

PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE CARIBBEAN

In practice, all confirmed HIV-infected children in the Caribbean should be treated, in decreasing order of importance, for:

- TB;
- Severe failure to thrive;
- Encephalopathy;
- Meningitis or septicaemia;
- Hospitalisation for HIV-related illnesses;
- CDC Category C, then B, disease; and
- Any known HIV-infected child who is age one year or younger.

Additionally, efforts must be made to ensure ongoing adherence, access to medications, and care for those children who merit HAART. HAART should generally be delayed if the patient is stable and there are unresolved issues of non-adherence.