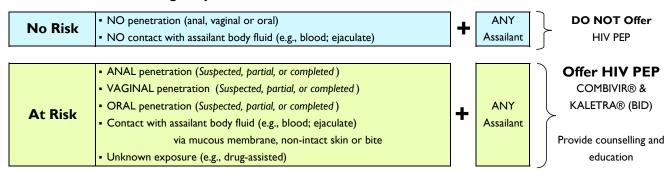
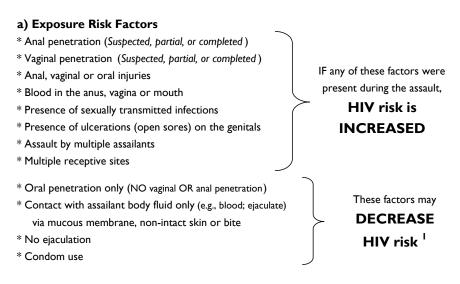
## **HIV Risk Assessment: HIV PEP Program**

## I. Determine HIV PEP Eligibility



## 2. Weigh Client HIV Risks (case-by-case assessment)

Two sets of factors must be considered when assessing HIV risk: a) Exposure Risk Factors; b) Assailant Risk Factors



## b) Assailant Risk Factors

- \* Assailant known to be HIV-positive
- $^{st}$  Assailant known or suspected to have HIV risk factors

HIV Risk Factors:

- \* Has Hepatitis C
- \* Intravenous drug user
- \* Man who has sex with men
- \* From a country with an HIV prevalence rate greater than 5% (e.g., certain countries in Sub-Saharan Africa)
- \* Has numerous sexual partners
- \* Has a sexually transmitted infection
- \* Engages in prostitution or trades sex for money/drugs

IF any of these factors are

known or suspected,

**HIV risk is INCREASED** 

<sup>\*</sup> Has sex with known or suspected HIV-positive people

\* Has prior convictions for sexual assault

\* Has been in prison

\* NOTE: These factors are often difficult to assess in cases of sexual assault, as victims/survivors may not know if the assailant ejaculated or whether

NOTE: These factors are often difficult to assess in cases of sexual assault, as victims/survivors may not know if the assailant ejaculated or whether condoms were used properly or at all. Therefore, caution should be used when considering them in the risk assessment. Unless no penetration occurs, these factors only decrease the risk and do not make it zero.