

Screening is the first line of defense against the spread of hepatitis, HIV, and TB

You play a crucial role in staying ahead of today's most serious infections

When it comes to infectious diseases like hepatitis, HIV, or tuberculosis (TB), screening helps prevent chronic infections from becoming major health issues.

Up to
2.4M
people are chronically infected with HBV¹

1.2M
people are living with HIV³

Over
93K
new cases of chronic HCV during 2022²

15%
increase in TB from 2022 to 2023⁴

Many are unaware of their infection and may inadvertently spread disease



1 in 30 baby boomers has HCV, and most don't know it⁵



~40% of new HIV infections are transmitted by people who are unaware they have HIV⁶



Only a **small proportion** of people with TB experience symptoms⁷



Infectious disease is reported at **significantly higher rates among underserved populations**⁸

Break the stigma and help protect your patients' health with routine screening for hepatitis, HIV, and TB.

Screening can provide valuable insights to help prevent further progression of disease

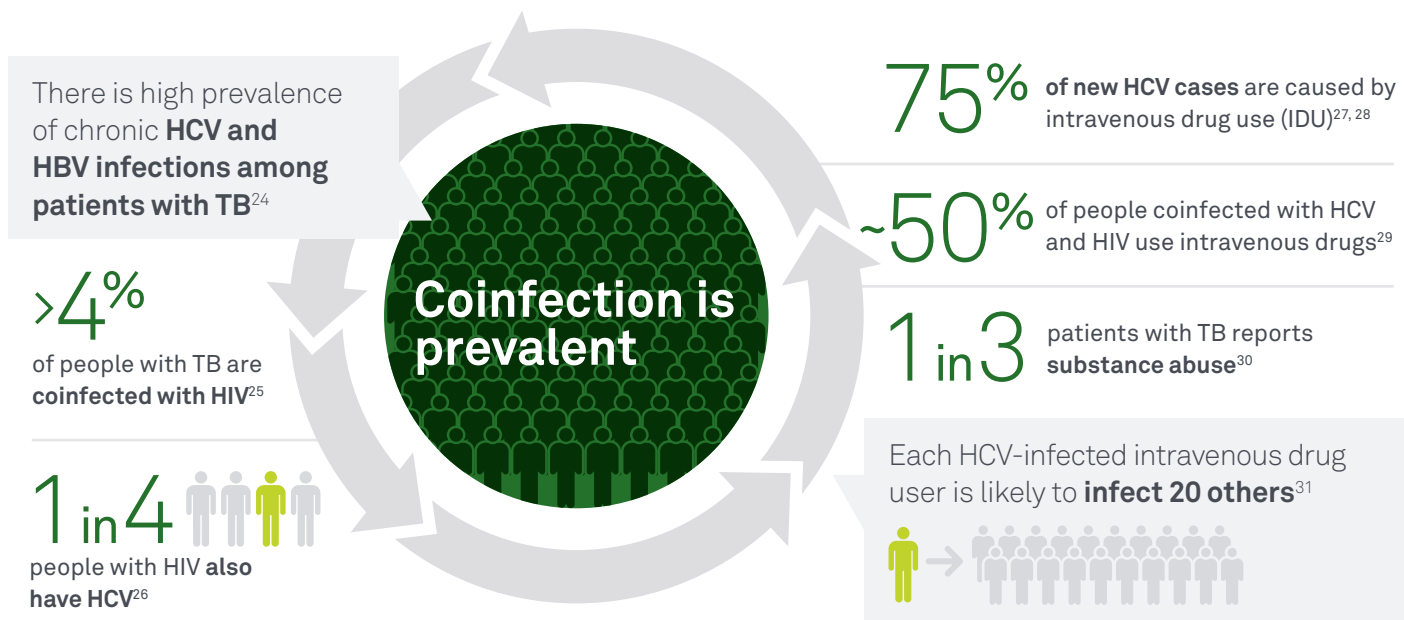
There are many overlapping risk factors⁹⁻²³

