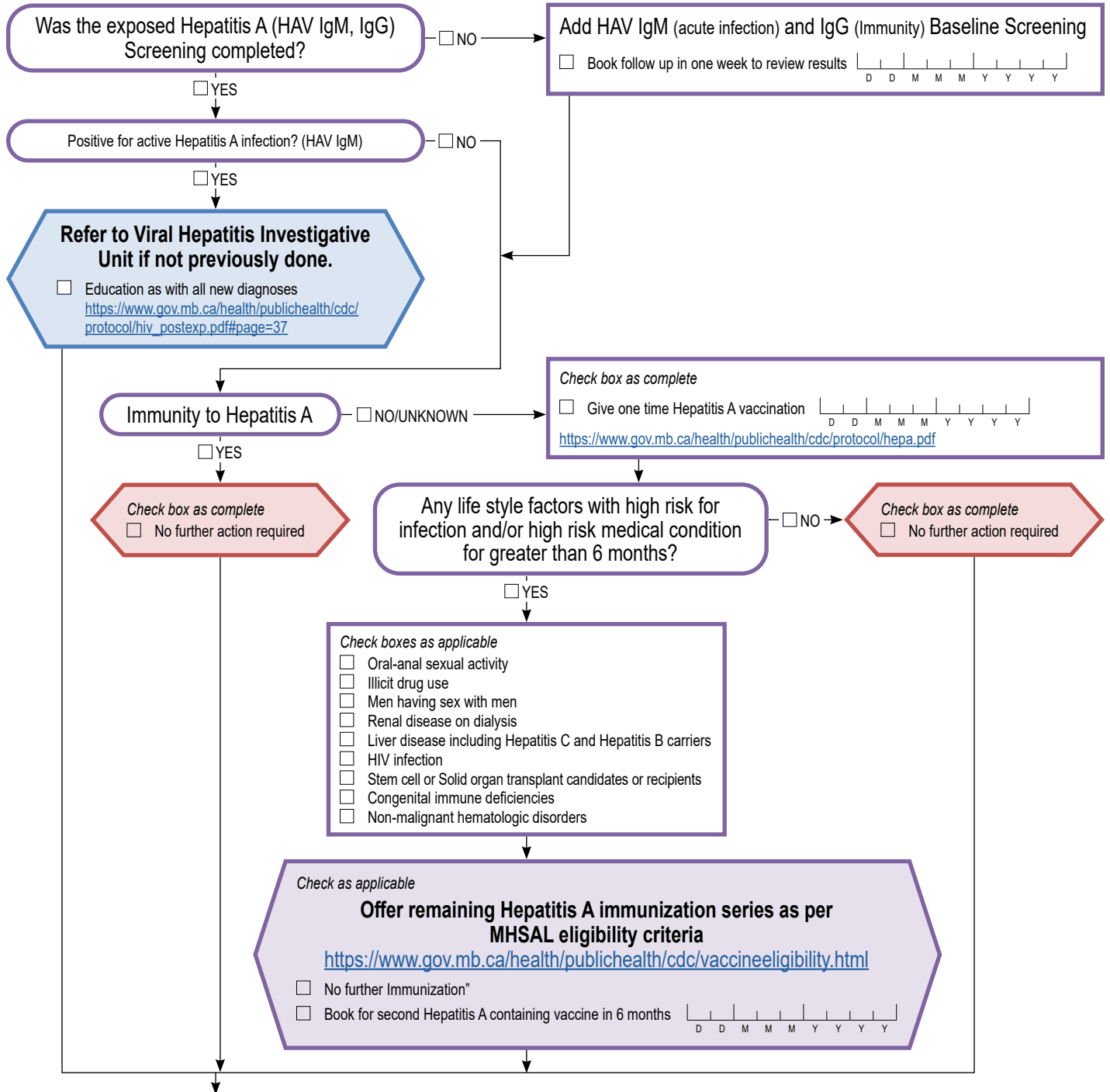




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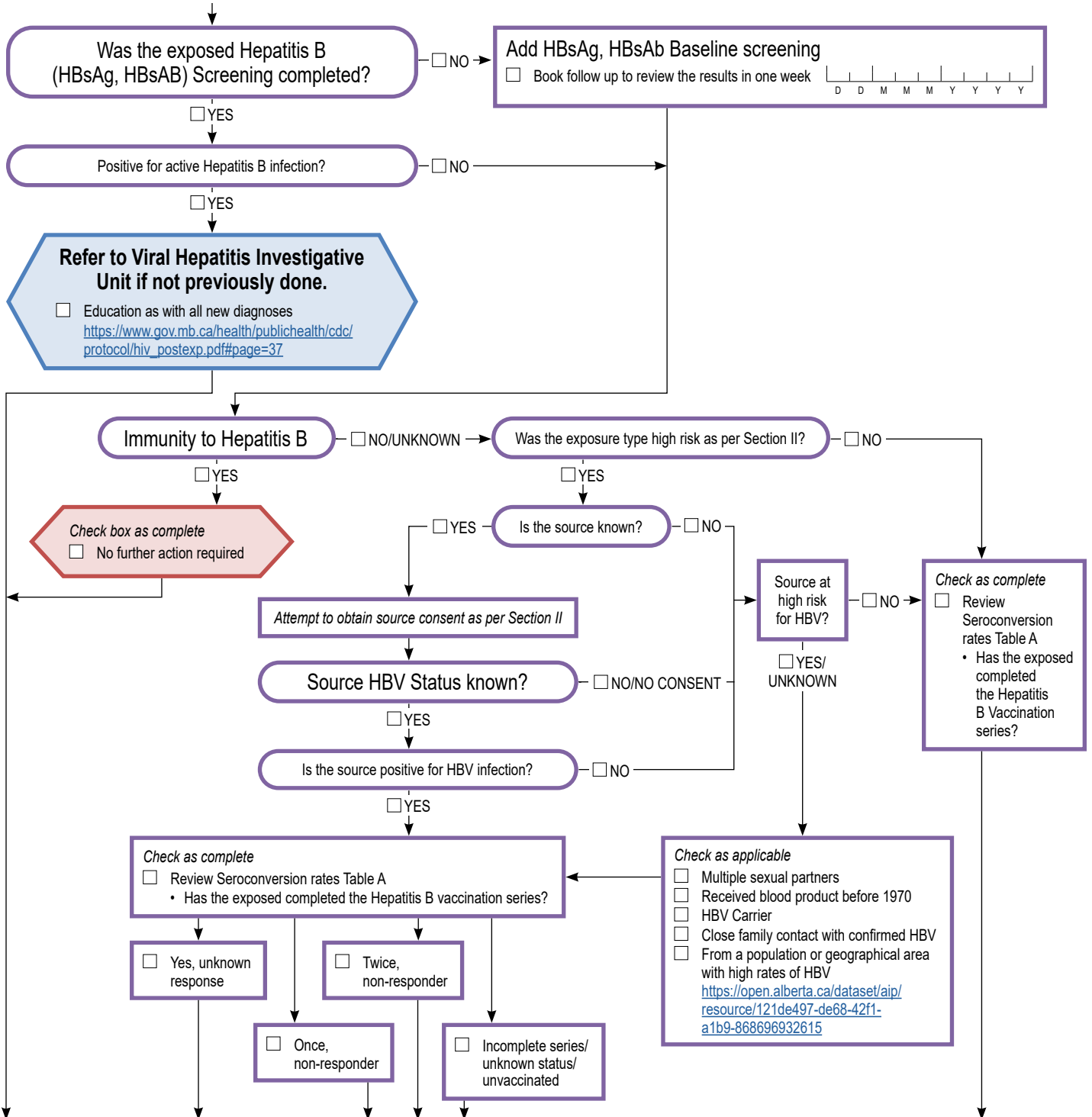
Follow-up Assessment of Blood or Body Fluid Exposure (Post Exposure Prophylaxis Protocol)

Section IV – Risk of Transmission of Hepatitis A, B and C





Follow-up Assessment of Blood or Body Fluid Exposure (Post Exposure Prophylaxis Protocol)

