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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CD4 cell categories</th>
<th>A Asymptomatic, Acute HIV, or PGL</th>
<th>B Symptomatic conditions, # not A or C</th>
<th>C AIDS-indicator conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>≥ 500 cells/µL</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>B1</td>
<td>C1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200-499 cells/µL</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td>C2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 200 cells/µL</td>
<td>A3</td>
<td>B3</td>
<td>C3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

- They are attributed to HIV infection or indicate a defect in cell mediated immunity  
- 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

### 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)  
- Cryptococcosis, extrapulmonary  
- Encephalopathy, HIV related  
- 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

Reference  

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