

# DIVISION OF AIDS TABLE FOR GRADING THE SEVERITY OF ADULT AND PEDIATRIC ADVERSE EVENTS VERSION 1.0, DECEMBER, 2004; CLARIFICATION AUGUST 2009

The Division of AIDS Table for Grading the Severity of Adult and Pediatric Adverse Events (“DAIDS AE Grading Table”) is a descriptive terminology which can be utilized for Adverse Event (AE) reporting. A grading (severity) scale is provided for each AE term.

This clarification of the DAIDS Table for Grading the Severity of Adult and Pediatric AE’s provides additional explanation of the DAIDS AE Grading Table and clarifies some of the parameters.

## **I. Instructions and Clarifications**

### Grading Adult and Pediatric AEs

The DAIDS AE Grading Table includes parameters for grading both Adult and Pediatric AEs. When a single set of parameters is not appropriate for grading specific types of AEs for both Adult and Pediatric populations, separate sets of parameters for Adult and/or Pediatric populations (with specified respective age ranges) are given in the Table. If there is no distinction in the Table between Adult and Pediatric values for a type of AE, then the single set of parameters listed is to be used for grading the severity of both Adult and Pediatric events of that type.

**Note:** In the classification of adverse events, the term “**severe**” is not the same as “**serious**.” Severity is an indication of the intensity of a specific event (as in mild, moderate, or severe chest pain). The term “**serious**” relates to a participant/event outcome or action criteria, usually associated with events that pose a threat to a participant’s life or functioning.

### Addenda 1-3 Grading Tables for Microbicide Studies

For protocols involving topical application of products to the female genital tract, male genital area or rectum, strong consideration should be given to using Appendices I-III as the primary grading scales for these areas. The protocol would need to specifically state that one or more of the Appendices would be primary (and thus take precedence over the main Grading Table) for items that are listed in both the Appendix and the main Grading Table.

- [Addendum 1 - Female Genital Grading Table for Use in Microbicide Studies - PDF](#)
- [Addendum 2 - Male Genital Grading Table for Use in Microbicide Studies - PDF](#)
- [Addendum 3 - Rectal Grading Table for Use in Microbicide Studies - PDF](#)

### Grade 5

For any AE where the outcome is death, the severity of the AE is classified as Grade 5.

### Estimating Severity Grade for Parameters Not Identified in the Table

In order to grade a clinical AE that is not identified in the DAIDS AE grading table, use the category “Estimating Severity Grade” located on Page 3.

### Determining Severity Grade for Parameters “Between Grades”

If the severity of a clinical AE could fall under either one of two grades (e.g., the severity of an AE could be either Grade 2 or Grade 3), select the higher of the two grades for the AE. If a laboratory value that is graded as a multiple of the ULN or LLN falls between two grades, select the higher of the two grades for the AE. For example, Grade 1 is 2.5 x ULN and Grade 2 is 2.6 x ULN for a parameter. If the lab value is 2.53 x ULN (which is between the two grades), the severity of this AE would be Grade 2, the higher of the two grades.

### Values Below Grade 1

Any laboratory value that is between either the LLN or ULN and Grade 1 should not be graded.

**DIVISION OF AIDS TABLE FOR GRADING THE SEVERITY OF  
ADULT AND PEDIATRIC ADVERSE EVENTS  
VERSION 1.0, DECEMBER, 2004; CLARIFICATION AUGUST 2009**

Determining Severity Grade when Local Laboratory Normal Values Overlap with Grade 1 Ranges

In these situations, the severity grading is based on the ranges in the DAIDS AE Grading Table, even when there is a reference to the local lab LLN.

*For example: Phosphate, Serum, Low, Adult and Pediatric > 14 years (Page 20) Grade 1 range is 2.50 mg/dL - < LLN. A particular laboratory's normal range for Phosphate is 2.1 – 3.8 mg/dL. A participant's actual lab value is 2.5. In this case, the value of 2.5 exceeds the LLN for the local lab, but will be graded as Grade 1 per DAIDS AE Grading Table.*

**II. Definitions of terms used in the Table:**

Basic Self-care Functions	<p><u>Adult</u> Activities such as bathing, dressing, toileting, transfer/movement, continence, and feeding.</p> <p><u>Young Children</u> Activities that are age and culturally appropriate (e.g., feeding self with culturally appropriate eating implement).</p>
LLN	Lower limit of normal
Medical Intervention	Use of pharmacologic or biologic agent(s) for treatment of an AE.
NA	Not Applicable
Operative Intervention	Surgical OR other invasive mechanical procedures.
ULN	Upper limit of normal
Usual Social & Functional Activities	<p><u>Adult</u> Adaptive tasks and desirable activities, such as going to work, shopping, cooking, use of transportation, pursuing a hobby, etc.</p> <p><u>Young Children</u> Activities that are age and culturally appropriate (e.g., social interactions, play activities, learning tasks, etc.).</p>

**DIVISION OF AIDS TABLE FOR GRADING THE SEVERITY OF  
ADULT AND PEDIATRIC ADVERSE EVENTS  
VERSION 1.0, DECEMBER, 2004; CLARIFICATION AUGUST 2009**

PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE-THREATENING
<b>ESTIMATING SEVERITY GRADE</b>				
Clinical adverse event NOT identified elsewhere in this DAIDS AE Grading Table	Symptoms causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Symptoms causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Symptoms causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Symptoms causing inability to perform basic self-care functions OR Medical or operative intervention indicated to prevent permanent impairment, persistent disability, or death
<b>SYSTEMIC</b>				
Acute systemic allergic reaction	Localized urticaria (wheals) with no medical intervention indicated	Localized urticaria with medical intervention indicated OR Mild angioedema with no medical intervention indicated	Generalized urticaria OR Angioedema with medical intervention indicated OR Symptomatic mild bronchospasm	Acute anaphylaxis OR Life-threatening bronchospasm OR laryngeal edema
Chills	Symptoms causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Symptoms causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Symptoms causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	NA
Fatigue Malaise	Symptoms causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Symptoms causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Symptoms causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Incapacitating fatigue/ malaise symptoms causing inability to perform basic self-care functions
Fever (nonaxillary)	37.7 – 38.6°C	38.7 – 39.3°C	39.4 – 40.5°C	> 40.5°C
Pain (indicate body site) DO NOT use for pain due to injection (See Injection Site Reactions: Injection site pain) See also Headache, Arthralgia, and Myalgia	Pain causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Pain causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Pain causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Disabling pain causing inability to perform basic self-care functions OR Hospitalization (other than emergency room visit) indicated

**Basic Self-care Functions – Adult:** Activities such as bathing, dressing, toileting, transfer/movement, continence, and feeding.

**Basic Self-care Functions – Young Children:** Activities that are age and culturally appropriate (e.g., feeding self with culturally appropriate eating implement).

**Usual Social & Functional Activities – Adult:** Adaptive tasks and desirable activities, such as going to work, shopping, cooking, use of transportation, pursuing a hobby, etc.

**Usual Social & Functional Activities – Young Children:** Activities that are age and culturally appropriate (e.g., social interactions, play activities, learning tasks, etc.).

