**Testing**

**Antibody Test**
- Tests if person was ever exposed to hepatitis C virus (HCV)
- If positive, the person has been infected in the past
- If positive, a HCV RNA test is needed to check for current infection

**HCV RNA Test (Viral Load or PCR)**
- Tests the level of HCV currently in the blood
- If HCV is detectable, the person is currently infected

**Genotype Test**
- Knowing the HCV genotype(s) of the infected person helps to identify the best direct-acting antivirals (DAAs) to prescribe

**Screening**

Screen all PLWH for HCV antibody at initial intake or if pregnant
- If positive, screen for HCV RNA

For PLWH with known positive prior HCV antibody test, screen for HCV RNA if
- Possible recent infection (e.g., elevated ALT of unknown origin)
- CD4 count <100 cells/mm³
- Previously HCV infected and/or treated

For PLWH with known negative HCV antibody test, repeat test annually if:
- Injection and/or intranasal drug use
- History of incarceration
- A man having sex with men
- Exposure to others’ blood

**Treatment**

- HCV treatment is safe, easy, and effective oral medications for 8-12 weeks, with few side effects
- HCV treatment regimens are available for all HCV genotypes and persons on all HIV ART regimens
- HCV treatment should be offered to all co-infected PLWH regardless of active drug use and/or non-suppressed HIV viral load
- If treatment is delayed, liver disease progression should be monitored
- Persons with evidence of active HBV infection (HBsAg) should be further evaluated and treated with ART that includes agents with anti-HIV and HBV activities

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**Recommendations for People Living with HIV (PLWH)**

2. AASLD-IDSA. Patients with HIV/HCV Coinfection. Recommendations for testing, managing, and treating hepatitis C. https://www.hcvguidelines.org/unique-populations/hiv-hcv. Assessed May 7, 2018

* This resource was adapted from the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Project SUCCEED.