

Table 1: Variables that Likely Increase Risk of HIV Transmission in Occupational Exposures

PERCUTANEOUS INJURY (e.g. needlestick)	MUCOCUTANEOUS INJURY (e.g. splash to eye, mouth, or broken skin)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deep injury• Visibly bloody needle/device• Needle used in vein or artery• Hollow-bore needle• Source patient with end-stage AIDS• High serum viral load in source patient• Healthcare worker not wearing gloves	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Large volume of fluid• Prolonged contact with fluid• Source patient with end-stage AIDS• High serum viral load in source patient