Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), children with, day care for, 539-540
foster care for, 539
school for, 539-540
fungal infections in, cryptococcosis, 457-464
histoplasmosis and coccidioidomycosis, 447-456
impact of, at San Francisco General Hospital, 543-544
in children, 533-541
clinical features of, 535-537
diagnosis of, 537
laboratory features of, 537
management of, 537-539
prevention of, 540
Kaposi's sarcoma in, 511-523
medical management of, issue on, 285-550
mycobacterial infections in, atypical, 471
Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection in, 465-468
oral lesions in, diagnosis and management of, 373-385
patients with, caring for, 543-550
complexities of, 544
controlling cost of, 548-549
counseling services, 546
positive factors in, 549
psychosocial needs, 545-546
strategies for, 547-548
stress involved in, 546-547
encapsulated and enteric bacterial infections in, 475-484
enteritis in, 485-487
herpesvirus infections in, treatment for, 485-509
initial treatment of Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia in, 419-424
toxoplasmic encephalitis in, 429-445.
See also Toxoplasmic encephalitis.
transmission of, mechanics of, 307-309

Acute retroviral syndrome, 344
Acyclovir, for treatment of herpes simplex virus in AIDS patients, 503-505
for treatment of varicella-zoster virus infections in AIDS patients, 506-507
AIDS. See Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.
AIDS dementia complex, 361-365
AIDS-related complex (ARC), 346-347
Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection in, 465-468
Amphotericin B, for treatment of coccidioidomycosis, 451-454
for treatment of cryptococcosis, 459-460
for treatment of histoplasmosis, 448-449
Antibody(ies), in primary HIV infection, 331-334
Antigen(s), in primary HIV infection, 334-335
ARC. See AIDS-related complex.
Arprinocid, for treatment of toxoplasmic encephalitis in AIDS patients, 440
Ascites, in HIV-infected AIDS patients, 395
AZidothymidine (AZT), clinical application of, 400-403
clinical studies with, 399-400
for treatment of HIV infection, 397-407
for treatment of Kaposi's sarcoma, 518, 519
in vitro studies with, 397-399
toxicity of, 401
management of, 402
Azithromycin, for treatment of toxoplasmic encephalitis in AIDS patients, 440
AZT. See AZidothymidine.

Biliary tract disease, obstructive, in HIV-infected AIDS patients, 391-393
Brain diseases, focal, in AIDS patients, 365-366
Breast-feeding, by HIV-infected mothers, and transmission of HIV to infant, 313–314

Candidiasis, in HIV-infected and AIDS patients, 373–376

Carcinoma, oral squamous cell, in homosexuals, 381

Central nervous system, involvement in early HIV infection, 359–360

Central nervous system infection, in AIDS patients, ganciclovir (DHPG) for, 498

Chemotherapy, combination, for treatment of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma, 527–529

for treatment of Kaposi’s sarcoma, in AIDS, 515–516

Children

AIDS in, 533–541. See also Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), in children.

Cholecystitis, acalculous, in HIV-infected AIDS patients, 391

Chorioretinitis, in AIDS patients, ganciclovir (DHPG) for, 495–497

Clindamycin, for treatment of toxoplasmic encephalitis in AIDS patients, 495–497

CNS. See Central nervous system.

Coccidioides immitis, as cause of coccidioidomycosis, 449–450

Coccidioidomycosis, in AIDS patients, 449–454

c clinical presentation of, 450–453
diagnosis of, 450, 454
treatment of, 454

Colitis, in AIDS patients, ganciclovir (DHPG) for, 498

Colorectal diseases, in HIV-infected AIDS patients, 394–395

Condoms, for prevention of sexual transmission of HIV infection, 399–310

Corticosteroids, for treatment of toxoplasmic encephalitis in AIDS patients, 437

high-dose, for patients failing conventional therapy, 424–425

Counseling services, for AIDS patients, 546

Cryptococcosis, in AIDS patients, 457–464

c clinical presentation of, 457–459
diagnosis of, 459
treatment of, 459–460, 461–462

Cryptococcus neoformans, as cause of cryptococcosis, 457

Cryptosporidiosis, controlling spread of, 490 in AIDS patients, 485–493

c clinical manifestations of, 487–488
diagnosis of, 488–489
management of, 489–490

Cytomegalovirus infection, in AIDS patients, treatment for, 495–501

Cytomegalovirus proctocolitis, in HIV-infected AIDS patients, 394–395

Dapsone, for treatment of Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, 423–424

Dapsone-trimethoprim, for treatment of Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, 423–424

Diarrhea, in HIV-infected AIDS patients, 394

Diffuse brain disease, complicating HIV infection, 361–365

Difluoromethylornithine (DFMO), for patients failing conventional therapy, 424–425

Doxorubicin, for treatment of Kaposi’s sarcoma, in AIDS patients, 516

Drugs, antiretroviral, for treatment of Kaposi’s sarcoma, 518

Dysphagia, in HIV-infected AIDS patients, 387–389

Encephalitis, toxoplasmic, in AIDS patients, 429–445. See also Toxoplasmic encephalitis.

