Disease	Chickenpox/ Varicella	Henatitis B	Hepatitis C	HIV	Intestinal Parasites	Malaria	Rubella	STI	ТВ
Disease									
Who to offer testing to?	All healthcare workers, unless known to be immune Migrant women of childbearing age Immuno- compromised individuals and their household contacts	HBsAg and anti- HBc:All new migrants originating from countries with a HBsAg prevalence of ≥2%Household and sexual contacts of identified acute or chronic casesAll women attending antenatal servicesSex workers and those who have been traffickedPWID MSM	Anti-HCV: All migrants who originate from countries with a prevalence of chronic hepatitis C of ≥3% Those with a history of HCV risk exposure/ behaviour including PWID and MSM <u>HCV RNA to:</u> all those who have a positive anti-HCV result	HIV Ag/Ab: All women attending antenatal services All those with risk factors for HIV: From high HIV prevalence countries (≥1%), concurrent sexually transmitted infection, PWID, sex workers and those who have been trafficked, MSM Concurrent TB infection	Symptomatic migrants only, particularly those who have: Lived or travelled in endemic regions Migrated from Southeast Asia or Sub-Saharan Africa Eosinophilia	Thick and thin malaria films Symptomatic migrants only, particularly those who have: Fever Lived or travelled in malaria- endemic regions within the previous 12 months, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa	All women of child-bearing age	All sexually active people from countries with a HIV rate of >1%At a minimum: -HIV serology -Syphilis serology -Urinary NAAT for Chlamydia trachomatis and Neisseria gonorrhoeaeSexually active people from countries with a HIV rate of ≤1% should be offered sexual health screening as appropriate for their sexual historyAll people with symptoms of an STI	All migrants from countries where prevalence of TB disease is known to be ≥40 cases per 100,000 population as per the national TB guidelines 2010 Follow the assessment algorithm in section 5.11

Serihite Slink e Elecutive

- 7 -