**DIVISION OF AIDS TABLE FOR GRADING THE SEVERITY OF  
ADULT AND PEDIATRIC ADVERSE EVENTS  
VERSION 1.0, DECEMBER, 2004; CLARIFICATION AUGUST 2009**

PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE-THREATENING
Unintentional weight loss	NA	5 – 9% loss in body weight from baseline	10 – 19% loss in body weight from baseline	≥ 20% loss in body weight from baseline OR Aggressive intervention indicated [e.g., tube feeding or total parenteral nutrition (TPN)]
<b>INFECTION</b>				
Infection (any other than HIV infection)	Localized, no systemic antimicrobial treatment indicated AND Symptoms causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Systemic antimicrobial treatment indicated OR Symptoms causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Systemic antimicrobial treatment indicated AND Symptoms causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities OR Operative intervention (other than simple incision and drainage) indicated	Life-threatening consequences (e.g., septic shock)
<b>INJECTION SITE REACTIONS</b>				
Injection site pain (pain without touching) Or Tenderness (pain when area is touched)	Pain/tenderness causing no or minimal limitation of use of limb	Pain/tenderness limiting use of limb OR Pain/tenderness causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Pain/tenderness causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Pain/tenderness causing inability to perform basic self-care function OR Hospitalization (other than emergency room visit) indicated for management of pain/tenderness
Injection site reaction (localized)				
<b>Adult &gt; 15 years</b>	Erythema OR Induration of 5x5 cm – 9x9 cm (or 25 cm <sup>2</sup> – 81cm <sup>2</sup> )	Erythema OR Induration OR Edema > 9 cm any diameter (or > 81 cm <sup>2</sup> )	Ulceration OR Secondary infection OR Phlebitis OR Sterile abscess OR Drainage	Necrosis (involving dermis and deeper tissue)
<b>Pediatric ≤ 15 years</b>	Erythema OR Induration OR Edema present but ≤ 2.5 cm diameter	Erythema OR Induration OR Edema > 2.5 cm diameter but < 50% surface area of the extremity segment (e.g., upper arm/thigh)	Erythema OR Induration OR Edema involving ≥ 50% surface area of the extremity segment (e.g., upper arm/thigh) OR Ulceration OR Secondary infection OR Phlebitis OR Sterile abscess OR Drainage	Necrosis (involving dermis and deeper tissue)

**Basic Self-care Functions – Adult:** Activities such as bathing, dressing, toileting, transfer/movement, continence, and feeding.

**Basic Self-care Functions – Young Children:** Activities that are age and culturally appropriate (e.g., feeding self with culturally appropriate eating implement).

**Usual Social & Functional Activities – Adult:** Adaptive tasks and desirable activities, such as going to work, shopping, cooking, use of transportation, pursuing a hobby, etc.

**Usual Social & Functional Activities – Young Children:** Activities that are age and culturally appropriate (e.g., social interactions, play activities, learning tasks, etc.).

**DIVISION OF AIDS TABLE FOR GRADING THE SEVERITY OF  
ADULT AND PEDIATRIC ADVERSE EVENTS  
VERSION 1.0, DECEMBER, 2004; CLARIFICATION AUGUST 2009**

PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE-THREATENING
Pruritis associated with injection See also Skin: Pruritis (itching - no skin lesions)	Itching localized to injection site AND Relieved spontaneously or with < 48 hours treatment	Itching beyond the injection site but not generalized OR Itching localized to injection site requiring ≥ 48 hours treatment	Generalized itching causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	NA
<b>SKIN – DERMATOLOGICAL</b>				
Alopecia	Thinning detectable by study participant (or by caregiver for young children and disabled adults)	Thinning or patchy hair loss detectable by health care provider	Complete hair loss	NA
Cutaneous reaction – rash	Localized macular rash	Diffuse macular, maculopapular, or morbilliform rash OR Target lesions	Diffuse macular, maculopapular, or morbilliform rash with vesicles or limited number of bullae OR Superficial ulcerations of mucous membrane limited to one site	Extensive or generalized bullous lesions OR Stevens-Johnson syndrome OR Ulceration of mucous membrane involving two or more distinct mucosal sites OR Toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN)
Hyperpigmentation	Slight or localized	Marked or generalized	NA	NA
Hypopigmentation	Slight or localized	Marked or generalized	NA	NA
Pruritis (itching – no skin lesions) (See also Injection Site Reactions: Pruritis associated with injection)	Itching causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Itching causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Itching causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	NA
<b>CARDIOVASCULAR</b>				
Cardiac arrhythmia (general) (By ECG or physical exam)	Asymptomatic AND No intervention indicated	Asymptomatic AND Non-urgent medical intervention indicated	Symptomatic, non-life-threatening AND Non-urgent medical intervention indicated	Life-threatening arrhythmia OR Urgent intervention indicated
Cardiac-ischemia/infarction	NA	NA	Symptomatic ischemia (stable angina) OR Testing consistent with ischemia	Unstable angina OR Acute myocardial infarction

**Basic Self-care Functions – Adult:** Activities such as bathing, dressing, toileting, transfer/movement, continence, and feeding.

**Basic Self-care Functions – Young Children:** Activities that are age and culturally appropriate (e.g., feeding self with culturally appropriate eating implement).

**Usual Social & Functional Activities – Adult:** Adaptive tasks and desirable activities, such as going to work, shopping, cooking, use of transportation, pursuing a hobby, etc.

**Usual Social & Functional Activities – Young Children:** Activities that are age and culturally appropriate (e.g., social interactions, play activities, learning tasks, etc.).

**DIVISION OF AIDS TABLE FOR GRADING THE SEVERITY OF  
ADULT AND PEDIATRIC ADVERSE EVENTS  
VERSION 1.0, DECEMBER, 2004; CLARIFICATION AUGUST 2009**

PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE-THREATENING
Hemorrhage (significant acute blood loss)	NA	Symptomatic AND No transfusion indicated	Symptomatic AND Transfusion of ≤ 2 units packed RBCs (for children ≤ 10 cc/kg) indicated	Life-threatening hypotension OR Transfusion of > 2 units packed RBCs (for children > 10 cc/kg) indicated
<b>Hypertension</b>				
<b>Adult &gt; 17 years</b> (with repeat testing at same visit)	140 – 159 mmHg systolic OR 90 – 99 mmHg diastolic	160 – 179 mmHg systolic OR 100 – 109 mmHg diastolic	≥ 180 mmHg systolic OR ≥ 110 mmHg diastolic	Life-threatening consequences (e.g., malignant hypertension) OR Hospitalization indicated (other than emergency room visit)
<b>Correction:</b> in Grade 2 to 160 - 179 from > 160-179 (systolic) and to ≥ 100 -109 from > 100-109 (diastolic) and in Grade 3 to ≥ 180 from > 180 (systolic) and to ≥ 110 from > 110 (diastolic).				
<b>Pediatric ≤ 17 years</b> (with repeat testing at same visit)	NA	91 <sup>st</sup> – 94 <sup>th</sup> percentile adjusted for age, height, and gender (systolic and/or diastolic)	≥ 95 <sup>th</sup> percentile adjusted for age, height, and gender (systolic and/or diastolic)	Life-threatening consequences (e.g., malignant hypertension) OR Hospitalization indicated (other than emergency room visit)
<b>Hypotension</b>	NA	Symptomatic, corrected with oral fluid replacement	Symptomatic, IV fluids indicated	Shock requiring use of vasopressors or mechanical assistance to maintain blood pressure
<b>Pericardial effusion</b>	Asymptomatic, small effusion requiring no intervention	Asymptomatic, moderate or larger effusion requiring no intervention	Effusion with non-life threatening physiologic consequences OR Effusion with non-urgent intervention indicated	Life-threatening consequences (e.g., tamponade) OR Urgent intervention indicated
<b>Prolonged PR interval</b>				
<b>Adult &gt; 16 years</b>	PR interval 0.21 – 0.25 sec	PR interval > 0.25 sec	Type II 2 <sup>nd</sup> degree AV block OR Ventricular pause > 3.0 sec	Complete AV block
<b>Pediatric ≤ 16 years</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> degree AV block (PR > normal for age and rate)	Type I 2 <sup>nd</sup> degree AV block	Type II 2 <sup>nd</sup> degree AV block	Complete AV block

**Basic Self-care Functions – Adult:** Activities such as bathing, dressing, toileting, transfer/movement, continence, and feeding.

