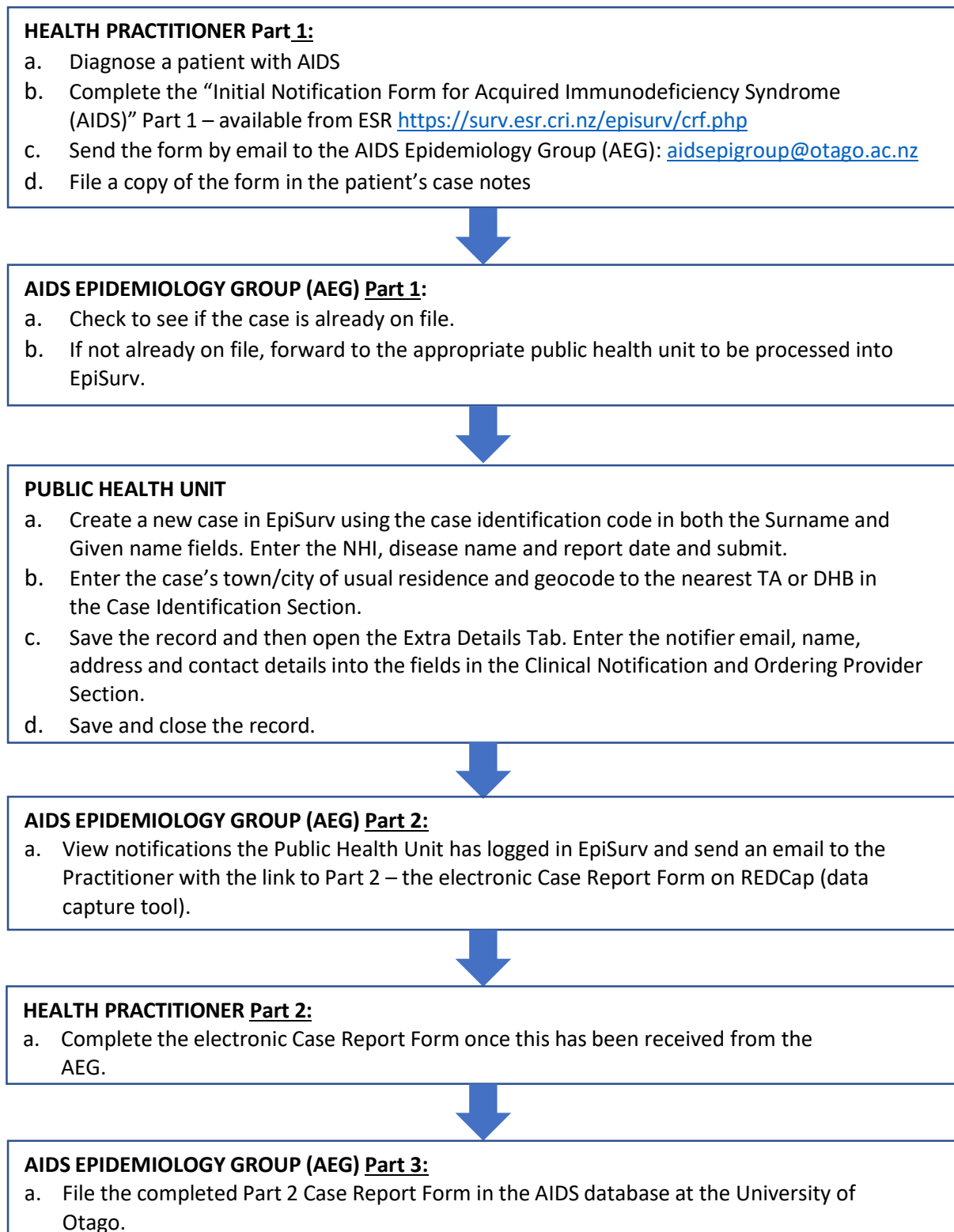


AIDS notification process
Information for Health Practitioners and Public Health Units

AIDS is a notifiable disease using non-identifiable data under the Health Act 1956. Attending health practitioners of a patient with HIV who develops an AIDS defining illness (Appendix 1) are required to notify this to the AIDS Epidemiology Group.

The process of notification and providing information is a two-step process for health practitioners and involves local Public Health Units and the AIDS Epidemiology Group, as shown below.



Appendix 1

AIDS defining conditions in New Zealand:

- Candidiasis of bronchi, trachea, or lungs.
- Candidiasis, oesophageal.
- Cervical cancer, invasive.
- Coccidioidomycosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary.
- Cryptococcus, extrapulmonary.
- Cryptosporidiosis, chronic intestinal (>1 month's duration).
- Cytomegalovirus disease (other than liver, spleen or nodes)
- Cytomegalovirus retinitis (with impairment of vision)
- Encephalopathy, HIV related
- Herpes simplex: chronic ulcer(s) >1 month's duration or bronchitis, pneumonitis, or oesophagitis.
- Histoplasmosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary
- Isosporiasis, chronic intestinal (>1 month's duration)
- Kaposi's sarcoma
- Lymphoma, Burkitt's (or equivalent term)
- Lymphoma, immunoblastic (or equivalent term)
- Lymphoma, primary, of 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 bacterial
- Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy
- Salmonella septicaemia, recurrent
- Toxoplasmosis, cerebral
- Wasting syndrome due to HIV

(Ministry of Health: Management Guidelines: HIV/AIDS 1995)