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APPENDIX A

Definition of HIV infection or HIV for purposes of §130.2(i)(1):

(1) Except as provided in section (2) below, a diagnosis of HIV infection under 130.2(i)(1) may be made on the basis of a diagnosis of one or more of the following opportunistic diseases:

- Candidiasis of bronchi, trachea, or lungs
- Candidiasis, esophageal
- Cervical cancer, invasive
- Chronic lymphoid interstitial pneumonitis (in a child under 13 years of age)
- Coccidioidomycosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary
- Cryptococcosis, extrapulmonary
- Cryptosporidiosis, chronic intestinal (greater than 1 month's duration)
- Cytomegalovirus disease (other than liver, spleen, or nodes)
- Cytomegalovirus retinitis (with loss of vision)
- Encephalopathy, HIV-related
- Herpes simplex: chronic ulcer(s) (greater than 1 month's duration); or bronchitis, pneumonitis, or esophagitis
- Histoplasmosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary
- Isosporiasis, chronic intestinal (greater than 1 month's duration)
- Kaposi's sarcoma
- Lymphoma, Burkitt's (or equivalent term)
- Lymphoma, immunoblastic (or equivalent term)
- Lymphoma, non-Hodgkin's
- Lymphoma, primary, or brain
- Mycobacterium avium complex or M. kansasii, disseminated or extrapulmonary
- Mycobacterium tuberculosis, any site (pulmonary or extrapulmonary)
- Mycobacterium, other species or unidentified species, disseminated or extrapulmonary
- Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia
- Pneumonia, recurrent
- Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy
- Salmonella septicemia, recurrent
- Toxoplasmosis of brain
- Wasting syndrome due to HIV

(2) The opportunistic diseases listed in section (1) above may be used to diagnose an HIV infection, unless: the opportunistic diseases are diagnosed based on a known immunodeficiency disease other than HIV infection, including, but not limited to: (i) Primary immunodeficiency diseases - severe combined immunodeficiency, DiGeorge syndrome, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, ataxia-telangiectasia, graft versus host disease, neutropenia, neutrophil function abnormality, agammaglobulinemia, or hypogammaglobulinemia with raised IgM; and (ii) Secondary immunodeficiency associated with immunosuppressive therapy, lymphoreticular malignancy (if less than 3 months after the diagnosis of the aforementioned opportunistic disease), or starvation.

These excerpts were taken from:

Current Trends Update: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) - United States, MMWR 32(52); 688-91, January 6, 1984.

Current Trends Revision of the Case Definition of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome for National Reporting - United States, MMWR 34(25); 373-75, June 28, 1985.

1993 Revised Classification System for HIV Infection and Expanded Surveillance Case Definition for AIDS Among Adolescents and Adults, MMWR 41(RR-17), December 18, 1992.

For further information, please consult these documents.