

Index of Rule Changes
Effective November 1, 2007

A brief index of changes approved by the Commission for Public Health and the Rules Review Commission follows:

- The reporting period for HIV and AIDS has been changed from seven days to 24 hours. [.0101(a)]
- Confirmed positive laboratory results for HIV infection and CD4 results are reportable by laboratories within 24 hours. [.0102(d)(3)]
- Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID) has been added to the list of reportable diseases and conditions. [.0101(a)]
- The requirement for pre-test counseling before clients can be tested for HIV has been removed. Post-test counseling for persons with a negative HIV test is no longer required. [.0202(10)]
- Pregnant women are to be offered HIV testing at the first prenatal visit and in the third trimester. Clients may refuse the testing offered at these visits. [.0202(14)]
- If a pregnant woman has not been tested for HIV at the time of labor and delivery (or if the results of such testing are unknown at labor and delivery) the woman shall be tested for HIV using a rapid HIV test. [.0202(14)]
- If an infant is delivered to a woman whose HIV status is unknown at the time of delivery, the infant shall be tested for HIV using a rapid HIV test. [.0202(15)]
- Language has been added to .0202(4)(i) for consistency with .0202(14) and (15) with respect to when and in what manner testing without consent may be performed.
- A specific statement that HIV testing can be included in a panel of tests using a general consent for treatment and routine laboratory testing has been included. Clients must be notified that they will be tested for HIV, but a specific consent just for HIV testing is not required. [.0202(16)]
- An additional screening for syphilis for pregnant women has been added such that testing will also be performed at delivery. [.0204(e)]
- Hospitals must determine the syphilis serostatus of mothers prior to the discharge of newborns. [.0204(e)]
- Any woman who delivers a stillborn infant shall be tested for syphilis. [.0204(f)]
- The language related to increased risk for exposure to gonorrhea and chlamydia for pregnant women has been reworked. Now the rule requires pregnant women 25 years of age and younger to be tested for gonorrhea and chlamydia in their third trimester and at labor and delivery. [.0202(e)]