

2022 Wyoming Communicable Disease Unit - Overview of Screening Recommendations



Frequency of testing is based on the individual risk of each patient. In general, test two weeks after each partner or exposure or every 1-3 months for frequent partners or exposures.

Risk	HIV ^{4a}	Hep B ¹	Hep C ^{4a, b}	Syphilis ⁵	Chlamydia	Gonorrhea	TB
Sexually active individuals	X			X	X	X	
³ Genital chlamydia/gonorrhea: history of & never tested or history of genital sex since last tested	X			X	X	X	
Pharyngeal chlamydia/gonorrhea: history of & never tested or history of oral sex since last tested	X			X	X	X	
Rectal chlamydia/gonorrhea: history of & never tested or history of anal sex since last tested	X			X	X	X	
Sexual contact with a STI positive individual (as indicated)	X			X	X	X	
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	X	X	X	X	X	X	
History of prior sexually transmitted infection (STI)	X			X	X	X	
Unprofessional tattoos or piercings	X	X	X				
Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)	X				X	X	
² Pregnant person	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Survivor of sexual assault or abuse	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Current or past history of injection or intranasal drug use	X	X	X	X			X
Current or past history of experiencing homelessness	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Current or past resident of detention or correction facility	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
HIV infected		X	X	X	X	X	X
1945-1965 birth cohort (Baby Boomers)	X		X				
Hepatitis B or C positive sexual contact (as indicated)	X	X	X		X	X	
Household contacts of people infected with hepatitis B and infants born to those with hepatitis B infection	X	X					
Current or past long-term hemodialysis	X	X	X				
Recipient of blood transfusions, blood components, or organ transplant prior to July 1992	X	X	X				
Recipient of clotting factor or blood concentrate prior to 1987	X	X	X				
Consistently abnormal liver tests		X	X				
Underlying immunocompromising conditions/immunosuppressive (including chemo) therapy	X	X					X
Born in Asia, Latin America, Caribbean, Africa, Eastern Europe, and Russia							X
Born in Asia, the South Pacific Islands, Africa, Latin America, or South America	X	X					
Refugees resettling in the US	X		X	X	X	X	X
Tuberculosis (TB) infection (latent and active)	X						
Close contact to person with active TB disease							X
Travelers with prolonged stays in countries where TB is endemic							X
As indicated by employment (e.g. healthcare or congregate settings)							X
Symptoms consistent with infection (as indicated)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

1 Prior to Hepatitis B testing check vaccination status. Do not test fully vaccinated patients for Hepatitis B unless vaccine failure is suspected.

2 Repeat syphilis testing on pregnant persons throughout pregnancy if pregnant person or partner(s): have other sexual partners, use injection or intranasal drugs, unprofessional or homemade tattoo(s) or piercing(s)

3 For genital chlamydia/gonorrhea testing by vaginal self-swab is preferred for individuals with a vagina and urine is preferred for those without a vagina.

4a Most patients exposed to HIV or Hepatitis C seroconvert within 90 days, however some patients may not seroconvert for up to six months. If exposed, retest 90 days after last exposure and again at six months after last exposure.

4b Please note that if using a KnoWyo voucher for testing, KnoWyo funds may be used to identify new HCV infection however, they cannot be used to evaluate the current status of chronic HCV infection.

5 Contacts to a positive case may test negative initially. Please discuss this with the area DIS and instruct the patient to test 90 days from their last exposure.