Enteritis, in AIDS patients, differential diagnosis of, 485–487

Enterocolitis, in AIDS patients, clinical presentation of, 480–481

Environment, health care, risk of HIV transmission in, 321–323

Esophageal diseases, in HIV-infected AIDS patients, 387–389

Esophagitis, in AIDS patients, ganciclovir (DHPG) for, 498

Etoposide, for treatment of Kaposi’s sarcoma, in AIDS patients, 516

Fluconazole, for treatment of cryptococcosis, 460

5-Flucytosine (5FC), for treatment of cryptotoccosis, 459–460

French kissing, in transmission of HIV infection, 310–311

Fungal infections, in AIDS patients, cryptococcosis, 457–464

histoplasmosis and coccidioidomycosis, 447–456

Ganciclovir (DHPG), for treatment of chorioretinitis in AIDS patients, 495–497

for treatment of CNS infection in AIDS patients, 498
INDEX

for treatment of esophagitis in AIDS patients, 498
for treatment of pneumonia in AIDS patients, 497–498
Gastric diseases, in HIV-infected AIDS patients, 389–390
Gingivitis, in HIV-infected patients, 376–378
Hairy leukoplakia, in HIV-infected AIDS patients, 379–380
Hepatic parenchymal disease, in HIV-infected AIDS patients, 390–393
Hepatobiliary disease, in HIV-infected AIDS patients, 390–393
Herpes simplex, as cause of oral lesions, in HIV infection, 378
Herpes simplex virus, in AIDS patients, 501–505
clinical presentation of, 501–503
treatment of, 503–505
Herpes zoster, and HIV infection, 378–379
Herpesvirus infections, ganciclovir (DHPG) and acyclovir for treatment of, 495–509
Histoplasma capsulatum, as cause of histoplasmosis, 448
Histoplasmosis, in AIDS patients, 447–449
clinical presentation of, 447–448
diagnosis of, 448
treatment of, 448–449
HIV. See Human immunodeficiency virus.
Hodgkin’s disease, in HIV-infected persons, 529–530
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV),
autoantibodies in, 293
biologic properties of, 290–292
cells infected by, 286–289
method of transmission, 289–290
counseling and testing for, guidelines for, 314–316
host reaction to, 292–294
pathogenesis of, 285–297
transmission and acquisition of, 299–306
perinatal, 301–302
sexual, 299–300
through biting insects, 302–303
through parenteral exposure to blood and blood products, 300–301
transmission of, by blood and blood products, prevention of, 312
by needle sharing, prevention of, 311–312
by organ donation, 314
maternal, prevention of, 312–314
prevention of, 307–319
sexual, 309–311
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, and AIDS, neurologic complications of, management of, 359–372
CNS involvement early in, 359–360
gastrointestinal manifestations of, 387–396
neurologic complications of, management of, 359–372
occupational health issues for careproviders of patients with, 321–327
oral lesions in, 374
diagnosis and management of, 373–385
patients with, work-up of, 353–358
anticipating complications in, 356–357
determining stages of disease in, 356
establishing presence of the infection, 353–356
physical findings in, 355
review of body systems in, 355
primary, 329–341
clinical description of, 329–331, 332
differential diagnosis of, 331, 333
immunologic response in, 335–337
serologic profile of, 331–335
treatment of, 337–338
progression of, factors associated with, 357
prevention of, with AZT, 397–407

Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, as cause of oral lesions, 382
Immune thrombocytopenic purpura, 344–345
Infants, of AIDS-infected mothers, care of, 534–535
Infections. See also specific types, e.g., Fungal infections.
asymptomatic, and HIV infection, 344
with encapsulated and enteric bacteria, in AIDS patients, 475–484
clinical presentation of, 479–481
epidemiology of, 477–478
pathophysiology of, 475–477
prevention of, 481–482
Insemination, donor sperm, and transmission of HIV infection, 314
Interferon, for treatment of Kaposi’s sarcoma, in AIDS patients, 517–518
Isospora belli infections, in AIDS patients, 490–491
Isosporiasis, in AIDS patients, 490–491
treatment of, 491

