



Nursing Service Guidelines Emergency Department (ED)

Title: NONOCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO HIV
(NPEP)

Responsibility: The trained and competent ED Registered Nurse (RN).

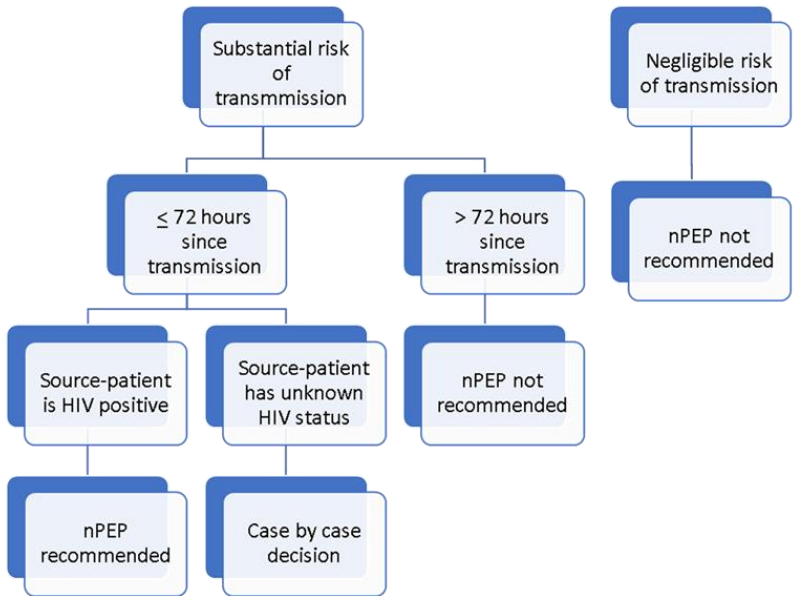
Purpose of Guidelines: Provide instruction related to post-exposure prophylaxis of antiviral medications following potential exposure to HIV.

Procedure:

1. Post-exposure prophylaxis is taking antiretroviral medications (ART) after being potentially exposed to HIV to prevent infection. It must be started within 72 hours of recent possible exposure. The first dose should be given as soon as possible, within the first few hours if possible.
2. ART (npep) is NOT recommended when exposure presents without substantial risk of HIV transmission. If source HIV status is unknown, use npep on case-by-case basis.

	Substantial Risk	Negligible Risk
<u>HIV Status*</u>	Transmitter is HIV Positive	Transmitter is HIV Negative
<u>Transmission Fluid</u>	Blood, semen, vaginal secretions, rectal secretions, breast milk, or any body fluid visibly contaminated with blood	Urine, nasal secretions, saliva, sweat, tears, or fluid not visibly contaminated with blood
<u>Area of Exposure</u>	Vagina, rectum, eyes, mouth, or other mucous membrane, non-intact skin, or percutaneous contact	Negligible, so long as the transmission fluid is negligible

3. Initiation of npep in the Emergency Department:
 - Rapid HIV screening must be completed prior to initiation.
 - Patient must be HIV negative to use nPEP therapy. Consult with pharmacist upon order placement. Collaborate with pharmacist to counsel patient regarding side effects and medication compliance. Patient may also need anti-emetics prescribed with the nPEP regimen.
 - Recommend follow up at UTMC Infectious Disease Clinic for continued management and testing.



Reviewed by: Julia Benfield, BSN, RN, Staff Development Specialist ED, 12/18

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