Serologic Testing Requirements for Pregnant Women

The Georgia Department of Public Health requires pregnant women to be tested for hepatitis B, hepatitis C, HIV, and syphilis every pregnancy (Rule 511-5-4). Positive test results for these infections must be reported to the Georgia Department of Public Health (Georgia Code O.C.G.A. § 31-12-2).

FIRST PRENATAL VISIT

TEST ALL PREGNANT WOMEN:
- Hepatitis B (HBV): HBsAg
- Hepatitis C (HCV): anti-HCV with reflex to HCV RNA
- HIV: HIV EIA or Rapid Assay (fingerstick preferred)
- Syphilis: Non-treponemal (RPR) with reflex to treponemal test

THIRD TRIMESTER

TEST ALL PREGNANT WOMEN:
- HIV: HIV EIA or Rapid Assay (fingerstick preferred) before 36 weeks
- Syphilis: Non-treponemal (RPR) with reflex to treponemal test ideally at 28 to 32 weeks of gestation

TEST SELECT PREGNANT WOMEN AT CONTINUED RISK OR WITH KNOWN EXPOSURE:
- Hepatitis C: anti-HCV with reflex to HCV RNA

AT DELIVERY

ASSESS ALL PREGNANT WOMEN:
- Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, HIV, and Syphilis testing

TEST SELECT PREGNANT WOMEN:
- Hepatitis B (HBV): HBsAg
  - No evidence of screening during pregnancy
  - Persons at high risk
  - Signs or symptoms of hepatitis
- Hepatitis C (HCV): anti-HCV with reflex to HCV RNA
  - No evidence of screening during pregnancy
- HIV: HIV EIA or Rapid Assay (fingerstick preferred)
  - No evidence of screening during pregnancy
  - Persons at high risk
  - Persons not tested in the third trimester
- Syphilis: Non-treponemal (RPR) with reflex to treponemal test
  - No evidence of screening during pregnancy
  - Persons at high risk
  - Persons who deliver a stillborn infant(s)
  - Persons not tested in the third trimester

Disease reporting requirements can be found at: www.dph.ga.gov/epidemiology/disease-reporting