**Basic Self-care Functions – Young Children:** Activities that are age and culturally appropriate (e.g., feeding self with culturally appropriate eating implement).

**Usual Social & Functional Activities – Adult:** Adaptive tasks and desirable activities, such as going to work, shopping, cooking, use of transportation, pursuing a hobby, etc.

**Usual Social & Functional Activities – Young Children:** Activities that are age and culturally appropriate (e.g., social interactions, play activities, learning tasks, etc.).

**DIVISION OF AIDS TABLE FOR GRADING THE SEVERITY OF  
ADULT AND PEDIATRIC ADVERSE EVENTS  
VERSION 1.0, DECEMBER, 2004; CLARIFICATION AUGUST 2009**

PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE-THREATENING
Prolonged QTc				
<b>Adult &gt; 16 years</b>	Asymptomatic, QTc interval 0.45 – 0.47 sec OR Increase in interval < 0.03 sec above baseline	Asymptomatic, QTc interval 0.48 – 0.49 sec OR Increase in interval 0.03 – 0.05 sec above baseline	Asymptomatic, QTc interval ≥ 0.50 sec OR Increase in interval ≥ 0.06 sec above baseline	Life-threatening consequences, e.g. Torsade de pointes or other associated serious ventricular dysrhythmia
<b>Pediatric ≤ 16 years</b>	Asymptomatic, QTc interval 0.450 – 0.464 sec	Asymptomatic, QTc interval 0.465 – 0.479 sec	Asymptomatic, QTc interval ≥ 0.480 sec	Life-threatening consequences, e.g. Torsade de pointes or other associated serious ventricular dysrhythmia
Thrombosis/embolism	NA	Deep vein thrombosis AND No intervention indicated (e.g., anticoagulation, lysis filter, invasive procedure)	Deep vein thrombosis AND Intervention indicated (e.g., anticoagulation, lysis filter, invasive procedure)	Embolic event (e.g., pulmonary embolism, life-threatening thrombus)
Vasovagal episode (associated with a procedure of any kind)	Present without loss of consciousness	Present with transient loss of consciousness	NA	NA
Ventricular dysfunction (congestive heart failure)	NA	Asymptomatic diagnostic finding AND intervention indicated	New onset with symptoms OR Worsening symptomatic congestive heart failure	Life-threatening congestive heart failure
<b>GASTROINTESTINAL</b>				
Anorexia	Loss of appetite without decreased oral intake	Loss of appetite associated with decreased oral intake without significant weight loss	Loss of appetite associated with significant weight loss	Life-threatening consequences OR Aggressive intervention indicated [e.g., tube feeding or total parenteral nutrition (TPN)]
<b>Comment:</b> Please note that, while the grading scale provided for Unintentional Weight Loss may be used as a <a href="#">guideline</a> when grading anorexia, this is not a requirement and should not be used as a substitute for clinical judgment.				
Ascites	Asymptomatic	Symptomatic AND Intervention indicated (e.g., diuretics or therapeutic paracentesis)	Symptomatic despite intervention	Life-threatening consequences

**Basic Self-care Functions – Adult:** Activities such as bathing, dressing, toileting, transfer/movement, continence, and feeding.

**Basic Self-care Functions – Young Children:** Activities that are age and culturally appropriate (e.g., feeding self with culturally appropriate eating implement).

**Usual Social & Functional Activities – Adult:** Adaptive tasks and desirable activities, such as going to work, shopping, cooking, use of transportation, pursuing a hobby, etc.

**Usual Social & Functional Activities – Young Children:** Activities that are age and culturally appropriate (e.g., social interactions, play activities, learning tasks, etc.).

**DIVISION OF AIDS TABLE FOR GRADING THE SEVERITY OF  
ADULT AND PEDIATRIC ADVERSE EVENTS  
VERSION 1.0, DECEMBER, 2004; CLARIFICATION AUGUST 2009**

PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE-THREATENING
Cholecystitis	NA	Symptomatic AND Medical intervention indicated	Radiologic, endoscopic, or operative intervention indicated	Life-threatening consequences (e.g., sepsis or perforation)
Constipation	NA	Persistent constipation requiring regular use of dietary modifications, laxatives, or enemas	Obstipation with manual evacuation indicated	Life-threatening consequences (e.g., obstruction)
Diarrhea				
<b>Adult and Pediatric ≥ 1 year</b>	Transient or intermittent episodes of unformed stools OR Increase of ≤ 3 stools over baseline per 24-hour period	Persistent episodes of unformed to watery stools OR Increase of 4 – 6 stools over baseline per 24-hour period	Bloody diarrhea OR Increase of ≥ 7 stools per 24-hour period OR IV fluid replacement indicated	Life-threatening consequences (e.g., hypotensive shock)
<b>Pediatric &lt; 1 year</b>	Liquid stools (more unformed than usual) but usual number of stools	Liquid stools with increased number of stools OR Mild dehydration	Liquid stools with moderate dehydration	Liquid stools resulting in severe dehydration with aggressive rehydration indicated OR Hypotensive shock
Dysphagia- Odynophagia	Symptomatic but able to eat usual diet	Symptoms causing altered dietary intake without medical intervention indicated	Symptoms causing severely altered dietary intake with medical intervention indicated	Life-threatening reduction in oral intake
Mucositis/stomatitis (clinical exam) Indicate site (e.g., larynx, oral) See Genitourinary for Vulvovaginitis See also Dysphagia- Odynophagia and Proctitis	Erythema of the mucosa	Patchy pseudomembranes or ulcerations	Confluent pseudomembranes or ulcerations OR Mucosal bleeding with minor trauma	Tissue necrosis OR Diffuse spontaneous mucosal bleeding OR Life-threatening consequences (e.g., aspiration, choking)
Nausea	Transient (< 24 hours) or intermittent nausea with no or minimal interference with oral intake	Persistent nausea resulting in decreased oral intake for 24 – 48 hours	Persistent nausea resulting in minimal oral intake for > 48 hours OR Aggressive rehydration indicated (e.g., IV fluids)	Life-threatening consequences (e.g., hypotensive shock)

**Basic Self-care Functions – Adult:** Activities such as bathing, dressing, toileting, transfer/movement, continence, and feeding.

**Basic Self-care Functions – Young Children:** Activities that are age and culturally appropriate (e.g., feeding self with culturally appropriate eating implement).

**Usual Social & Functional Activities – Adult:** Adaptive tasks and desirable activities, such as going to work, shopping, cooking, use of transportation, pursuing a hobby, etc.

**Usual Social & Functional Activities – Young Children:** Activities that are age and culturally appropriate (e.g., social interactions, play activities, learning tasks, etc.).



