

CDC Recommendations for Hepatitis C Screening Among Adults



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for HIV/AIDS,
Viral Hepatitis, STD, and
TB Prevention



Hepatitis C screening among all adults

Hepatitis C screening at least once in a lifetime for **all adults** aged ≥ 18 years, except in settings where the prevalence of hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection (HCV RNA-positivity) is $< 0.1\%$ *



Hepatitis C screening among pregnant women in every pregnancy

Hepatitis C screening for **all pregnant women during each pregnancy**, except in settings where the prevalence of HCV infection (HCV RNA-positivity) is $< 0.1\%$ *



Any person who requests hepatitis C testing

Hepatitis C testing for any person who requests it, regardless of age or setting prevalence or disclosure of risk, because many persons might be reluctant to disclose stigmatizing risks

Schillie S, Wester C, Osborne M, Wesolowski L, Ryerson AB. CDC recommendations for hepatitis C screening among adults—United States, 2020. *MMWR Recomm Rep* 2020; 69:(No. RR-2).



Hepatitis C testing regardless of age or setting prevalence among persons with recognized conditions or exposures:



Persons with HIV



Persons who ever injected drugs or shared needles, syringes, or other drug preparation equipment, including those who injected once or a few times many years ago



Persons with selected medical conditions, including persons who ever received maintenance hemodialysis and persons with persistently abnormal ALT levels



Prior recipients of transfusions or organ transplants, including persons who

- » received clotting factor concentrates produced before 1987
- » received a transfusion of blood or blood components before July 1992
- » received an organ transplant before July 1992
- » were notified that they received blood from a donor who later tested positive for HCV infection



Health care, emergency medical, and public safety personnel after needle sticks, sharps, or mucosal exposures to HCV-positive blood



Children born to mothers with HCV infection



Routine periodic testing for persons with ongoing risk factors

*In the absence of existing data for hepatitis C prevalence, health care providers should initiate universal hepatitis C screening until they establish that the prevalence of HCV RNA positivity in their population is $< 0.1\%$, at which point universal screening is no longer explicitly recommended but might occur at the provider's discretion.