



ESP CASE DETECTION ALGORITHM

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

Document Version 2.32

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Modification History

Version	Date	Modification	By
2.32	10/11/2017	Added ESP Logo and MDPH branding, formatting	DPM
2.31	10/4/2017	Transferred to updated algorithm template	DPM
2.3	7/14/2017	Added Multispot and Geenius tests to case criteria	MDPH/DPM
2.2	3/15/2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Added modified criteria to revoke a case.Minor modifications to reportable diagnosis codes.	DPM
2.1	10/20/2016	Removed criteria to revoke a case.	DPM
2.0	9/22/2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Added conditions to the case criteria.Increased RNA Viral Load threshold. Increased timeframe in which 3 different antivirals can occur.	DPM
1.0	5/10/2016	Original circulated version.	DPM



Section 1. Overview

The purpose of this document is to describe the criteria used to identify and report Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) C cases and their continuum of care from electronic medical records (EMR) using ESP and report them to the Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH). In addition, ESP will provide follow-up reports for subsequent events relevant to the continuum of care (e.g. serial CD4 and viral load testing, HIV treatment, etc.).

Section 2. Criteria used to identify cases using ESP data

I. CASE TYPES

This algorithm was developed to identify both new and prevalent HIV cases. Once identified, additional information will be captured on each case on an ongoing basis to evaluate the continuum of care.

II. TIME WINDOW

Once HIV is acquired, cases are considered to be active lifelong. Thus, there is no recurrence window for this disease.

III. CASE CRITERIA

Classify patient as HIV positive if any of the following conditions are true:

- A. Positive Western Blot, Multispot, or Geenius test result
- B. Positive HIV Antigen/Antibody test AND positive HIV ELISA (any time window)
- C. HIV RNA Viral Load > 200 copies/mL.
- D. HIV Qualitative PCR
- E. ≥ 2 ICD codes for HIV and history of prescription for ≥ 3 HIV meds ever
- F. HIV on problem list and history of prescription for ≥ 3 HIV meds ever
- G. Concurrent prescriptions for 3 or more *different* antiretrovirals for at least 1 month
 1. If patient prescribed combo pill then count as 2 or 3 meds as appropriate
 2. Rationale for prescription criteria:
 - a. Need med-based detection to capture patients on treatment with negative viral loads (since they'd be classified as negative using lab criteria alone)
 - b. 3 meds/3 months criteria to exclude patients on treatment for hepatitis B and patients receiving pre- or post-exposure prophylaxis
 3. Two approaches to meeting this criteria are valid: (a) based on the frequency and number of pills dispensed or (b) two start dates for each of 3 or more antiretrovirals at least 30 days apart but no more than 400 days apart.
 - a. The start dates for any set of 3 drugs need not be the same. For example, if 2 drugs are started Jan 1, and the 3rd drug is started Jan 10, this would count as meeting the 3 or more meds criteria as of Jan 10.
 - b. The sets of prescriptions for 3 or more antiretrovirals need not be for the same combination of drugs.

*See [Section 4](#) for codes used to define each component.



I. CRITERIA TO REVOKE A CASE

For patients meeting criteria (e), (f), or (g) above, a case should be revoked (i.e., classified as HIV negative) if he/she subsequently has a negative ELISA or negative Ag/Ab. If there are ≥ 2 ELISA or Ag/Ab results on the same day, then only revoke if all tests are negative. Note, however, that these patients are eligible to become cases again if they subsequently meet one of the above criteria.

Section 3. Specifications for reporting diseases/conditions to the Massachusetts Department of Public Health

I. INITIAL CASE REPORTING CRITERIA

All cases will be reported to MDPH upon initial detection.

II. CASE REPORT UPDATE CRITERIA

A repeat report will be sent to MDPH whenever any of the following occur:

1. New CD4 test result
2. New viral load test result
3. Prescription for HIV med (new meds, not a renewal)
4. Encounter with diagnosis code for HIV
5. Encounter with a diagnosis code for an opportunistic infection

III. DATA TO INCLUDE IN INITIAL REPORTS TO MDPH

A. Demographic

Name	Last, first, middle
Date of birth	yyyy/mm/dd
Social security number	Last 4 digits
Gender	Male / Female
Race	American Indian / Asian / Black / White / Other / Unknown
Ethnicity	Hispanic / Non-Hispanic / Unknown
Address	Line 1, line 2, city, state, zip, country
Phone	xxx-xxx-xxxx
Language spoken	
Medical record number	
PCP	Name, office address, phone number, email
Country of birth	
Housing status	
Insurance status	

B. Ordering Facility Information

Facility name	
Facility address	Line 1, line 2, city, state, zip
Facility contact person	
Contact person email	



Contact person phone	XXX-XXX-XXXX
Facility phone	XXX-XXX-XXXX

C. Encounter Data

Lab test ordering clinician	Name, office address, phone number, email
Treating clinician	Name, office address, phone number, email
HIV visit date	Date of most recent encounter with an HIV code

D. Laboratory Results

Include test dates.

