



Ministry of Health

WHO CLINICAL STAGING IN CHILDREN

Primary 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 infection (otitis media, otorrhea, 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 intermittent or constant, for longer than one month)
- Persistent oral Candida (outside first 6-8 weeks of life)
- Oral hairy leukoplakia
- Acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis/periodontitis
- Lymph node TB
- Pulmonary tuberculosis
- Severe recurrent presumed bacterial pneumonia
- Symptomatic lymphoid interstitial pneumonitis
- Chronic HIV-associated lung disease including bronchiectasis
- Unexplained anaemia (<8g/dl), neutropenia (<05 x 10⁹) or chronic thrombocytopenia (<50 x 10⁹/l3)

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 >one month' s duration or visceral at any site)
- Extra pulmonary tuberculosis
- Kaposi sarcoma
- Oesophageal candidiasis (or Candida of trachea, bronchi or lungs)
- Central nervous system toxoplasmosis (outside the neonatal period)
- HIV encephalopathy
- Cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection; retinitis or CMV infection affecting another organ, with onset at age >1 month.
- Extra pulmonary cryptococcosis including meningitis
- Disseminated endemic mycosis (extra pulmonary histoplasmosis, coccidiomycosis, penicilliosis)
- Chronic Cryptosporidiosis
- Chronic Isosporiasis
- Disseminated non-tuberculous Mycobacteria infection
- Acquired HIV-associated rectal fistula
- Cerebral or B cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma
- Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy
- HIV-associated cardiomyopathy or HIV-associated nephropathy

