

CDC Classification System for HIV infected adults and adolescents: categorised patients into three categories A, B and C and these are further subdivided into three categories depending on the CD4 cell count.

Table 1: Centre for Disease Control (CDC) Classification System for HIV infection

CD4 cell categories	Clinical Categories		
	A	B	C
	Asymptomatic, Acute HIV, or PGL	Symptomatic conditions, # not A or C	AIDS-indicator conditions
≥ 500 cells/μL	A1	B1	C1
200-499 cells/μL	A2	B2	C2
< 200 cells/μL	A3	B3	C3

PGL: Persistent generalised lymphadenopathy
For symptomatic conditions, refer to Table 2
For AID indicator conditions, refer to Table 3

Table 2: Centre for Disease Control (CDC) Classification for HIV infection: Category B symptomatic conditions

Category B symptomatic conditions are defined as symptomatic conditions occurring in an HIV-infected adolescent or adult that meet at least one of the following criteria

- a) They are attributed to HIV infection or indicate a defect in cell mediated immunity
- b) They are considered to have a clinical course or management that is complicated by HIV infection

Examples include but are not limited to the following:

- Bacillary angiomatosis
- Vulvovaginal candidiasis, persistent or resistant
- Cervical dysplasia (moderate or severe)
- Hairy leukoplakia, oral
- Peripheral neuropathy
- Constitutional symptoms such as fever (>38.5 °C) or diarrhoea lasting > 1 month
- Herpes zoster (shingles), involving ≥ 2 episodes or ≥ 1 dermatome
- Oropharyngeal candidiasis (thrush)
- Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)
- Cervical carcinoma in situ
- Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura

Table 3: Centre for Disease Control (CDC) Classification for HIV infection: Category C AIDS-Indicator Conditions

- Bacterial pneumonia, recurrent (≥ 2 episodes in 12 months)
- Candidiasis of the bronchi, trachea, or lungs
- Cervical carcinoma, invasive, confirmed by biopsy
- Coccidioidomycosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary
- Cryptosporidiosis, chronic intestinal (> 1 month duration)
- Cytomegalovirus disease (other than liver, spleen or nodes)
- Histoplasmosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary
- Herpes simple: chronic ulcers (> 1 month duration), or bronchitis, pneumonitis, or oesophagus
- Lymphoma, Burkitt, immunoblastic, or primary central nervous system
- *Mycobacterium avium* complex (MAC) or *M. kansasii*, disseminate or extrapulmonary
- *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, pulmonary or extrapulmonary
- *Mycobacterium*, other species or unidentified species, disseminated or extrapulmonary
- *Pneumocystis jiroveci* (formerly *carinii*) pneumonia (PCP)
- Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML)
- *Salmonella* septicemia, recurrent (nontyphoid)
- Wasting syndrome due to HIV (involuntary weight loss > 10% of baseline body weight) associated with either chronic diarrhoea (≥ 2 loose stool per day ≥ 1 month) or chronic weakness and documented fever ≥ 1 month
- Encephalopathy, HIV related
- Toxoplasmosis of brain
- Candidiasis, oesophagus
- Cryptococcosis, extrapulmonary
- Kaposi sarcoma
- Isosporiasis, chronic intestinal (> 1 month)

Reference

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 1993 revised classification system for HIV infection and expanded surveillance case definition for AIDS among adolescents and adults. MMWR Recomm Rep. 1992 Dec 18;41(RR-17):1-19. Available online at www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00018871.htm. (Accessed date 29th May 2011).

Note: Supplementary text included by the editorial board to enhance the education value