**DIVISION OF AIDS TABLE FOR GRADING THE SEVERITY OF  
ADULT AND PEDIATRIC ADVERSE EVENTS  
VERSION 1.0, DECEMBER, 2004; CLARIFICATION AUGUST 2009**

PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE-THREATENING
Pancreatitis	NA	Symptomatic AND Hospitalization not indicated (other than emergency room visit)	Symptomatic AND Hospitalization indicated (other than emergency room visit)	Life-threatening consequences (e.g., circulatory failure, hemorrhage, sepsis)
Proctitis ( <u>functional-symptomatic</u> ) Also see Mucositis/stomatitis for clinical exam	Rectal discomfort AND No intervention indicated	Symptoms causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities OR Medical intervention indicated	Symptoms causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities OR Operative intervention indicated	Life-threatening consequences (e.g., perforation)
Vomiting	Transient or intermittent vomiting with no or minimal interference with oral intake	Frequent episodes of vomiting with no or mild dehydration	Persistent vomiting resulting in orthostatic hypotension OR Aggressive rehydration indicated (e.g., IV fluids)	Life-threatening consequences (e.g., hypotensive shock)
<b>NEUROLOGIC</b>				
Alteration in personality-behavior or in mood (e.g., agitation, anxiety, depression, mania, psychosis)	Alteration causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Alteration causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Alteration causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Behavior potentially harmful to self or others (e.g., suicidal and homicidal ideation or attempt, acute psychosis) OR Causing inability to perform basic self-care functions
Altered Mental Status For Dementia, see Cognitive and behavioral/attentional disturbance (including dementia and attention deficit disorder)	Changes causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Mild lethargy or somnolence causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Confusion, memory impairment, lethargy, or somnolence causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Delirium OR obtundation, OR coma
Ataxia	Asymptomatic ataxia detectable on exam OR Minimal ataxia causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Symptomatic ataxia causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Symptomatic ataxia causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Disabling ataxia causing inability to perform basic self-care functions

**Basic Self-care Functions – Adult:** Activities such as bathing, dressing, toileting, transfer/movement, continence, and feeding.

**Basic Self-care Functions – Young Children:** Activities that are age and culturally appropriate (e.g., feeding self with culturally appropriate eating implement).

**Usual Social & Functional Activities – Adult:** Adaptive tasks and desirable activities, such as going to work, shopping, cooking, use of transportation, pursuing a hobby, etc.

**Usual Social & Functional Activities – Young Children:** Activities that are age and culturally appropriate (e.g., social interactions, play activities, learning tasks, etc.).

**DIVISION OF AIDS TABLE FOR GRADING THE SEVERITY OF  
ADULT AND PEDIATRIC ADVERSE EVENTS  
VERSION 1.0, DECEMBER, 2004; CLARIFICATION AUGUST 2009**

<b>PARAMETER</b>	<b>GRADE 1 MILD</b>	<b>GRADE 2 MODERATE</b>	<b>GRADE 3 SEVERE</b>	<b>GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE-THREATENING</b>
Cognitive and behavioral/attentional disturbance (including dementia and attention deficit disorder)	Disability causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities OR Specialized resources not indicated	Disability causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities OR Specialized resources on part-time basis indicated	Disability causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities OR Specialized resources on a full-time basis indicated	Disability causing inability to perform basic self-care functions OR Institutionalization indicated
CNS ischemia (acute)	NA	NA	Transient ischemic attack	Cerebral vascular accident (CVA, stroke) with neurological deficit
Developmental delay – <b>Pediatric ≤ 16 years</b>	Mild developmental delay, either motor or cognitive, as determined by comparison with a developmental screening tool appropriate for the setting	Moderate developmental delay, either motor or cognitive, as determined by comparison with a developmental screening tool appropriate for the setting	Severe developmental delay, either motor or cognitive, as determined by comparison with a developmental screening tool appropriate for the setting	Developmental regression, either motor or cognitive, as determined by comparison with a developmental screening tool appropriate for the setting
Headache	Symptoms causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Symptoms causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Symptoms causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Symptoms causing inability to perform basic self-care functions OR Hospitalization indicated (other than emergency room visit) OR Headache with significant impairment of alertness or other neurologic function
Insomnia	NA	Difficulty sleeping causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Difficulty sleeping causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Disabling insomnia causing inability to perform basic self-care functions
Neuromuscular weakness (including myopathy & neuropathy)	Asymptomatic with decreased strength on exam OR Minimal muscle weakness causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Muscle weakness causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Muscle weakness causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Disabling muscle weakness causing inability to perform basic self-care functions OR Respiratory muscle weakness impairing ventilation

**Basic Self-care Functions – Adult:** Activities such as bathing, dressing, toileting, transfer/movement, continence, and feeding.

**Basic Self-care Functions – Young Children:** Activities that are age and culturally appropriate (e.g., feeding self with culturally appropriate eating implement).

**Usual Social & Functional Activities – Adult:** Adaptive tasks and desirable activities, such as going to work, shopping, cooking, use of transportation, pursuing a hobby, etc.

**Usual Social & Functional Activities – Young Children:** Activities that are age and culturally appropriate (e.g., social interactions, play activities, learning tasks, etc.).

**DIVISION OF AIDS TABLE FOR GRADING THE SEVERITY OF  
ADULT AND PEDIATRIC ADVERSE EVENTS  
VERSION 1.0, DECEMBER, 2004; CLARIFICATION AUGUST 2009**

PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE-THREATENING
Neurosensory alteration (including paresthesia and painful neuropathy)	Asymptomatic with sensory alteration on exam or minimal paresthesia causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Sensory alteration or paresthesia causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Sensory alteration or paresthesia causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Disabling sensory alteration or paresthesia causing inability to perform basic self-care functions
Seizure: ( <u>new onset</u> ) – <b>Adult ≥ 18 years</b>  See also Seizure: (known pre-existing seizure disorder)	NA	1 seizure	2 – 4 seizures	Seizures of any kind which are prolonged, repetitive (e.g., status epilepticus), or difficult to control (e.g., refractory epilepsy)
Seizure: ( <u>known pre-existing seizure disorder</u> ) – <b>Adult ≥ 18 years</b>  For worsening of existing epilepsy the grades should be based on an increase from previous level of control to any of these levels.	NA	Increased frequency of pre-existing seizures (non-repetitive) without change in seizure character OR Infrequent breakthrough seizures while on stable medication in a previously controlled seizure disorder	Change in seizure character from baseline either in duration or quality (e.g., severity or focality)	Seizures of any kind which are prolonged, repetitive (e.g., status epilepticus), or difficult to control (e.g., refractory epilepsy)
Seizure – <b>Pediatric &lt; 18 years</b>	Seizure, generalized onset with or without secondary generalization, lasting < 5 minutes with < 24 hours post ictal state	Seizure, generalized onset with or without secondary generalization, lasting 5 – 20 minutes with < 24 hours post ictal state	Seizure, generalized onset with or without secondary generalization, lasting > 20 minutes	Seizure, generalized onset with or without secondary generalization, requiring intubation and sedation
Syncope (not associated with a procedure)	NA	Present	NA	NA
Vertigo	Vertigo causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Vertigo causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Vertigo causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Disabling vertigo causing inability to perform basic self-care functions

**Basic Self-care Functions – Adult:** Activities such as bathing, dressing, toileting, transfer/movement, continence, and feeding.

