Issues to consider:

- Human Immunodeficiency virus (HIV), Hepatitis B virus (HBV) and Hepatitis C virus (HCV) are all blood borne viruses which can be transmitted via other body fluids.
- The risk of transmission from a sharps injury or body fluid exposure varies from virus to virus. The risk of a healthcare worker contracting HIV through a needlestick injury from a proven HIV-infected source has been calculated to be approximately 0.3%; from a HBV positive source the risk varies 3-30%; and for HCV approximately 3%.
- These baseline blood tests (the first lot of tests) are performed to establish your current HIV, HBV and HCV status. In other words, these tests will determine if you do or do not have any of these viruses.
- Should any of these test results be positive, contact tracing may be necessary (your family and sexual contact/s may need to be tested) as the Public Health Act requires notification of positive results.
- Depending on the risk of exposure, follow-up tests may be performed at intervals of 6 weeks, 3 months and 6 months.
- It may be recommended that you adhere to safe sex practices with your partner/s until all test results prove negative.
- You should not donate blood, semen, or body organs until all test results prove negative.
- It can be very difficult to obtain life insurance for a person who is HIV positive.
- Your results are treated with the utmost confidentiality and your results will not be available on AUSLAB to general enquiry users.
- It is very important that you understand the information on this page. If there is something that you do not understand please discuss the issue with the Medical Officer attending to you in this department before having your blood taken.

I, ......................................................, hereby consent to my blood being tested for antibodies to HIV (Human Immunodeficiency virus), as well as Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C viruses.

I have been counselled about the possible social, medical, legal and economic consequences of a positive result and understand that a positive result would make notification and contact tracing necessary as they are legal requirements.

Signed................................................................Date ........................................Time ..................

Witness........................................................
(Print Name)

Signature................................................................Date ........................................Time ..................
(Witness)
Antiretroviral Prophylaxis for Exposure to HIV

To Be Given to the Exposed Person

- Human Immunodeficiency virus (HIV), Hepatitis B virus (HBV) and Hepatitis C virus (HCV) are all blood borne viruses which can also be transmitted via other body fluids.

- The risk of transmission from a sharps injury or body fluid exposure varies from virus to virus. The risk of a healthcare worker contracting HIV through a needlestick injury from a proven HIV-infected source has been calculated to be approximately 0.3%; from a HBV positive source the risk varies 3-30%; and for HCV approximately 3%.

- These baseline blood tests (the first lot of tests) are performed to establish your current HIV, HBV and HCV status. In other words, these tests will determine if you do or do not have any of these viruses.

- Should any of these test results be positive, contact tracing may be necessary (your family and sexual contact/s may need to be tested) as the Public Health Act requires notification of positive results.

- Depending on the risk of exposure, follow-up tests may be performed at intervals of 6 weeks, 3 months and 6 months.

- It may be recommended that you adhere to safe sex practices with your partner/s until all test results prove negative.

- You should not donate blood, semen, or body organs until all test results prove negative.

- It can be very difficult to obtain life insurance for a person who is HIV positive.

- Your results are treated with the utmost confidentiality and your results will not be available on AUSLAB to general enquiry users.

- It is very important that you understand the information on this page. If there is something that you do not understand, please discuss the issue with the Medical Officer attending to you in this department before having your blood taken.