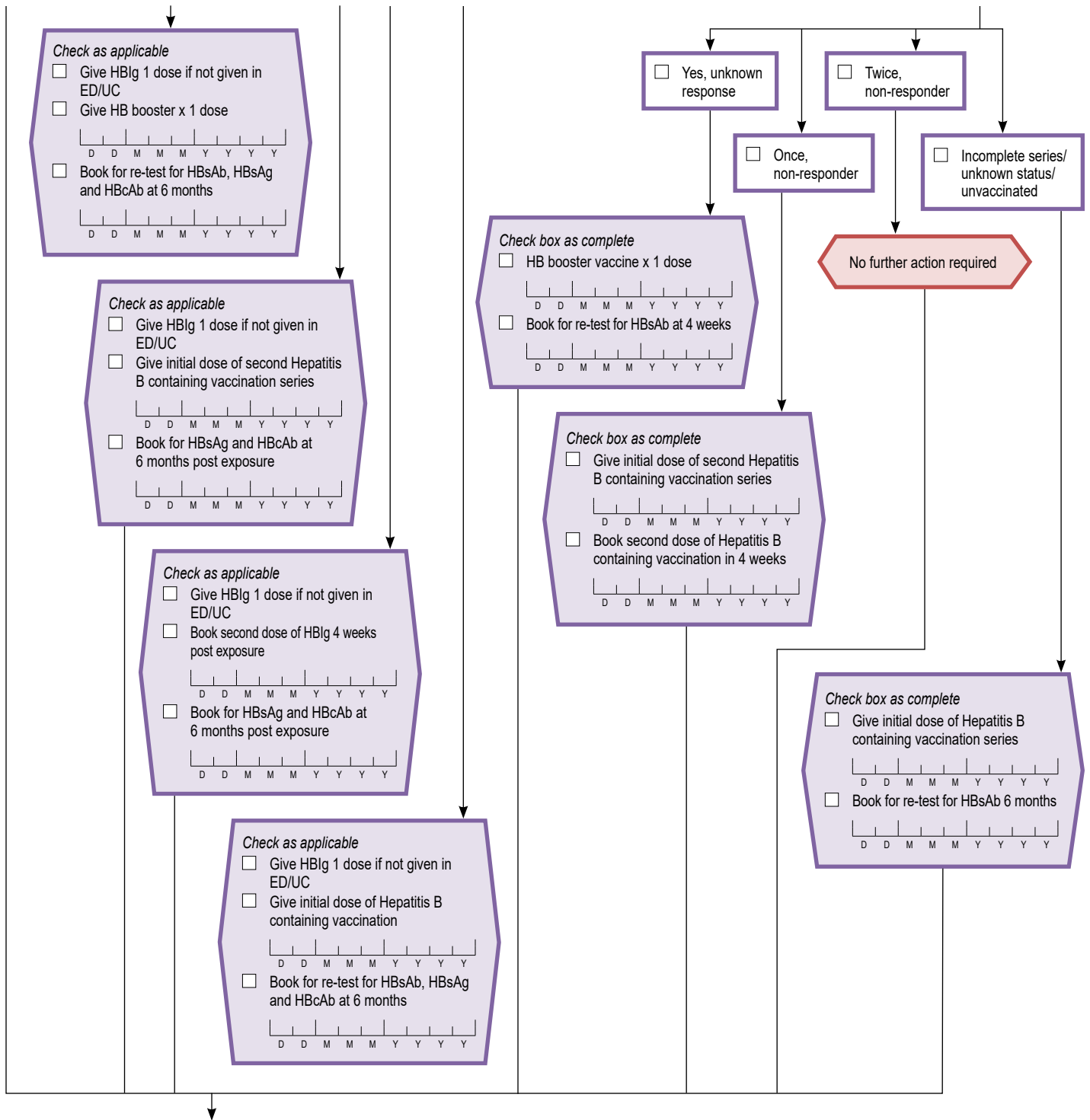


Appendix C - Follow-up Assessment of Blood or Body Fluid Exposure Algorithm



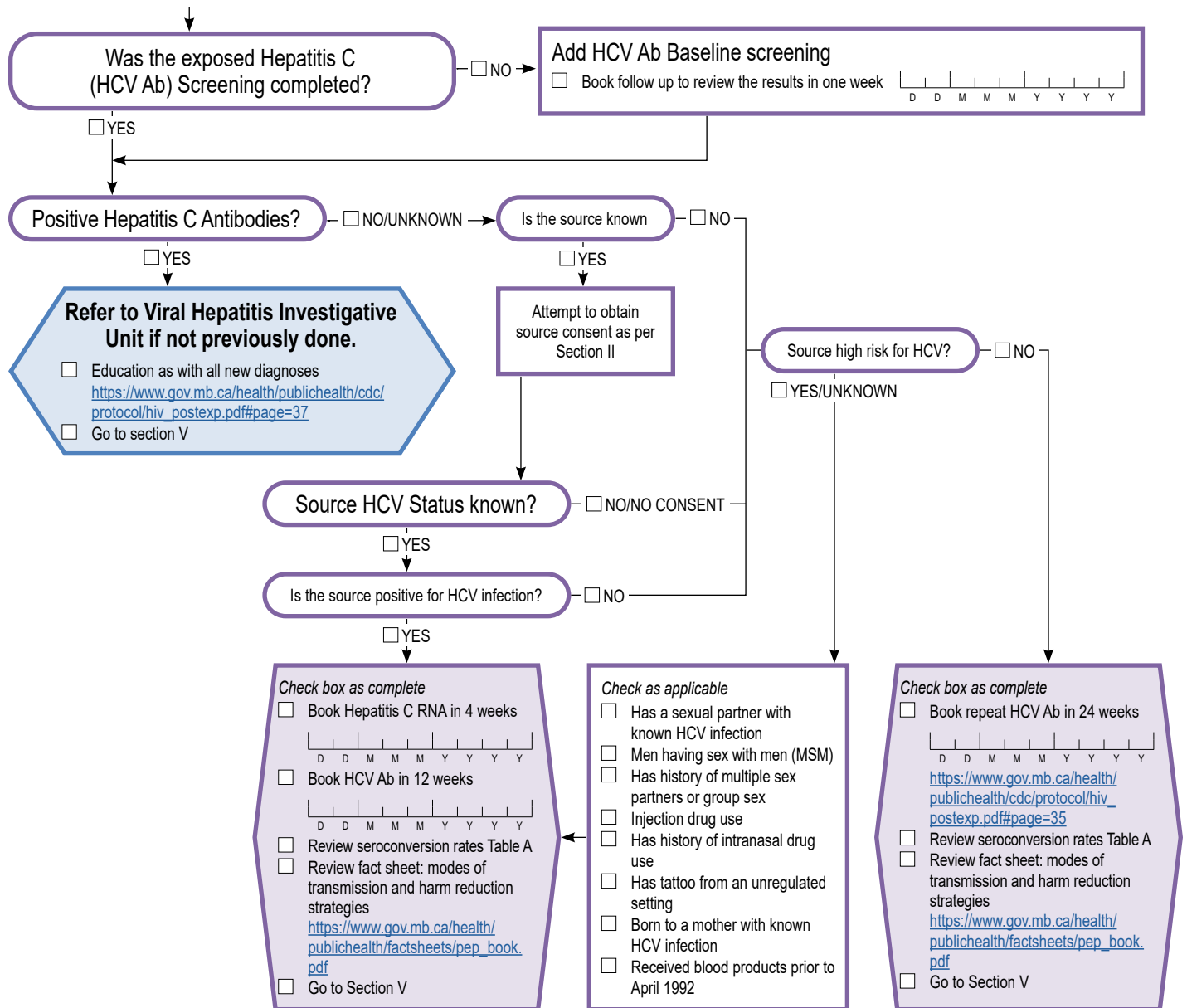
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Follow-up Assessment of Blood or Body Fluid Exposure (Post Exposure Prophylaxis Protocol)





Follow-up Assessment of Blood or Body Fluid Exposure (Post Exposure Prophylaxis Protocol)