**Basic Self-care Functions – Young Children:** Activities that are age and culturally appropriate (e.g., feeding self with culturally appropriate eating implement).

**Usual Social & Functional Activities – Adult:** Adaptive tasks and desirable activities, such as going to work, shopping, cooking, use of transportation, pursuing a hobby, etc.

**Usual Social & Functional Activities – Young Children:** Activities that are age and culturally appropriate (e.g., social interactions, play activities, learning tasks, etc.).

**DIVISION OF AIDS TABLE FOR GRADING THE SEVERITY OF  
ADULT AND PEDIATRIC ADVERSE EVENTS  
VERSION 1.0, DECEMBER, 2004; CLARIFICATION AUGUST 2009**

PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE-THREATENING
<b>RESPIRATORY</b>				
Bronchospasm (acute)	FEV1 or peak flow reduced to 70 – 80%	FEV1 or peak flow 50 – 69%	FEV1 or peak flow 25 – 49%	Cyanosis OR FEV1 or peak flow < 25% OR Intubation
Dyspnea or respiratory distress				
<b>Adult ≥ 14 years</b>	Dyspnea on exertion with no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Dyspnea on exertion causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Dyspnea at rest causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Respiratory failure with ventilatory support indicated
<b>Pediatric &lt; 14 years</b>	Wheezing OR minimal increase in respiratory rate for age	Nasal flaring OR Intercostal retractions OR Pulse oximetry 90 – 95%	Dyspnea at rest causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities OR Pulse oximetry < 90%	Respiratory failure with ventilatory support indicated
<b>MUSCULOSKELETAL</b>				
Arthralgia See also Arthritis	Joint pain causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Joint pain causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Joint pain causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Disabling joint pain causing inability to perform basic self-care functions
Arthritis See also Arthralgia	Stiffness or joint swelling causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Stiffness or joint swelling causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Stiffness or joint swelling causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Disabling joint stiffness or swelling causing inability to perform basic self-care functions
Bone Mineral Loss				
<b>Adult ≥ 21 years</b>	BMD t-score -2.5 to -1.0	BMD t-score < -2.5	Pathological fracture (including loss of vertebral height)	Pathologic fracture causing life-threatening consequences
<b>Pediatric &lt; 21 years</b>	BMD z-score -2.5 to -1.0	BMD z-score < -2.5	Pathological fracture (including loss of vertebral height)	Pathologic fracture causing life-threatening consequences
Myalgia (non-injection site)	Muscle pain causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Muscle pain causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Muscle pain causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Disabling muscle pain causing inability to perform basic self-care functions

**Basic Self-care Functions – Adult:** Activities such as bathing, dressing, toileting, transfer/movement, continence, and feeding.

**Basic Self-care Functions – Young Children:** Activities that are age and culturally appropriate (e.g., feeding self with culturally appropriate eating implement).

**Usual Social & Functional Activities – Adult:** Adaptive tasks and desirable activities, such as going to work, shopping, cooking, use of transportation, pursuing a hobby, etc.

**Usual Social & Functional Activities – Young Children:** Activities that are age and culturally appropriate (e.g., social interactions, play activities, learning tasks, etc.).

**DIVISION OF AIDS TABLE FOR GRADING THE SEVERITY OF  
ADULT AND PEDIATRIC ADVERSE EVENTS  
VERSION 1.0, DECEMBER, 2004; CLARIFICATION AUGUST 2009**

PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE-THREATENING
Osteonecrosis	NA	Asymptomatic with radiographic findings AND No operative intervention indicated	Symptomatic bone pain with radiographic findings OR Operative intervention indicated	Disabling bone pain with radiographic findings causing inability to perform basic self-care functions
<b>GENITOURINARY</b>				
Cervicitis ( <u>symptoms</u> ) (For use in studies evaluating topical study agents) For other cervicitis see Infection: Infection (any other than HIV infection)	Symptoms causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Symptoms causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Symptoms causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Symptoms causing inability to perform basic self-care functions
Cervicitis ( <u>clinical exam</u> ) (For use in studies evaluating topical study agents) For other cervicitis see Infection: Infection (any other than HIV infection)	Minimal cervical abnormalities on examination (erythema, mucopurulent discharge, or friability) OR Epithelial disruption < 25% of total surface	Moderate cervical abnormalities on examination (erythema, mucopurulent discharge, or friability) OR Epithelial disruption of 25 – 49% total surface	Severe cervical abnormalities on examination (erythema, mucopurulent discharge, or friability) OR Epithelial disruption 50 – 75% total surface	Epithelial disruption > 75% total surface
Inter-menstrual bleeding (IMB)	Spotting observed by participant OR Minimal blood observed during clinical or colposcopic examination	Inter-menstrual bleeding not greater in duration or amount than usual menstrual cycle	Inter-menstrual bleeding greater in duration or amount than usual menstrual cycle	Hemorrhage with life-threatening hypotension OR Operative intervention indicated
Urinary tract obstruction (e.g., stone)	NA	Signs or symptoms of urinary tract obstruction without hydronephrosis or renal dysfunction	Signs or symptoms of urinary tract obstruction with hydronephrosis or renal dysfunction	Obstruction causing life-threatening consequences

**Basic Self-care Functions – Adult:** Activities such as bathing, dressing, toileting, transfer/movement, continence, and feeding.

**Basic Self-care Functions – Young Children:** Activities that are age and culturally appropriate (e.g., feeding self with culturally appropriate eating implement).

**Usual Social & Functional Activities – Adult:** Adaptive tasks and desirable activities, such as going to work, shopping, cooking, use of transportation, pursuing a hobby, etc.

**Usual Social & Functional Activities – Young Children:** Activities that are age and culturally appropriate (e.g., social interactions, play activities, learning tasks, etc.).

**DIVISION OF AIDS TABLE FOR GRADING THE SEVERITY OF  
ADULT AND PEDIATRIC ADVERSE EVENTS  
VERSION 1.0, DECEMBER, 2004; CLARIFICATION AUGUST 2009**

PARAMETER	GRADE 1 MILD	GRADE 2 MODERATE	GRADE 3 SEVERE	GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE-THREATENING
Vulvovaginitis ( <u>symptoms</u> ) (Use in studies evaluating topical study agents) For other vulvovaginitis see Infection: Infection (any other than HIV infection)	Symptoms causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Symptoms causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Symptoms causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Symptoms causing inability to perform basic self-care functions
Vulvovaginitis ( <u>clinical exam</u> ) (Use in studies evaluating topical study agents) For other vulvovaginitis see Infection: Infection (any other than HIV infection)	Minimal vaginal abnormalities on examination OR Epithelial disruption < 25% of total surface	Moderate vaginal abnormalities on examination OR Epithelial disruption of 25 - 49% total surface	Severe vaginal abnormalities on examination OR Epithelial disruption 50 - 75% total surface	Vaginal perforation OR Epithelial disruption > 75% total surface
<b>OCULAR/VISUAL</b>				
Uveitis	Asymptomatic but detectable on exam	Symptomatic anterior uveitis OR Medical intervention indicated	Posterior or pan-uveitis OR Operative intervention indicated	Disabling visual loss in affected eye(s)
Visual changes (from baseline)	Visual changes causing no or minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Visual changes causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities	Visual changes causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities	Disabling visual loss in affected eye(s)
<b>ENDOCRINE/METABOLIC</b>				
Abnormal fat accumulation (e.g., back of neck, breasts, abdomen)	Detectable by study participant (or by caregiver for young children and disabled adults)	Detectable on physical exam by health care provider	Disfiguring OR Obvious changes on casual visual inspection	NA
Diabetes mellitus	NA	New onset without need to initiate medication OR Modification of current medications to regain glucose control	New onset with initiation of medication indicated OR Diabetes uncontrolled despite treatment modification	Life-threatening consequences (e.g., ketoacidosis, hyperosmolar non- ketotic coma)

**Basic Self-care Functions – Adult:** Activities such as bathing, dressing, toileting, transfer/movement, continence, and feeding.