Kaposi’s sarcoma, in AIDS, 511–523
clinical recognition and diagnosis of, 511–512
oral lesions produced by, 381
staging of, 512–513
treatment of, 514–520
tumor response to, 512–514
in HIV-infected AIDS patients, 389–390
Ketoconazole, for treatment of coccidioidomycosis, 451-454
for treatment of histoplasmosis, 449

Lymphadenopathy, persistent generalized, 345-347
Lymphocyte function, effects of primary HIV infection on, 337
Lymphoma(s), AIDS-associated, 525-532
HIV-associated, oral lesions produced by, 381
Hodgkin’s, in HIV-infected persons, 529-530. See also Hodgkin’s disease.
non-Hodgkin’s, 525-529
clinical characteristics of, 525-527
 treatment of, 527-529

Meningitis, HIV infection and, 360-361
Mycobacterial diseases, in AIDS and ARC, 465-474
Mycobacterium avium complex infection, disseminated, in AIDS, 468-471
clinical manifestations of, 469
diagnosis of, 469-470
epidemiology and pathogenesis of, 468-469
treatment of, 470-471
Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection, in AIDS and ARC, 465-468
clinical manifestations of, 466
diagnosis of, 466-467
epidemiology and pathogenesis of, 465-466
treatment for and prevention of, 467-468
Myelopathies, complicating HIV infection, 366-367
Myopathies, complicating HIV infection, 368

Needle sharing, in transmission of HIV infection, 311-312
Nonoxynol-9, for prevention of sexual transmission of HIV infection, 309-310

Occupational health issues, for careproviders of HIV patients, 321-327
procedures for risk reduction in, 323-326
risk of transmission in health care environment, 321-323

Odynophagia, in HIV-infected AIDS patients, 387-389
Oral lesions, in HIV infection and AIDS, diagnosis and management of, 373-385
Oral sex, in transmission of HIV infection, 310-311

Pentamidine isethionate, parenteral, for treatment of Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, 420-423
Periodontal disease, in HIV-infected patients, 376-378
Peripheral nerve disease, complicating HIV infection, 367-368
Peritoneal disease, in HIV-infected AIDS patients, 395
Persistent generalized lymphadenopathy, 345-347
Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, clinical presentation of, 409-410
diagnosis of, 409-418
diagnostic sequence in evaluation of, 415-416
identification of, methods of, 411-414
in children with AIDS, 536
initial treatment of, in AIDS patients, 419-424
prophylaxis of, 425-426
screening studies for, 410-411
serologic studies for, 414-415
treatment and prophylaxis of, 419-428
treatment of, for patients failing conventional therapy, 424-425
Pneumonia, in AIDS patients, clinical presentation of, 479-480
ganciclovir (DHPG) for, 497-498
Pre-AIDS syndrome, 343-351
asymptomatic, 344
patients with, clinical evaluation of, 348-349
intervention options for, 349
progression through, 347-348
Psychosocial needs, in AIDS patients, 545-546
Pyrimethamine-sulfadiazine, for treatment of toxoplasmic encephalitis in AIDS patients, 437-438
Radiation, for treatment of Kaposi’s sarcoma, in AIDS, 515
Retrosternal esophageal pain, in HIV-infected AIDS patients, 387-389
Ribavirin, for treatment of HIV infection, 404
Roxithromycin, for treatment of toxoplasmic encephalitis in AIDS patients, 440
Salmonella bacteremia, recurrent, in AIDS patients, clinical presentation of, 481
San Francisco General Hospital, AIDS care at, components of, 544
AIDS impact at, 543-544
Sexual transmission of HIV infection, prevention of, 309-311
Small bowel disease, in HIV-infected AIDS patients, 390-394
Spiramycin, for treatment of toxoplasmic encephalitis in AIDS patients, 440
Stress, in AIDS care providers, 546-547

T-cell response, in primary HIV infection, 335-337
Toxoplasma gondii, as cause of toxoplasmic encephalitis, 429-430
Toxoplasmic encephalitis, in AIDS patients, 429-445
clinical presentation of, 430-431
diagnosis of, 431-437
management of, 437-441
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, for prophylaxis of pneumocystis pneumonia, 425-426
for treatment of Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, 420-423

Trimetrexate, for treatment of Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, 423, 424
for treatment of toxoplasmic encephalitis in AIDS patients, 440

Ulcers, recurrent aphthous (RAU), in HIV seropositive persons, 381-382

Varicella-zoster virus infections, in AIDS patients, 505-507
complications of, 506
management of, 506-507
Vinblastine, for treatment of Kaposi's sarcoma, in AIDS patients, 515-516
Virus(es). See specific types, e.g., Human immunodeficiency virus.

Warts, in HIV-infected AIDS patients, 380-381

Zidovudine. See Azidothymidine (AZT).