Section V – For Sexual Exposures

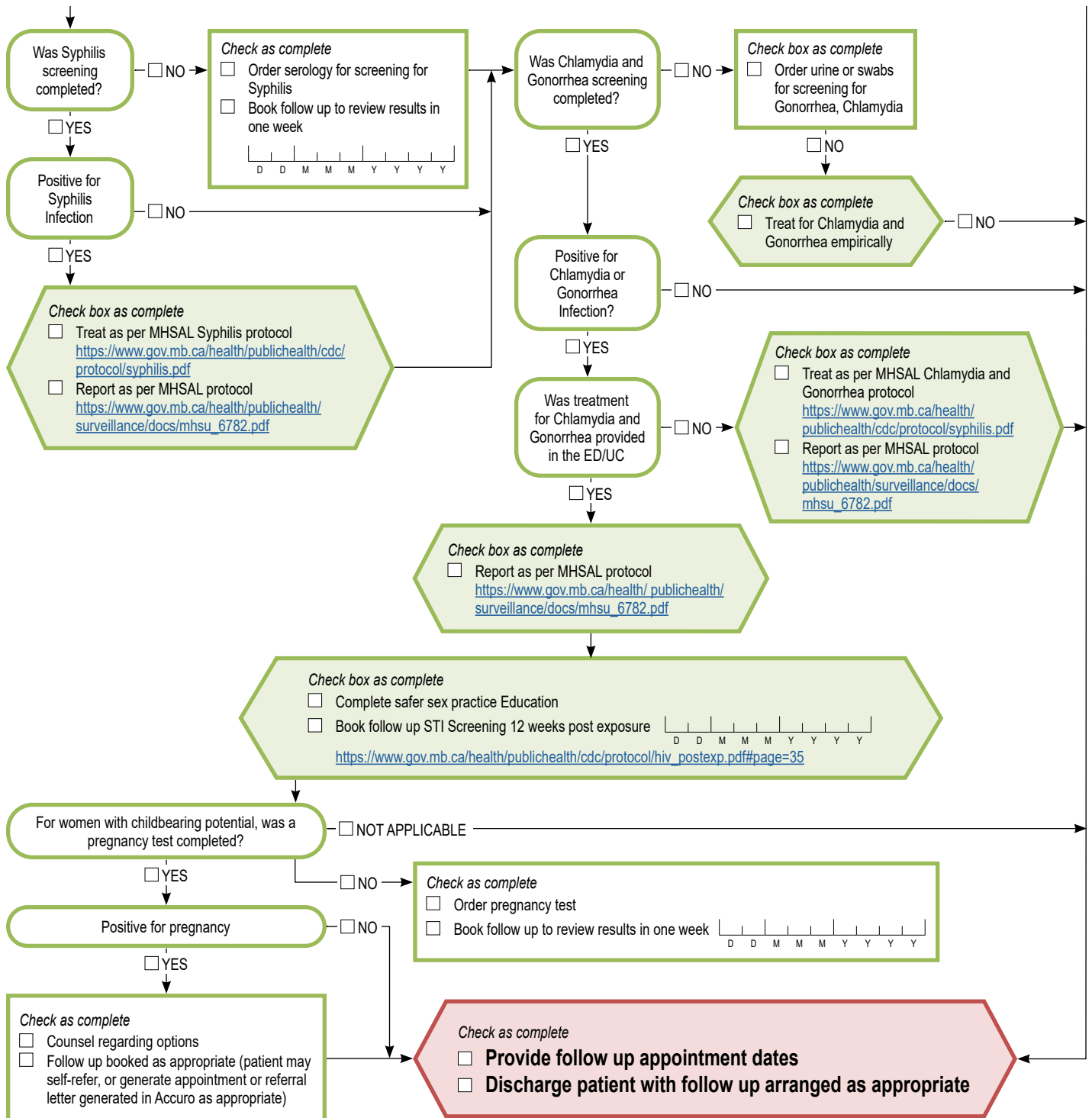


Appendix C - Follow-up Assessment of Blood or Body Fluid Exposure Algorithm



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Follow-up Assessment of Blood or Body Fluid Exposure (Post Exposure Prophylaxis Protocol)





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Follow-up Assessment of Blood or Body Fluid Exposure (Post Exposure Prophylaxis Protocol)

