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I am not robot!

Description. Antiretroviral therapy ARV (antiretroviral) drugs refer to the medicines used to treat and prevent HIV infection. Source: WHO case definitions of HIV for surveillance and revised clinical staging and immunological Since the WHO consolidated guidelines on the use of antiretroviral drugs for treating and preventing HIV infection was published and with the rapid scale-up of ART, The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed case definitions for HIV surveillance and clinical staging and immunological classification of HIV-related disease in adults and children. • WHO Clinical Staging is a way to categorize HIV disease severity based on new or recurrent clinical events. ART (antiretroviral therapy) refers to the use of a combination of three or more ARV drugs WHO's new "Consolidated Guidelines on HIV Prevention, Testing, Treatment, Service Delivery and Monitoring: Recommendations for A Public Health Approach" bring together important clinical and programmatic updates produced by WHO since and provides comprehensive, evidence-informed recommendations and good practice statements within a public health, rights-based and person-centred approach The Revised WHO HIV/AIDS Clinical Staging System is intended for baseline assessment of patients and for use in provision of ongoing care. Stage WHO Clinical Staging System for HIV/AIDS and HIV/AIDS Case Definitions for Surveillance WHO Clinical Staging for HIV/AIDS HIV/AIDS Surveillance Definitions Global and Regional HIV Testing Policies and Strategies and the Use of HIV Rapid Tests Global and Regional Policy and Technical Recommendations on HIV Testing 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. There are WHO clinical stages which range from mild symptoms (WHO clinical stage 1) to severe symptoms (WHO clinical stage 4). New CLINICAL GUIDELINES: DIAGNOSTICS AND TREATMENT MONITORING Point-of-care nucleic acid testing should be used to diagnose HIV among infants and children younger than months of age Clinical Stage Asymptomatic Persistent generalized lymphadenopathy Diagnostic criteria for HIV-related clinical events: adults and adolescents. NB: Interim African region version for persons under years of age with confirmed laboratory WHO Disease Staging System for HIV Infection and Disease in Adults and Adolescents was first produced in by the World Health Organization [1] and updated in Stage I: HIV disease is asymptomatic and not categorized as AIDS. Stage II: include minor mucocutaneous manifestations and recurrent upper respiratory tract infections. The revised system: Provides guidance including when to start, switch, or stop prophylactic medications, antiretrovirals, and other interventions; Assists clinicians in the assessment of a patient's Chronic HIV-associated lung disease including bronchiectasis Unexplained anaemia (stage a; Unexplained severe wasting, stunting or severe malnutrition not responding to standard therapy Pneumocystis pneumonia a Substantial risk of HIV infection is defined as HIV incidence greater than per person-years in the absence of PrEP. Geneva: World Health Organization; Clinical Stage Unexplained severe weight loss (over% of presumed or measured body weight) Unexplained chronic diarrhea for longer than one month Unexplained persistent fever (intermittent or constant for longer than one month) Persistent oral candidiasis clinical events. There are WHO clinical stages which range from mild REVISED WHO CLINICAL STAGING OF HIV/AIDS INFANTS & CHILDREN. WHO Clinical Staging of HIV/AIDS in Adults and Adolescents.