Table: Presentations to Primary Care where HIV test should be offered (more common presentations highlighted)

	AIDS defining conditions: HIV	Other conditions where HIV testing should
	test is always indicated	be offered
Respiratory	Tuberculosis Pneumocystis	Bacterial pneumonia (especially atypical presentation/ recurrence/ presistance) Aspergillosis
Neurology	Cerebral toxoplasmosis Primary cerebral lymphoma Cryptococcal meningitis	Meningitis/encephalitis Cerebral abscess Space occupying lesion of unknown cause Guillain-Barré Syndrome Transverse myelitis Peripheral neuropathy Dementia
Dermatology	Kaposi's sarcoma	Maculopapular rash (seroconversion) Severe or recalcitrant seborrhoeic dermatitis Severe or recalcitrant psoriasis Multidermatomal or recurrent herpes zoster
Gastroenterology	Persistent cryptosporidiosis	Oral candidiasis Oral hairy leukoplakia Chronic diarrhoea of unknown cause IBD, especially if diagnosis is less than certain Weight loss of unknown cause Salmonella, shigella or campylobacter Hepatitis B infection Hepatitis C infection
Oncology	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	Anal cancer or anal intraepithelial dysplasia Lung cancer Seminoma Head and neck cancer Hodgkin's lymphoma Castleman's Disease
Gynaecology	Cervical cancer	Vaginal intraepithelial neoplasia Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia Grade 2 or above
Haematology		Any unexplained blood dyscrasia of unknown aetiology including: Thrombocytopenia Lymphopenia Neutropenia Raised protein with hypergammaglobulinaemia
Ophthalmology	Cytomegalovirus retinitis	Infective retinal diseases including herpesviruses and toxoplasma Any unexplained retinopathy
ENT		Lymphadenopathy of unknown cause Chronic parotitis Lymphoepithelial parotid cysts
Other	ational quidalinas for HIV tasting 2008 (PN)	Mononucleosis-like syndrome (primary HIV infection) Pyrexia of unknown origin Any lymphadenopathy of unknown cause Any sexually transmitted infection

Adapted from from UK national guidelines for HIV testing 2008 (BHIVA/ BASHH/ BIS)