Activities and comorbidities that may put patients at higher risk for coinfection	HBV	HCV	TB	HIV
People who inject drugs or share needles	X	X	X	X
People with HIV infection	X	X	X	
People with elevated alanine aminotransferase (ALT) or aspartate aminotransferase (AST) levels of unknown origin	X	X		
People who are currently or have been incarcerated (or living in congregate settings)	X		X	
People with a history of sexually transmitted infections or multiple sex partners	X			X
People with HCV	X		X	
People born in certain countries where HBV or TB is common	X		X	
US-born people not vaccinated as infants whose parents were born in regions with HBV infection prevalence of >8%	X			
Men who have sex with men	X	X		X
People who are on immunosuppressive therapy	X		X	
People on dialysis, hemodialysis, or peritoneal dialysis	X		X	
Anyone who ever received maintenance hemodialysis		X	X	
Some recipients of transfusions or organ transplants		X	X	X
Healthcare, emergency medical, and public safety personnel after needle sticks, sharps, or mucosal exposures to HCV- and HIV-positive blood		X		X
People with diabetes mellitus			X	
Excess alcohol use			X	
Medically underserved and underinsured populations		X	X	X



Understanding patient status is the first step in helping improve outcomes

Factoring coinfection into your screening decisions can help prevent transmission, connect patients to care more quickly, and improve outcomes.



Recommended screening guidelines help you protect patients



HBV and HCV

- All adults at least once in their lifetime⁹
- All pregnant people during each pregnancy, preferably in the 1st trimester⁹
- Infants born to HBV- or HCV-infected people⁹
- People with continued risk for HBV and HCV infection should be screened periodically

For HBV, the CDC recommends screening using a triple panel test⁹ like the one offered by Quest

Current HCV testing guidance recommends a 2-step testing sequence; Quest offers 2-step screening and confirmation as well as reflex options to perform all testing from 1 sample



HIV

- One-time testing is recommended for all individuals ages 13–65⁶
- People engaging in risky behaviors should get tested at least once every year³²

HIV and hepatitis screenings may be covered by the Affordable Care Act (ACA) at \$0 out-of-pocket cost to the patient



TB

- The USPSTF recommends screening for latent tuberculosis infection (LTBI) in populations at increased risk.²¹ The US FDA has approved 2 interferon-gamma release assay (IGRA) blood tests.

Make routine screening for hepatitis, HIV, and TB part of your overall preventive health strategy

Test	Test code	CPT® codes
HBV		
HBV Triple Screen Panel with Reflexes ^a	39170	87340, 86704, 86317
Hepatitis B Surface Antigen with Reflex Confirmation	498	87340
Hepatitis B Core Antibody, Total, with Reflex to IgM If positive, reflexes to test code 4848, CPT code 86705	37676	86704 ^b
Hepatitis B Surface Antibody Immunity, Quantitative	8475	86317
HCV		
Hepatitis C Antibody with Reflex to HCV, RNA	8472	86803^c
Hepatitis C Antibody with Reflex to HCV RNA, PCR w/ Reflex to Genotype, LiPA Providing the second reflex to perform genotyping on HCV isolates when RNA is detected and is also a necessary step before starting therapy	94345	86803^d
HIV		
HIV-1 RNA, Quantitative, Real-Time PCR	40085	87536
HIV-1 RNA, Qualitative, Real-Time PCR	16185	87535
HIV-1/2 Antigen and Antibodies, Fourth Generation, with Reflexes	91431	87389
TB		
QuantiFERON®-TB Gold Plus, 1 Tube	36970	86480
QuantiFERON®-TB Gold Plus, 4 Tubes, Draw Site Incubated	36971	86480
T-SPOT®.TB	37737	86481

^a Panel components may be ordered separately.

^b If positive, then Hepatitis B Core IgM Antibody (4848) will be performed at an additional charge (CPT code: 86705).

^c If Hepatitis C Antibody is reactive, then Hepatitis C Viral RNA, Quantitative, Real-Time PCR will be performed at an additional charge (CPT code: 87522).

^d If Hepatitis C Antibody is reactive, then Hepatitis C Viral RNA, Quantitative, Real-Time PCR will be performed at an additional charge (CPT code: 87522). If Hepatitis C Viral RNA, Quantitative, Real-Time PCR is ≥ 300 IU/mL, Hepatitis C Viral RNA Genotype, LiPA will be performed at an additional charge (CPT code: 87902).

Learn more at [QuestIDScreening.com](https://www.questidscreening.com)

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Test codes may vary by location. Please contact your local laboratory for more information.

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