3 pathogens as an aggregate, as there is overlap of associated risk, even though each factor does not convey risk from all pathogens equally. The first six factors address sexual contact; the definition of “had sex” refers to any method of sexual contact, including vaginal, anal and oral contact:

People who have had sex with a person known or suspected to have HIV, HBV, or HCV infections in the preceding 12 months

Men who have had sex with men (MSM) in the preceding 12 months

Women who have had sex with a man with a history of MSM behavior in the preceding 12 months

People who have had sex in exchange for money or drugs in the preceding 12 months

People who have had sex with a person who had sex in exchange for money or drugs in the preceding 12 months

People who have had sex with a person that has injected drugs by intravenous, intramuscular, or subcutaneous route for nonmedical reasons in the preceding 12 months

A child who is ≤ 18 months of age and born to a mother known to be infected with, or at increased risk for HIV, HBV, or HCV infections

A child who has been breastfed within the preceding 12 months and the mother is known to be infected with, or at increased risk for HIV infection

(Recommendation 4 in the PHS Guideline further recommends that the birth mother, if available, should be interviewed about behaviors that may have placed her at risk for HIV, HBV, or HCV infection)

People who have injected drugs by intravenous, intramuscular, or subcutaneous route for nonmedical reasons in the preceding 12 months

People who have been in lockup, jail, prison, or a juvenile correctional facility for more than 72 hours in the preceding 12 months

People who have been newly diagnosed with or have been treated for syphilis, gonorrhea, *Chlamydia*, or genital ulcers in the preceding 12 months

Donors who meet the following criterion should be identified as being at increased risk for recent HCV infection only:

People who have been on hemodialysis in the preceding 12 months

Hemodilution is not included in this list of behavioral risk factors.

It is specifically addressed in risk assessment (screening) of living and deceased donors in Recommendation 5b of PHS Guideline.

¹ Seem, Debbie L, Ingi Lee, Craig A Umscheid, and Matthew J Kuehnert. "PHS Guideline for Reducing Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Hepatitis B Virus and Hepatitis C Virus Transmission through Organ Transplantation." *Public Health Reports* 128, no. Jul-Aug 2013 (2013): 247-344. Accessed February 24, 2015. <http://www.publichealthreports.org/issueopen.cfm?articleID=2975>.