

HIV and AIDS Surveillance Case Definitions

NOTE: These definitions of HIV infection and AIDS are for public health surveillance purposes only. These definitions are not presented as a guide for clinical diagnosis or for other uses. They are printed here to assist health care providers in determining which cases are reportable to San Joaquin County Public Health Services.

I. Surveillance Case Definition for HIV infection

A reportable case of HIV infection must meet at least one of the following criteria:

a) Laboratory criteria

- Positive result on a screening test for HIV antibody, followed by a positive result on a confirmatory test for HIV antibody (e.g., Western blot or immunofluorescence antibody test)

OR

- Positive result or report of a detectable quantity of any of the following HIV virologic (nonantibody) tests:
 - HIV p24 antigen test
 - HIV isolation (viral culture)
 - HIV nucleic acid detection

OR

b) Clinical criteria

- Diagnosis of HIV infection, based on the laboratory criteria above, that is documented in a medical record by a physician

II. Surveillance Case Definition for AIDS

A person meets the case definition whenever they are HIV-positive and:

a) In Adult/Adolescent Cases Only (13 years of age or older):

- Has a CD4 cell count below 200 cells per microliter, **or**
- Has CD4 cells that account for fewer than 14% of all lymphocytes

b) In Both Adult/Adolescent and Pediatric Cases:

- Has been diagnosed with one or more of the following AIDS- defining illnesses (see next page)

Sources:

1) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Guidelines for National Human Immunodeficiency Virus Case Surveillance, Including Monitoring for Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome. MMWR, 1999; 48 (No.RR-13).

2) State of California, HIV reporting regulations will be available at www.dhs.ca.gov/AIDS.

III. AIDS-DEFINING ILLNESSES

NOTE: Conditions indicated by an asterisk (*), are considered AIDS-defining illnesses even when the diagnosis for these conditions is still presumptive

a) Adult/Adolescent Cases (13 years of age or older):

- Candidiasis of bronchi, trachea, or lungs
- Candidiasis, esophageal*
- Carcinoma, invasive cervical
- Coccidioidomycosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary
- Cryptococcosis, extrapulmonary
- Cryptosporidiosis, chronic intestinal (>1 month duration)
- Cytomegalovirus disease (other than in liver, spleen, or nodes)
- Cytomegalovirus retinitis (with loss of vision)*
- HIV encephalopathy
- Herpes simplex: chronic ulcer(s) (>1 month duration); or bronchitis, pneumonitis, or esophagitis
- Histoplasmosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary
- Isosporiasis, chronic intestinal (>1 month duration)
- Kaposi's sarcoma*
- Lymphoma, Burkitt's (or equivalent term)
- Lymphoma, immunoblastic (or equivalent term)
- Lymphoma, primary in brain
- *Mycobacterium avium* complex or *M. kansasii*, disseminated or extrapulmonary*
- *M. tuberculosis*, pulmonary*
- *M. tuberculosis*, disseminated or extrapulmonary*
- *Mycobacterium* of other species or unidentified species, disseminated or extrapulmonary*
- *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia*
- Pneumonia, recurrent, in a 12-month period*
- Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy
- Salmonella septicemia, recurrent
- Toxoplasmosis of brain*
- Wasting syndrome due to HIV

b) Differences for Pediatric Cases (children under 13 years of age):

Same as for adults/adolescents as listed above, with the following exceptions:

1. Invasive cervical carcinoma and recurrent pneumonia in a 12-month period are **not** AIDS indicator diseases in children
2. Bacterial infections, multiple or recurrent (including Salmonella septicemia) **are** AIDS indicator diseases in children
3. Lymphoid interstitial pneumonia and/or pulmonary lymphoid hyperplasia **are** AIDS indicator diseases in children*
4. The following are AIDS indicator diseases in children **only when the onset of disease occurs at >1 month of age:**
 - Cytomegalovirus disease (other than in liver, spleen, or nodes)
 - Herpes simplex: chronic ulcer(s) (>1 month duration); or bronchitis, pneumonitis, or esophagitis
 - Toxoplasmosis of the brain