

Post Contamination Injury follow up testing regime	Issue 1: WWR-030
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	6 weeks post-incident	3 months post-incident or 3 months after cessation of PEP	6 months post-incident
HIV positive source*	HIV antibody testing (combined Ag/Ab assay)	HIV antibody testing (combined Ag/Ab assay)	
HBV surface antigen positive source	-	HBsAg HB core antibody	HBsAg**
HCV positive source***	HCV PCR	HCV PCR HCV antibodies	HCV antibodies
BBV status of source unknown	HCV PCR**** HIV Antibody testing (combined Ag/Ab assay)****	HIV antibody testing HBsAg HCV antibodies	HBsAg** HCV antibodies

* Investigating the recipient for evidence of HIV infection may additionally be required if **symptoms compatible with a seroconversion illness** occurs at any time during follow-up (typically fever, rash, myalgia, fatigue, malaise or lymphadenopathy). Consideration for a further HIV test beyond 3 months may be necessary in complex cases such as if the recipient is immunocompromised etc.

** Hepatitis B surface antibody testing 14 months after the incident can be offered to those recipients who received an accelerated course of HB vaccine as post-exposure prophylaxis to assess their response to vaccination.

*** An incident involving a source who is HCV antibody positive but HCV PCR negative will require the same follow-up as for that from a HCV PCR positive source. The risk of transmission from a HCV PCR negative source will however be much lower.

**** Not generally indicated for exposure occurring outside of a healthcare setting.