HIV Antigen/Antibody Screen	
HIV ELISA Test (Antibody Screen)	
Western Blot	
Multispot	
Geenius	
HIV Quantitative RNA Viral Load	Most recent result
HIV Qualitative PCR	
CD4 Count	Most recent result

E. Pregnancy

Pregnancy flag active	Yes or No
Expected Date of Delivery (EDD)	

F. Medications

Currently prescribed HIV medications	See Table 3
Currently prescribed prophylactic medications	See Table 3

G. Opportunistic Infections

If a diagnosis code for an opportunistic infections (see Table 2, below) are present within 30 days prior to case establishment, then report the following:

Infection name	See Table 2
Date of last encounter with diagnosis code for opportunistic infection	

Section 4. Codes, laboratory tests, and medications used to identify criteria listed in Sections 1 and 2.

I. DIAGNOSES CODES

Table 1. Diagnosis Codes Used to Identify HIV

Code Type	Code	Description
ICD-9-CM	042	HIV disease
ICD-9-CM	V08	Asymptomatic HIV infection status



ICD-10-CM	B20-B24	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease
ICD-10-CM	Z21	Asymptomatic HIV infection status
ICD-10-CM	B97.35	Human immunodeficiency virus, type 2 [HIV 2] as the cause of diseases classified elsewhere
ICD-10-CM	O98.7	HIV complicating pregnancy or childbirth

Table 2. Diagnosis Codes Used to define Opportunistic Infection

Code Type	Code	Description
ICD-9-CM	136.3	PCP pneumonia
ICD-10-CM	B59	PCP pneumonia
ICD-9-CM	130.*	Toxoplasmosis
ICD-10-CM	B58.*	Toxoplasmosis
ICD-9-CM	117.5 and 321.0	Cryptococcus and Cryptococcal meningitis
ICD-10-CM	B45.0, B45.1, B45.7, B45.9	Cryptococcus and Cryptococcal meningitis
ICD-9-CM	007.4	Cryptosporidiosis
ICD-10-CM	A07.2	Cryptosporidiosis
ICD-9-CM	010-018	Tuberculosis
ICD-10-CM	A15-A19	Tuberculosis
ICD-9-CM	112.0	Candidiasis of mouth
ICD-9-CM	112.4	Candidiasis of lung
ICD-9-CM	112.5	Disseminated candidiasis
ICD-9-CM	112.84	Candidal esophagitis
ICD-10-CM	B37.0	Candidal stomatitis
ICD-10-CM	B37.1	Pulmonary candidiasis
ICD-10-CM	B37.81	Candidal esophagitis
ICD-10-CM	B37.83	Candidal cheilitis
ICD-9-CM	031.2	Disseminated MAC
ICD-10-CM	A31.2	Disseminated MAC
ICD-9-CM	046.3	Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (JC Virus)
ICD-10-CM	A81.2	Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (JC Virus)

II. MEDICATIONS

Table 3. HIV Medications

Drug Class	Generic Name	Brand Name
NRTI	Zidovudine (AZT)	Retrovir
	Didanosine (DDI)	Videx
	Stavudine (D4T)	Zerit
	Lamivudine (3TC)	Epivir
	Emtricitabine (FTC)	Emtriva
	Tenofovir (TDF)	Viread
	Abacavir (ABC)	Ziagen
	Tenofovir + Emtricitabine	Truvada
	Zidovudine + Lamivudine	Combivir
	Abacavir + Lamivudine	Epzicom
	Abacavir + Lamivudine + Zidovudine	Trizivir
NNRTIs	Efavirenz	Sustiva
	Nivirapine	Viramune
	Rilpivirine	Edurant
	Etravirine	Intelence



