

Appendix I

Who Clinical Staging of HIV for Infants and Children with Established HIV Infection

Clinical stage 1

Asymptomatic

Persistent generalized lymphadenopathy

Clinical stage 2

Unexplained persistent hepatosplenomegaly

Papular pruritic eruptions

Extensive wart virus infection

Extensive molluscum contagiosum

Recurrent oral ulcerations

Unexplained persistent parotid enlargement

Lineal gingival erythema

Herpes zoster

Recurrent or chronic upper respiratory tract infections (otitis media, otorrhoea, sinusitis, tonsillitis)

Fungal nail infections

Clinical stage 3

Unexplained moderate malnutrition not adequately responding to standard therapy

Unexplained persistent diarrhoea (14 days or more)

Unexplained persistent fever (above 37.5 °C, intermittent or constant, for longer than one month)

Persistent oral candidiasis (after first 6 weeks of life)

Oral hairy leukoplakia

Acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis/periodontitis

Lymph node TB

Pulmonary TB

Severe recurrent bacterial pneumonia

Symptomatic lymphoid interstitial pneumonitis

Chronic HIV-associated lung disease including bronchiectasis

Unexplained anaemia (<8.0 g/dl), neutropenia ($<0.5 \times 10^9/L^3$) or chronic thrombocytopenia ($<50 \times 10^9/L^3$)

Clinical stage 4

Unexplained severe wasting, stunting or severe malnutrition not responding to standard therapy

Pneumocystis pneumonia

Recurrent severe bacterial infections (e.g. empyema, pyomyositis, bone or joint infection, meningitis, but excluding pneumonia)

Chronic herpes simplex infection; (orolabial or cutaneous of more than one month's duration, or visceral at any site)

Extrapulmonary TB

Kaposi sarcoma

Oesophageal candidiasis (or Candida of trachea, bronchi or lungs)

Central nervous system toxoplasmosis (after the neonatal period)

HIV encephalopathy

Cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection; retinitis or CMV infection affecting another organ, with onset at age over 1 month

Extrapulmonary cryptococcosis (including meningitis)

Disseminated endemic mycosis (extrapulmonary histoplasmosis, coccidiomycosis)

Chronic cryptosporidiosis (with diarrhoea)

Chronic isosporiasis

Disseminated non-tuberculous mycobacteria infection

Cerebral or B cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma

Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy

HIV-associated cardiomyopathy or nephropathy

(i) Unexplained refers to where the condition is not explained by other causes.

(ii) Some additional specific conditions can be included in regional classifications (e.g. penicilliosis in Asia, HIV associated rectovaginal fistula in Africa).

Source: World Health Organisation. WHO case definitions of HIV for surveillance and revised clinical staging and immunological classification of HIV-related disease in adults and children. 2007. <http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/guidelines/HIVstaging150307.pdf?ua=1>.