AIDS IN AFRIKA: DIE BANGUI-DEFINITION

Provisional WHO clinical case definition for AIDS

ADULTS

AIDS in an adult is defined by the existence of at least 2 of the major signs associated with at least 1 minor sign, in the absence of known causes of immunosuppression such as cancer or severe malnutrition or other recognized etiologies.

1. Major signs
   a) weight loss ≥ 10% of body weight;
   b) chronic diarrhoea > 1 month;
   c) prolonged fever > 1 month (intermittent or constant).

2. Minor signs
   b) persistent cough für > 1 month;
   c) generalized pruritic dermatitis;
   d) recurrent herpes zoster;
   e) oro-pharyngeal candidiasis;
   f) chronic progressive and disseminated herpes simplex infection
   g) generalized lymphadenopathy.

The presence of generalized Kaposi´s sarcoma or cryptococcal meningitis are sufficient by themseves for the diagnosis of AIDS

CHILDREN

Paediatric AIDS is suspected in an infant or child presenting with at least 2 of the following major signs associated with at least 2 of the following minor signs in the absence of known causes of immunosuppression such as cancer or severe malnutrition or other recognized etiologies.

1. Major signs
   a) weight loss or abnormally slow growth;
   b) chronic diarrhoea > 1 month;
   c) prolonged fever > 1 month;

2. Minor signs
   b) generalized lymphadenopathy;
   c) oro-pharyngeal candidiasis;
   d) repeated common infections (otitis, pharyngitis, etc.);
   e) persistent cough;
   f) generalized dermatitis;
   g) confired maternal LAV/HTLV-III infection

AIDS Cases Reported to WHO by Year as of 12 January 1988

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*) From the World Health Organisation´s Weekly Epidemiological Record No 10, March 7, 1986, page 71