	Delavirdine	Rescriptor
Integrase Inhibitors	Raltegravir	Isentress
	Dolutegravir	Tivicay
	Elvitegravir	
Fusion Inhibitors	Enfuvirtide	Fuzeon
	Maraviroc	Selzentry
Protease Inhibitors	Tipranavir	Aptivus
	Ritonavir	Norvir
	Indinavir	Crixivan
	Darunavir	Prezista
	Saquinavir	Invirase
	Atazanavir	Reyataz
	Nelfinavir	Viracept
	Fosamprenavir	Lexiva
	Lopinavir + Ritonavir	Kaletra
	Single Tablet Combos	Efavirenz + Tenofovir + Emtricitabine
	Rilpivirine + Tenofovir + Emtricitabine	Complera
	Dolutegravir + Abacavir + Lamivudine	Triumeq
	Elvitegravir + Cobicistat + Tenofovir + Emtricitabine	Stribild
	Dolutegravir + Cobicistat	Prezcobix

Table 4. Medications for Primary Prevention of Opportunistic Infections

Infection	Generic Name	Brand Name
Pneumocystis	TMP-SMX	Bactrim
	Dapsone	None (?)
	Pyrimethamine	Daraprim
	Atovaquone	Mepron
	Pentamidine	Nebupent, Pentam 300
Toxoplasmosis	TMP-SMX	
	Dapsone	
	Pyrimethamine	
MAC	Azithromycin	Zithromax, Zmax

III. LABORATORY TESTS LOINCS

Table 4. Laboratory Test LOINC Mapping

Component Name	LOINC	LOINC Name	Positive Result
Antigen/antibody combination immunoassay	56888-1	HIV 1+2 Ab+HIV1 p24 Ag : ACnc : Pt : Ser : Ord : EIA	
Antibody Screen, HIV1	29327-4	HIV1 Ab : ACnc : Pt : Body fld : QI : Ord	
Antibody Screen, HIV2	30361-0	HIV2 Ab [Presence] : ACnc : Pt : Ser : QI : Ord : EIA	
Antibody Screen, HIV1+2	43010-8	HIV 1+2 Ab [Presence]: ACnc : Pt : XXX : Ord	
CD4 (#/volume)	32515-9	Deprecated CD4 cells [# /volume]: NCnc : Pt : XXX : Qn	
CD4 (/100cells)	32516-7	Deprecated CD4 cells [/100 Cells] : NFr : Pt : XXX : Qn	
Qualitative Viral Load	5018-7	HIV 1 RNA [Presence] : ACnc : Pt : XXX : Ord : Probe.amp.tar	
Quantitative Viral Load	25836-8	HIV 1 RNA [# /volume] (viral load) : NCnc : Pt : XXX : Probe.amp.tar	
Western Blot, HIV1+2	43185-8	HIV 1 & 2 Ab band pattern [interpretation] : Imp : Pt : Ser : Nom : IB	



Western Blot, HIV1	34592-6	HIV 1 Ab [Presence] : ACnc : Pt : Body fld : Ord : IB	
Western Blot, HIV2	5225-8	HIV 2 Ab [Presence] : ACnc : Pt: Ser : Ord : IB	
Differentiating Multispot	69668-2	HIV 1 and 2 Ab [Identifier] in Serum or Plasma by Rapid immunoassay	HIV Type 1 HIV Type 2 Positive
Differentiating Geenius	80203-3	HIV 1 and 2 Ab in Serum/Plasma/Blood by Rapid immunoassay	HIV Type 1 HIV Type 2 HIV Type 1 Indeterminate HIV Type 2 Indeterminate HIV Type 2 with HIV 1 Crossreactivity Positive (Untypable)

IV. CODE MAINTENANCE STRATEGY

Search all incoming new labs for strings that might indicate relevance to HIV including:

- HIV
- Immunodef
- CD4

Section 5. Supplemental Information

I. BUILDING HIT CAPACITY IN MASSACHUSETTS TO IMPROVE HIV HEALTH OUTCOMES

- A. Data elements to add to the ESP data model and to the Mass League ESP feed:
 1. Income level
 2. Insurance type
 3. Housing status

- B. Explore with League if they have structured fields for the following:
 1. Sexual orientation
 2. Transgender status
 3. Country of origin

- C. Tests* of interest for detection and reporting:
 1. HIV ELISA
 2. HIV Western Blot
 3. HIV Viral Load
 4. CD4 Count

* Mass League native tests will need to be mapped to these heuristics.

- Strategy: Generate a list of unique labs with 1 or more of the following text strings:
 - HIV
 - immunodef
 - CD4
- DPM will help map the results to the tests of interest listed above