

## Annex 1. WHO clinical staging of HIV disease in adults, adolescents and children

Source: Adapted from *WHO case definitions of HIV for surveillance and revised clinical staging and immunological classification of HIV-related disease in adults and children*. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2007 ([www.who.int/hiv/pub/guidelines/HIVstaging150307.pdf](http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/guidelines/HIVstaging150307.pdf)).

Adults and adolescents <sup>a</sup>	Children
<b>Clinical stage 1</b>	
Asymptomatic	Asymptomatic
Persistent generalized lymphadenopathy	Persistent generalized lymphadenopathy
<b>Clinical stage 2</b>	
Moderate unexplained weight loss (<10% of presumed or measured body weight)	Unexplained persistent hepatosplenomegaly
Recurrent respiratory tract infections (sinusitis, tonsillitis, otitis media, pharyngitis)	Recurrent or chronic upper respiratory tract infections (otitis media, otorrhoea, sinusitis, tonsillitis)
Herpes zoster	Herpes zoster
Angular cheilitis	Lineal gingival erythema
Recurrent oral ulceration	Recurrent oral ulceration
Papular pruritic eruption	Papular pruritic eruption
Fungal nail infections	Fungal nail infections
Seborrhoeic dermatitis	Extensive wart virus infection
	Extensive molluscum contagiosum
	Unexplained persistent parotid enlargement
<b>Clinical stage 3</b>	
Unexplained severe weight loss (>10% of presumed or measured body weight)	Unexplained moderate malnutrition <sup>b</sup> not adequately responding to standard therapy
Unexplained chronic diarrhoea for longer than 1 month	Unexplained persistent diarrhoea (14 days or more)
Unexplained persistent fever (intermittent or constant for longer than 1 month)	Unexplained persistent fever (above 37.5°C, intermittent or constant, for longer than one 1 month)
Persistent oral candidiasis	Persistent oral candidiasis (after first 6 weeks of life)
Oral hairy leukoplakia	Oral hairy leukoplakia
Pulmonary tuberculosis	Lymph node tuberculosis
	Pulmonary tuberculosis
Severe bacterial infections (such as pneumonia, empyema, pyomyositis, bone or joint infection, meningitis, bacteraemia)	Severe recurrent bacterial pneumonia
Acute necrotizing ulcerative stomatitis, gingivitis or periodontitis	Acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis or periodontitis
Unexplained anaemia (<8 g/dl), neutropaenia (<0.5 x 10 <sup>9</sup> /l) and/or chronic thrombocytopaenia (<50 x 10 <sup>9</sup> /l)	Unexplained anaemia (<8 g/dl), neutropaenia (<0.5 x 10 <sup>9</sup> /l) or chronic thrombocytopaenia (<50 x 10 <sup>9</sup> /l)

Adults and adolescents <sup>a</sup>	Children
Clinical stage 3	
	Symptomatic lymphoid interstitial pneumonitis Chronic HIV-associated lung disease, including bronchiectasis
Clinical stage 4 <sup>c</sup>	
HIV wasting syndrome <i>Pneumocystis (jirovecii) pneumonia</i> Recurrent severe bacterial pneumonia Chronic herpes simplex infection (orolabial, genital or ano-rectal of more than 1 month's duration or visceral at any site) Oesophageal candidiasis (or candidiasis of trachea, bronchi or lungs) Extrapulmonary tuberculosis Kaposi sarcoma Cytomegalovirus infection (retinitis or infection of other organs) Central nervous system toxoplasmosis HIV encephalopathy Extrapulmonary cryptococcosis, including meningitis Disseminated nontuberculous mycobacterial infection Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy Chronic cryptosporidiosis Chronic isosporiasis Disseminated mycosis (extrapulmonary histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis) Lymphoma (cerebral or B-cell non-Hodgkin) Symptomatic HIV-associated nephropathy or cardiomyopathy Recurrent septicaemia (including nontyphoidal <i>Salmonella</i> ) Invasive cervical carcinoma Atypical disseminated leishmaniasis	Unexplained severe wasting, stunting or severe malnutrition <sup>d</sup> not responding to standard therapy <i>Pneumocystis (jirovecii) pneumonia</i> Recurrent severe bacterial infections (such as empyema, pyomyositis, bone or joint infection, meningitis, but excluding pneumonia) Chronic herpes simplex infection (orolabial or cutaneous of more than 1 month's duration or visceral at any site) Oesophageal candidiasis (or candidiasis of trachea, bronchi or lungs) Extrapulmonary tuberculosis Kaposi sarcoma Cytomegalovirus infection (retinitis or infection of other organs with onset at age more than 1 month) Central nervous system toxoplasmosis (after the neonatal period) HIV encephalopathy Extrapulmonary cryptococcosis, including meningitis Disseminated nontuberculous mycobacterial infection Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy Chronic cryptosporidiosis (with diarrhoea) Chronic isosporiasis Disseminated endemic mycosis (extrapulmonary histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis, penicilliosis) Cerebral or B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma HIV-associated nephropathy or cardiomyopathy

<sup>a</sup> In the development of this table, adolescents were defined as 15 years or older. For those aged less than 15 years, the clinical staging for children should be used.

<sup>b</sup> For children younger than 5 years, moderate malnutrition is defined as weight-for-height <-2 z-score or mid-upper arm circumference  $\geq 115$  mm to <125 mm.

<sup>c</sup> Some additional specific conditions can be included in regional classifications, such as penicilliosis in Asia, HIV-associated rectovaginal fistula in southern Africa and reactivation of trypanosomiasis in Latin America.

<sup>d</sup> For children younger than 5 years of age, severe wasting is defined as weight-for-height <-3 z-score; stunting is defined as length-for-age/height-for-age <-2 z-score; and severe acute malnutrition is either weight for height <-3 z-score or mid-upper arm circumference <115 mm or the presence of oedema.