**Basic Self-care Functions – Young Children:** Activities that are age and culturally appropriate (e.g., feeding self with culturally appropriate eating implement).

**Usual Social & Functional Activities – Adult:** Adaptive tasks and desirable activities, such as going to work, shopping, cooking, use of transportation, pursuing a hobby, etc.

**Usual Social & Functional Activities – Young Children:** Activities that are age and culturally appropriate (e.g., social interactions, play activities, learning tasks, etc.).

**DIVISION OF AIDS TABLE FOR GRADING THE SEVERITY OF  
ADULT AND PEDIATRIC ADVERSE EVENTS  
VERSION 1.0, DECEMBER, 2004; CLARIFICATION AUGUST 2009**

<b>PARAMETER</b>	<b>GRADE 1 MILD</b>	<b>GRADE 2 MODERATE</b>	<b>GRADE 3 SEVERE</b>	<b>GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE-THREATENING</b>
Gynecomastia	Detectable by study participant or caregiver (for young children and disabled adults)	Detectable on physical exam by health care provider	Disfiguring OR Obvious on casual visual inspection	NA
Hyperthyroidism	Asymptomatic	Symptomatic causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities OR Thyroid suppression therapy indicated	Symptoms causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities OR Uncontrolled despite treatment modification	Life-threatening consequences (e.g., thyroid storm)
Hypothyroidism	Asymptomatic	Symptomatic causing greater than minimal interference with usual social & functional activities OR Thyroid replacement therapy indicated	Symptoms causing inability to perform usual social & functional activities OR Uncontrolled despite treatment modification	Life-threatening consequences (e.g., myxedema coma)
Lipoatrophy (e.g., fat loss from the face, extremities, buttocks)	Detectable by study participant (or by caregiver for young children and disabled adults)	Detectable on physical exam by health care provider	Disfiguring OR Obvious on casual visual inspection	NA

**Basic Self-care Functions – Adult:** Activities such as bathing, dressing, toileting, transfer/movement, continence, and feeding.

**Basic Self-care Functions – Young Children:** Activities that are age and culturally appropriate (e.g., feeding self with culturally appropriate eating implement).

**Usual Social & Functional Activities – Adult:** Adaptive tasks and desirable activities, such as going to work, shopping, cooking, use of transportation, pursuing a hobby, etc.

**Usual Social & Functional Activities – Young Children:** Activities that are age and culturally appropriate (e.g., social interactions, play activities, learning tasks, etc.).

**DIVISION OF AIDS TABLE FOR GRADING THE SEVERITY OF  
ADULT AND PEDIATRIC ADVERSE EVENTS  
VERSION 1.0, DECEMBER, 2004; CLARIFICATION AUGUST 2009**

<b>LABORATORY</b>				
<b>PARAMETER</b>	<b>GRADE 1 MILD</b>	<b>GRADE 2 MODERATE</b>	<b>GRADE 3 SEVERE</b>	<b>GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE-THREATENING</b>
<b>HEMATOLOGY</b> <i>Standard International Units are listed in italics</i>				
Absolute CD4+ count – <b>Adult and Pediatric</b> > 13 years (HIV <u>NEGATIVE</u> ONLY)	300 – 400/mm <sup>3</sup> <i>300 – 400/μL</i>	200 – 299/mm <sup>3</sup> <i>200 – 299/μL</i>	100 – 199/mm <sup>3</sup> <i>100 – 199/μL</i>	< 100/mm <sup>3</sup> < 100/μL
Absolute lymphocyte count – <b>Adult and Pediatric</b> > 13 years (HIV <u>NEGATIVE</u> ONLY)	600 – 650/mm <sup>3</sup> <i>0.600 x 10<sup>9</sup> – 0.650 x 10<sup>9</sup>/L</i>	500 – 599/mm <sup>3</sup> <i>0.500 x 10<sup>9</sup> – 0.599 x 10<sup>9</sup>/L</i>	350 – 499/mm <sup>3</sup> <i>0.350 x 10<sup>9</sup> – 0.499 x 10<sup>9</sup>/L</i>	< 350/mm <sup>3</sup> < 0.350 x 10 <sup>9</sup> /L
<b>Comment:</b> Values in children ≤ 13 years are not given for the two parameters above because the absolute counts are variable.				
Absolute neutrophil count (ANC)				
<b>Adult and Pediatric, &gt; 7 days</b>	1,000 – 1,300/mm <sup>3</sup> <i>1.000 x 10<sup>9</sup> – 1.300 x 10<sup>9</sup>/L</i>	750 – 999/mm <sup>3</sup> <i>0.750 x 10<sup>9</sup> – 0.999 x 10<sup>9</sup>/L</i>	500 – 749/mm <sup>3</sup> <i>0.500 x 10<sup>9</sup> – 0.749 x 10<sup>9</sup>/L</i>	< 500/mm <sup>3</sup> < 0.500 x 10 <sup>9</sup> /L
<b>Infant*†, 2 – ≤ 7 days</b>	1,250 – 1,500/mm <sup>3</sup> <i>1.250 x 10<sup>9</sup> – 1.500 x 10<sup>9</sup>/L</i>	1,000 – 1,249/mm <sup>3</sup> <i>1.000 x 10<sup>9</sup> – 1.249 x 10<sup>9</sup>/L</i>	750 – 999/mm <sup>3</sup> <i>0.750 x 10<sup>9</sup> – 0.999 x 10<sup>9</sup>/L</i>	< 750/mm <sup>3</sup> < 0.750 x 10 <sup>9</sup> /L
<b>Infant*†, ≤1 day</b>	4,000 – 5,000/mm <sup>3</sup> <i>4.000 x 10<sup>9</sup> – 5.000 x 10<sup>9</sup>/L</i>	3,000 – 3,999/mm <sup>3</sup> <i>3.000 x 10<sup>9</sup> – 3.999 x 10<sup>9</sup>/L</i>	1,500 – 2,999/mm <sup>3</sup> <i>1.500 x 10<sup>9</sup> – 2.999 x 10<sup>9</sup>/L</i>	< 1,500/mm <sup>3</sup> < 1.500 x 10 <sup>9</sup> /L
<b>Comment:</b> Parameter changed from “Infant, < 1 day” to “Infant, ≤1 day”				
Fibrinogen, decreased	100 – 200 mg/dL <i>1.00 – 2.00 g/L</i> OR 0.75 – 0.99 x LLN	75 – 99 mg/dL <i>0.75 – 0.99 g/L</i> OR 0.50 – 0.74 x LLN	50 – 74 mg/dL <i>0.50 – 0.74 g/L</i> OR 0.25 – 0.49 x LLN	< 50 mg/dL < 0.50 g/L OR < 0.25 x LLN OR Associated with gross bleeding

\* Values are for term infants. Preterm infants should be assessed using local normal ranges.