HIV, HEPATITIS B, HEPATITIS C SEROCONVERSION RISK AND PREVALENCE RATES

MB prevalence, transmission risk, calculations are identified in Table B	needle-stick	receptive anal	receptive vaginal	insertive vaginal	insertive anal	oral receptive	other mucosal	skin non-intact	discarded needles	
HIV	General Population	1:500,000	1:500,000	1:500,000	1:1,700,000	1:5,000,000	1:5,000,000	1:7,000,000	Precise estimates not available. Risk is considered to be low relative to the other sexual exposures, but it is not zero.	Risk negligible for HIV HIV PEP not required
	STD + Female	1:400,000	N/A	N/A	1:1,400,000	1:4,200,000	1:3,100,000	1:1,400,000		
	Street Connected	1:83,000	1:83,000	1:125,000	1:280,000	1:830,000	1:625,000	1:280,000		
	STD + Male	1:33,000	1:33,000	N/A	1:33,000	1:330,000	1:250,000	1:110,000		
	Men having Sex with Men	1:3,700	1:3,700	N/A	N/A	1:37,000	1:28,000	1:12,500		
	Injection Drug Use (IDU)	1:2,500	1:2,500	1:4,000	1:8,500	1:25,000	1:20,000	1:8,500		
	Confirmed HIV + Estimate or risk of transmission from sexual exposure to an HIV-infected partner and assumes no condom use.	1:333	1:72	1:1,250	1:2,500	1:900	Precise estimates not available. Risk is considered to be low relative to the other sexual exposures, but it is not zero.	Precise estimates not available. Risk is considered to be low relative to the other sexual exposures, but it is not zero.		
Confirmed HIV + On ARV treatment and viral load is less than (< 50) then risk is negligible.	< 1:10,000	1:10,000	1:31,000	1:62,500	1:25,000	< 1:100,000	< 1:100,000			
HBV	General Population	1:333	Needlestick exposures account for a minority of HBV infections in health care workers (HCW). Most frequent transmission; HCW mucocutaneous; young adults—sexual contact or IDU						1:333	
	Immigrants	1:45	Body fluids other than blood (i.e., saliva) are not efficient vehicles of HBV transmission as they contain low quantities of infectious HBV particles, despite the presence of HBsAg						1:45	
	Confirmed HBV +	1:3							1:3	
HCV	General Population	1:6,200	Risk negligible for HCV if no blood in body fluid						1:6,200	
	Confirmed HCV +	1:55							1:55	

Estimates from Health Canada, MB Health, CDC	HCV PREVALENCE	%	HIV TRANSMISSION RISK	%	Range		
Prevalence = number with disease/number at risk Transmission risk: per exposure to a positive source	General Population—MANITOBA	0.9	Percutaneous	0.3	0.20–0.50		
SEROCONVERSION RISK is based on the likelihood of the source being infective for the virus and the likelihood of seroconversion after a single exposure	Hemodialysis	10.0–20.0	Discarded Needle	Negligible Risk			
	Hemophilia	50.0–90.0	Vaginal	Receptive	0.08	0.06–0.11	
	Confirmed HCV +	100.0		Insertive	0.04	0.01–0.19	
				Receptive on ARV Treatment	0.0032	0.0006–0.017	
HIV PREVALENCE	HBV PREVALENCE	%	Anal	Insertive on ARV Treatment	0.0016	0.0002–0.013	
				Receptive	1.4	1.0–1.9	
				Insertive	0.11	0.04–0.28	
				Receptive on ARV Treatment	0.06	0.01–0.29	
General Population—MANITOBA	0.07	General Population—CANADA	0.5–1.0	Insertive on ARV Treatment	0.004	0.001–0.03	
General Population—CANADA	0.16	First Nations	0.3	Oral	Receptive	0.04	0.04
STD + Female	0.08	STD Clinic Visitors	0.3	Mucosal		0.09	0.09
Street Connected	0.4	Adolescents	0.4	HBV TRANSMISSION RISK—Percutaneous			
STD + Male	1.0	Resident; Long Term Care Facility	0.6	HBsAg +	HBsAg -	30.0	23–37
Men having Sex with Men	9.0	Inuit	6.9		HBsG +	50.0	37–62
Injection Drug Use—MANITOBA	13.0	Immigrants	7.4	HCV TRANSMISSION RISK			
Confirmed HIV +	100.0	Confirmed HBV +	100.0	Percutaneous		1.8	0–7

HIV risk may be increased by factors such as depth [16.1 odds ratio (O.R.)], visible blood on device (5.2 O.R.) device in artery/vein (5.1 O.R.) or high viral titre (6.4 O.R.)

Legend

- ED - Emergency Department
- EIA - Employment and Income Assistance
- EMR - Electronic Medical Record
- FNHIB - First Nations and Inuit Health Branch
- HAV - Hepatitis A Virus
- HB - Hepatitis B
- HBIG - Hepatitis B Immune Globulin
- HBcAb - Hepatitis B Core Antibody
- HBsAb - Hepatitis B Surface Antibody
- HBsAg - Hepatitis B Surface Antigen
- HBV - Hepatitis B Virus
- HCV - Hepatitis C Virus
- HCV Ab - Hepatitis C Antibody
- HIV - Human Immunodeficiency Virus
- IgG - Immunoglobulin G
- IgM - Immunoglobulin G
- MHSAL - Manitoba Health, Seniors and Active Living
- PEP - Post-exposure Prophylaxis
- RNA - Ribonucleic Acid
- STI - Sexually Transmitted Infection
- UC - Urgent Care
- WCB - Workers Compensation Board