Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI)

WHO recommendations on the management of diarrhoea and pneumonia in HIV-infected infants and children



Departments of Child and Adolescent Health and Development (CAH) and HIV/AIDS

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Acknowledgements

Coordinated by

Lulu M. Muhe, WHO/Child and Adolescent Health and WHO/HIV

WHO steering group

Siobhan Crowley (WHO/HIV), Olivier Fontaine (WHO/Child and Adolescent Health), Lulu Muhe (WHO/ Child and Adolescent Health and WHO/HIV), Shamim Qazi (WHO/Child and Adolescent Health), Carmen Casanovas (WHO/Nutrition for Health and Development), Mary Lou Lindegren (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], Atlanta, Georgia, USA), Barbara Marston (CDC, USA), Emilia Rivadeneira (CDC, USA), Rob Quick (CDC, USA)

Systematic review panel

George Rutherford and Eliza Humphreys (University of California, San Francisco, USA), Shabir Madhi and Warunee Punpanich (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Guideline development panel

Panel co-chairs

Subject expert: Steve Graham (University of Melbourne, Australia)

GRADE method expert: Yngve Falck-Ytter (Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, USA)

Health researchers and implementing partners

Dankwart Wittenberg (Pretoria University, South Africa), Prakash Jeena (University of Natal, Durban, South Africa), Israel Kalyesubula (Makerere University, Uganda; HIV), Mike English (Wellcome Trust Research Laboratories, Kenya), Amha Mekasha (Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia; HIV), Sanjiv Lewin (St Johns Hospital, Bangalore, India), Shaffiq Essajee (Clinton Foundation, New York City, USA), Tim Quick (USAID, Washington DC), Ciara O'Reilly (CDC, USA), Ian Aitken (Centre for Health Services, Management Sciences for Health); pneumonia and diarrhoea), Penny Enarson (International Union against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, Paris, France), Adam Cohen (CDC, USA), Maggie Brewinski, B. Ryan Phelps, Sara Bowsky, USAID, Washington, Lynne Mofenson and George Siberry from NIH, USA.

WHO secretariat

Kasonde Mwinga (Child and Adolescent Health/AFRO, Congo), Olga Agbodjan-Prince (Inter-country Support Team, Child and Adolescent Health West Africa/AFRO, Burkina Faso), Teshome Desta (Inter-country Support Team, Child and Adolescent Health, East and Southern Africa/AFRO, Zimbabwe), Andrew Mbewe (Medical Officer, Nigeria), Elizabeth Mason (WHO/Child and Adolescent Health), José Martines (WHO/Child and Adolescent Health), Karin Stenberg (WHO/Health Systems Stregthening), Samira Aboubaker (WHO/Child and Adolescent Health), Wilson Were (WHO/Child and Adolescent Health), Pia Sophie-Wool, Megan Towle, Silvia Sanasi (WHO consultants), Juan Pablo Pena- Rosas, WHO/ NHD.

Other contributors

Janani Krishnaswami (Kaiser Permanente Medical Center, San Francisco, California, USA), Nathan Smith (University of California, San Francisco, California, USA)

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Abbreviations and definitions

ART		antiretroviral therapy
CDC		Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (USA)
Diarrhoea		the passage of loose or liquid stools more frequently than is normal for the individual
	Persistent diarrhoea	diarrhoea for 14 days or more
	Chronic diarrhoea	diarrhoea for 28 days or more
	Bloody diarrhoea	presence of blood in the stools; also called dysentery
Infant		under 12 months of age
Generalized HIV epidemic		setting in which more than 1% of the population is HIV-positive
GRADE		grading of recommendations assessment, development and evaluation
HIV		human immunodeficiency virus
HIV-exposed		born to a mother who is HIV-infected
HIV-infected		proven to have HIV infection by tests appropriate to age
ORS		oral rehydration solution
РСР		Pneumocystis jirovecii (previously Pneumocystis carinii) pneumonia
Pn	eumonia	
	Danger signs	severe signs, including lethargy or unconsciousness, inability to drink or breastfeed, persistent vomiting, central cyanosis, severe respiratory distress, or convulsions in a child aged 2 months to 5 years
	Non-severe	cough or difficult breathing and fast breathing in a child aged 2 months–5 years with no general danger signs
	Severe	cough or difficult breathing plus lower chest indrawing with no general danger signs
	Very severe	cough or difficult breathing in a child aged 2 months–5 years, chest indrawing

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