

Guidelines for Risk-Based Tests

| TEST | AGES | RISK FACTORS |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Dyslipidemia | 2 years and older | <p>Dyslipidemia testing is recommended for anyone at increased risk for dyslipidemia, including:</p> <p>Positive family history:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Premature coronary artery disease • Parent with known dyslipidemia or TC >240 mg/dL (6.2 mmol/L) <p>Specific conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diabetes mellitus and familial hypercholesterolemia associated with high or moderate risk for CVD • Significant tobacco smoke exposure • Hypertension <p>Overweight:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevated body mass index (BMI) • Children between 2 and 8 years of age with a BMI ≥95th percentile • Older children with a BMI ≥85th percentile |
| Type 2 diabetes | 10 years, or onset of puberty if earlier | <p>Type 2 diabetes testing is recommended for anyone at increased risk for type 2 diabetes, including:</p> <p>Overweight:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMI >85th percentile for age/gender • Weight for height >85th percentile • Weight >120% of ideal for height <p>Plus any two of the following:</p> <p>Positive family history:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type 2 diabetes in first- or second-degree relative <p>Race/ethnicity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indian • African American • Latino • Asian American • Pacific Islander <p>Signs of insulin resistance or:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acanthosis nigricans • Hypertension • Dyslipidemia • PCOS • Small for gestational age birth weight <p>Maternal history of diabetes or GDM during the child's gestation</p> |

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| Hepatitis C | Any | <p>HCV testing is recommended for anyone at increased risk for HCV infection, including:</p> <p>Injected illegal drugs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons who have ever injected illegal drugs, including those who injected only once many years ago <p>Selected medical conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patients who have ever received long-term hemodialysis treatment • All persons with HIV infection • Patients with signs or symptoms of liver disease (e.g., abnormal liver enzyme tests) <p>Children born to HCV-positive mothers (to avoid detecting maternal antibody, these children should not be tested before age 18 months)</p> |
| HIV | Any | <p>HIV testing is recommended for anyone at increased risk for HIV infection, including:</p> <p>Exposure or potential exposure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of intravenous drugs • Sexual activity or abuse <p>History of an STI</p> <p>Maternal-child transmission</p> |

REFERENCES

Dyslipidemia

https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/files/docs/peds_guidelines_sum.pdf

<https://www.uptodate.com/contents/dyslipidemia-in-children-and-adolescents-definition-screening-and-diagnosis>

Type 2 Diabetes

Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes - 2018

https://diabetesjournals.org/care/issue/41/Supplement_1

Hepatitis C

Hepatitis C FAQs for Health Professionals

<https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hcv/hcvfaq.htm>

HIV

Adolescents and HIV Infection: The Pediatrician's Role in Promoting Routine Testing

Committee on Pediatric AIDS *Pediatrics* 2011;128;1023; originally published online October 31, 2011;

DOI: 10.1542/peds.2011-1761

<https://publications.aap.org/pediatrics/article/128/5/1023/30918/Adolescents-and-HIV-Infection-The-Pediatrician-s>