

HIV Case Definition

- Laboratory Evidence:
 - A multi-test algorithm consisting of:
 - A positive (reactive) result from an initial HIV antibody or HIV combination antigen/antibody test **AND** an accompanying or subsequent positive result from a supplemental HIV test different from the initial test.
 - OR
 - A positive (reactive) result of a multi-test HIV antibody algorithm from which only the final result was reported, including a single positive (reactive) result on a test used only as a supplemental test:
 - HIV Western blot.
 - Immunofluorescence assay [IFA].
 - HIV-1/2 type-differentiating immunoassay.
 - OR
 - A positive result or report of a detectable quantity (i.e., within the established limits of the laboratory test) from any of the following HIV virologic (i.e., non-antibody) tests:
 - Qualitative HIV NAT (DNA or RNA).
 - Quantitative HIV NAT (viral load assay).
 - HIV-1 p24 antigen test.
 - HIV isolation (viral culture).
 - HIV nucleotide sequence (genotype).

HIV Case Definition

- Clinical Evidence:

- A note in a medical record by a physician or other qualified medical-care provider that states that the patient has HIV infection.

AND

- One of both of the following:
 - The laboratory criteria for a case were met based on tests done after the physician's note was written (validating the note retrospectively).
 - Presumptive evidence of HIV infection (e.g., receipt of HIV antiretroviral therapy or prophylaxis for an opportunistic infection), an otherwise unexplained low CD4+ T-lymphocyte count, or an otherwise unexplained diagnosis of an opportunistic illness.

AIDS Case Definition

- Criteria for HIV infection are met and CD4+ T-lymphocyte count of <200 cells/ μ L.
 - CD4+ T-lymphocyte percentage must be <14% and is used only when the corresponding CD4+ T-lymphocyte count is unknown.
- OR
- Criteria for HIV infection are met and at least one of the AIDS-defining conditions has been documented.