† Use age and sex appropriate values (e.g., bilirubin).



**DIVISION OF AIDS TABLE FOR GRADING THE SEVERITY OF  
ADULT AND PEDIATRIC ADVERSE EVENTS  
VERSION 1.0, DECEMBER, 2004; CLARIFICATION AUGUST 2009**

<b>LABORATORY</b>				
<b>PARAMETER</b>	<b>GRADE 1 MILD</b>	<b>GRADE 2 MODERATE</b>	<b>GRADE 3 SEVERE</b>	<b>GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE-THREATENING</b>
Hemoglobin (Hgb)				
<b>Comment:</b> The Hgb values in mmol/L have changed because the conversion factor used to convert g/dL to mmol/L has been changed from 0.155 to 0.6206 (the most commonly used conversion factor). For grading Hgb results obtained by an analytic method with a conversion factor other than 0.6206, the result must be converted to g/dL using the appropriate conversion factor for that lab.				
<b>Adult and Pediatric ≥ 57 days (HIV POSITIVE ONLY)</b>	8.5 – 10.0 g/dL <i>5.24 – 6.23 mmol/L</i>	7.5 – 8.4 g/dL <i>4.62–5.23 mmol/L</i>	6.50 – 7.4 g/dL <i>4.03–4.61 mmol/L</i>	< 6.5 g/dL < <i>4.03 mmol/L</i>
<b>Adult and Pediatric ≥ 57 days (HIV NEGATIVE ONLY)</b>	10.0 – 10.9 g/dL <i>6.18 – 6.79 mmol/L</i> OR Any decrease 2.5 – 3.4 g/dL <i>1.58 – 2.13 mmol/L</i>	9.0 – 9.9 g/dL <i>5.55 - 6.17 mmol/L</i> OR Any decrease 3.5 – 4.4 g/dL <i>2.14 – 2.78 mmol/L</i>	7.0 – 8.9 g/dL <i>4.34 - 5.54 mmol/L</i> OR Any decrease ≥ 4.5 g/dL > <i>2.79 mmol/L</i>	< 7.0 g/dL < <i>4.34 mmol/L</i>
<b>Comment:</b> The decrease is a decrease from baseline				
<b>Infant*†, 36 – 56 days (HIV POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE)</b>	8.5 – 9.4 g/dL <i>5.24 – 5.86 mmol/L</i>	7.0 – 8.4 g/dL <i>4.31 – 5.23 mmol/L</i>	6.0 – 6.9 g/dL <i>3.72 – 4.30 mmol/L</i>	< 6.00 g/dL < <i>3.72 mmol/L</i>
<b>Infant*†, 22 – 35 days (HIV POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE)</b>	9.5 – 10.5 g/dL <i>5.87 - 6.54 mmol/L</i>	8.0 – 9.4 g/dL <i>4.93 – 5.86 mmol/L</i>	7.0 – 7.9 g/dL <i>4.34 – 4.92 mmol/L</i>	< 7.00 g/dL < <i>4.34 mmol/L</i>
<b>Infant*†, ≤ 21 days (HIV POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE)</b>	12.0 – 13.0 g/dL <i>7.42 – 8.09 mmol/L</i>	10.0 – 11.9 g/dL <i>6.18 – 7.41 mmol/L</i>	9.0 – 9.9 g/dL <i>5.59- 6.17 mmol/L</i>	< 9.0 g/dL < <i>5.59 mmol/L</i>
<b>Correction:</b> Parameter changed from “Infant < 21 days” to “Infant ≤ 21 days”				
International Normalized Ratio of prothrombin time (INR)	1.1 – 1.5 x ULN	1.6 – 2.0 x ULN	2.1 – 3.0 x ULN	> 3.0 x ULN
Methemoglobin	5.0 – 10.0%	10.1 – 15.0%	15.1 – 20.0%	> 20.0%
Prothrombin Time (PT)	1.1 – 1.25 x ULN	1.26 – 1.50 x ULN	1.51 – 3.00 x ULN	> 3.00 x ULN
Partial Thromboplastin Time (PTT)	1.1 – 1.66 x ULN	1.67 – 2.33 x ULN	2.34 – 3.00 x ULN	> 3.00 x ULN
Platelets, decreased	100,000 – 124,999/mm <sup>3</sup> <i>100.000 x 10<sup>9</sup> – 124.999 x 10<sup>9</sup>/L</i>	50,000 – 99,999/mm <sup>3</sup> <i>50.000 x 10<sup>9</sup> – 99.999 x 10<sup>9</sup>/L</i>	25,000 – 49,999/mm <sup>3</sup> <i>25.000 x 10<sup>9</sup> – 49.999 x 10<sup>9</sup>/L</i>	< 25,000/mm <sup>3</sup> < <i>25.000 x 10<sup>9</sup>/L</i>
WBC, decreased	2,000 – 2,500/mm <sup>3</sup> <i>2.000 x 10<sup>9</sup> – 2.500 x 10<sup>9</sup>/L</i>	1,500 – 1,999/mm <sup>3</sup> <i>1.500 x 10<sup>9</sup> – 1.999 x 10<sup>9</sup>/L</i>	1,000 – 1,499/mm <sup>3</sup> <i>1.000 x 10<sup>9</sup> – 1.499 x 10<sup>9</sup>/L</i>	< 1,000/mm <sup>3</sup> < <i>1.000 x 10<sup>9</sup>/L</i>

\* Values are for term infants. Preterm infants should be assessed using local normal ranges.

† Use age and sex appropriate values (e.g., bilirubin).

**DIVISION OF AIDS TABLE FOR GRADING THE SEVERITY OF  
ADULT AND PEDIATRIC ADVERSE EVENTS  
VERSION 1.0, DECEMBER, 2004; CLARIFICATION AUGUST 2009**

