

WHO Clinical Guidelines For Staging of HIV/AIDS in Children

Stage I

- Asymptomatic
- Persistent generalized lymphadenopathy

Stage II

- Hepatosplenomegaly
- Papular pruritic eruptions
- Seborrhoeic dermatitis
- Extensive human papilloma virus infection
- Extensive molluscum contagiosum
- Fungal nail infections
- Recurrent oral ulcerations
- Lineal gingival erythema (LGE)
- Angular cheilitis
- Parotid enlargement
- Herpes zoster
- Recurrent or chronic RTIs (otitis media, otorrhoea, sinusitis)

Stage III

- Moderate unexplained malnutrition not adequately responding to standard therapy
- Unexplained persistent diarrhoea (14 days or more)
- Unexplained persistent fever (intermittent or constant, for longer than 1 month)
- Oral candidiasis (outside neonatal period)
- Oral hairy leukoplakia
- Acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis / periodontitis
- Pulmonary TB
- Tuberculous lymphadenopathy (axillary, cervical or inguinal)
- Severe recurrent presumed bacterial pneumonia
- Unexplained anaemia ($<8\text{gm/dl}$), and/or neutropenia ($<500/\text{mm}^3$) and/or thrombocytopenia ($<50\ 000/\text{mm}^3$) for more than 1 month
- Chronic HIV-associated lung disease including bronchiectasis
- Symptomatic lymphoid interstitial pneumonitis (LIP)

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Stage IV

- Unexplained severe wasting or severe malnutrition not adequately responding to standard therapy
- Pneumocystis pneumonia
- Recurrent severe presumed bacterial infection (e.g. empyema, pyomyositis, bone or joint infection, meningitis, but excluding pneumonia)
- Chronic herpes simplex infection (orolabial or cutaneous of more than 1 month's duration)
- Extrapulmonary TB
- Kaposi's sarcoma
- Oesophageal candidiasis
- CNS toxoplasmosis (outside the neonatal period)
- HIV encephalopathy
- CMV infection (CMV retinitis or infection of organs other than liver, spleen or lymph nodes; onset at the age of 1 month or more)
- Extrapulmonary cryptococcosis including meningitis
- Any disseminated endemic mycosis (e.g. extrapulmonary histoplasmosis, coccidiomycosis, penicilliosis)
- Cryptosporidiosis
- Isosporiasis
- Disseminated non-tuberculous mycobacterial infection
- Candida of trachea, bronchi or lungs
- Visceral herpes simplex infection
- Acquired HIV-associated rectal fistula
- Cerebral or B cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
- Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML)
- HIV-associated cardiomyopathy or HIV-associated nephropathy