<b>LABORATORY</b>				
<b>PARAMETER</b>	<b>GRADE 1 MILD</b>	<b>GRADE 2 MODERATE</b>	<b>GRADE 3 SEVERE</b>	<b>GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE-THREATENING</b>
<b>CHEMISTRIES</b> <i>Standard International Units are listed in italics</i>				
Acidosis	NA	pH < normal, but ≥ 7.3	pH < 7.3 without life-threatening consequences	pH < 7.3 with life-threatening consequences
Albumin, serum, low	3.0 g/dL – < LLN <i>30 g/L – &lt; LLN</i>	2.0 – 2.9 g/dL <i>20 – 29 g/L</i>	< 2.0 g/dL <i>&lt; 20 g/L</i>	NA
Alkaline Phosphatase	1.25 – 2.5 x ULN <sup>†</sup>	2.6 – 5.0 x ULN <sup>†</sup>	5.1 – 10.0 x ULN <sup>†</sup>	> 10.0 x ULN <sup>†</sup>
Alkalosis	NA	pH > normal, but ≤ 7.5	pH > 7.5 without life-threatening consequences	pH > 7.5 with life-threatening consequences
ALT (SGPT)	1.25 – 2.5 x ULN	2.6 – 5.0 x ULN	5.1 – 10.0 x ULN	> 10.0 x ULN
AST (SGOT)	1.25 – 2.5 x ULN	2.6 – 5.0 x ULN	5.1 – 10.0 x ULN	> 10.0 x ULN
Bicarbonate, serum, low	16.0 mEq/L – < LLN <i>16.0 mmol/L – &lt; LLN</i>	11.0 – 15.9 mEq/L <i>11.0 – 15.9 mmol/L</i>	8.0 – 10.9 mEq/L <i>8.0 – 10.9 mmol/L</i>	< 8.0 mEq/L <i>&lt; 8.0 mmol/L</i>
<b>Comment:</b> Some laboratories will report this value as Bicarbonate (HCO <sub>3</sub> ) and others as Total Carbon Dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ). These are the same tests; values should be graded according to the ranges for Bicarbonate as listed above.				
Bilirubin (Total)				
<b>Adult and Pediatric &gt; 14 days</b>	1.1 – 1.5 x ULN	1.6 – 2.5 x ULN	2.6 – 5.0 x ULN	> 5.0 x ULN
<b>Infant*<sup>†</sup>, ≤ 14 days (non-hemolytic)</b>	NA	20.0 – 25.0 mg/dL <i>342 – 428 μmol/L</i>	25.1 – 30.0 mg/dL <i>429 – 513 μmol/L</i>	> 30.0 mg/dL <i>&gt; 513.0 μmol/L</i>
<b>Infant*<sup>†</sup>, ≤ 14 days (hemolytic)</b>	NA	NA	20.0 – 25.0 mg/dL <i>342 – 428 μmol/L</i>	> 25.0 mg/dL <i>&gt; 428 μmol/L</i>
Calcium, serum, high				
<b>Adult and Pediatric ≥ 7 days</b>	10.6 – 11.5 mg/dL <i>2.65 – 2.88 mmol/L</i>	11.6 – 12.5 mg/dL <i>2.89 – 3.13 mmol/L</i>	12.6 – 13.5 mg/dL <i>3.14 – 3.38 mmol/L</i>	> 13.5 mg/dL <i>&gt; 3.38 mmol/L</i>
<b>Infant*<sup>†</sup>, &lt; 7 days</b>	11.5 – 12.4 mg/dL <i>2.88 – 3.10 mmol/L</i>	12.5 – 12.9 mg/dL <i>3.11 – 3.23 mmol/L</i>	13.0 – 13.5 mg/dL <i>3.245 – 3.38 mmol/L</i>	> 13.5 mg/dL <i>&gt; 3.38 mmol/L</i>
Calcium, serum, low				
<b>Adult and Pediatric ≥ 7 days</b>	7.8 – 8.4 mg/dL <i>1.95 – 2.10 mmol/L</i>	7.0 – 7.7 mg/dL <i>1.75 – 1.94 mmol/L</i>	6.1 – 6.9 mg/dL <i>1.53 – 1.74 mmol/L</i>	< 6.1 mg/dL <i>&lt; 1.53 mmol/L</i>
<b>Infant*<sup>†</sup>, &lt; 7 days</b>	6.5 – 7.5 mg/dL <i>1.63 – 1.88 mmol/L</i>	6.0 – 6.4 mg/dL <i>1.50 – 1.62 mmol/L</i>	5.50 – 5.90 mg/dL <i>1.38 – 1.51 mmol/L</i>	< 5.50 mg/dL <i>&lt; 1.38 mmol/L</i>
<b>Comment:</b> Do not adjust Calcium, serum, low or Calcium, serum, high for albumin				

\* Values are for term infants. Preterm infants should be assessed using local normal ranges.

† Use age and sex appropriate values (e.g., bilirubin).

**DIVISION OF AIDS TABLE FOR GRADING THE SEVERITY OF  
ADULT AND PEDIATRIC ADVERSE EVENTS  
VERSION 1.0, DECEMBER, 2004; CLARIFICATION AUGUST 2009**

<b>LABORATORY</b>				
<b>PARAMETER</b>	<b>GRADE 1 MILD</b>	<b>GRADE 2 MODERATE</b>	<b>GRADE 3 SEVERE</b>	<b>GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE-THREATENING</b>
Cardiac troponin I (cTnI)	NA	NA	NA	Levels consistent with myocardial infarction or unstable angina as defined by the manufacturer
Cardiac troponin T (cTnT)	NA	NA	NA	≥ 0.20 ng/mL OR Levels consistent with myocardial infarction or unstable angina as defined by the manufacturer
Cholesterol (fasting)				
<b>Adult ≥ 18 years</b>	200 – 239 mg/dL 5.18 – 6.19 mmol/L	240 – 300 mg/dL 6.20 – 7.77 mmol/L	> 300 mg/dL > 7.77 mmol/L	NA
<b>Pediatric &lt; 18 years</b>	170 – 199 mg/dL 4.40 – 5.15 mmol/L	200 – 300 mg/dL 5.16 – 7.77 mmol/L	> 300 mg/dL > 7.77 mmol/L	NA
Creatine Kinase	3.0 – 5.9 x ULN <sup>†</sup>	6.0 – 9.9 x ULN <sup>†</sup>	10.0 – 19.9 x ULN <sup>†</sup>	≥ 20.0 x ULN <sup>†</sup>
Creatinine	1.1 – 1.3 x ULN <sup>†</sup>	1.4 – 1.8 x ULN <sup>†</sup>	1.9 – 3.4 x ULN <sup>†</sup>	≥ 3.5 x ULN <sup>†</sup>

<b>LABORATORY</b>				
<b>PARAMETER</b>	<b>GRADE 1 MILD</b>	<b>GRADE 2 MODERATE</b>	<b>GRADE 3 SEVERE</b>	<b>GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE-THREATENING</b>
Glucose, serum, high				
Nonfasting	116 – 160 mg/dL 6.44 – 8.88 mmol/L	161 – 250 mg/dL 8.89 – 13.88 mmol/L	251 – 500 mg/dL 13.89 – 27.75 mmol/L	> 500 mg/dL > 27.75 mmol/L
Fasting	110 – 125 mg/dL 6.11 – 6.94 mmol/L	126 – 250 mg/dL 6.95 – 13.88 mmol/L	251 – 500 mg/dL 13.89 – 27.75 mmol/L	> 500 mg/dL > 27.75 mmol/L
Glucose, serum, low				
<b>Adult and Pediatric ≥ 1 month</b>	55 – 64 mg/dL 3.05 – 3.55 mmol/L	40 – 54 mg/dL 2.22 – 3.06 mmol/L	30 – 39 mg/dL 1.67 – 2.23 mmol/L	< 30 mg/dL < 1.67 mmol/L
<b>Infant*<sup>†</sup>, &lt; 1 month</b>	50 – 54 mg/dL 2.78 – 3.00 mmol/L	40 – 49 mg/dL 2.22 – 2.77 mmol/L	30 – 39 mg/dL 1.67 – 2.21 mmol/L	< 30 mg/dL < 1.67 mmol/L
Lactate	ULN - < 2.0 x ULN without acidosis	≥ 2.0 x ULN without acidosis	Increased lactate with pH < 7.3 without life- threatening consequences	Increased lactate with pH < 7.3 with life- threatening consequences

\* Values are for term infants. Preterm infants should be assessed using local normal ranges.

<sup>†</sup> Use age and sex appropriate values (e.g., bilirubin).

**DIVISION OF AIDS TABLE FOR GRADING THE SEVERITY OF  
ADULT AND PEDIATRIC ADVERSE EVENTS  
VERSION 1.0, DECEMBER, 2004; CLARIFICATION AUGUST 2009**

<b>Comment:</b> Added ULN to Grade 1 parameter				
LDL cholesterol (fasting)				
<b>Adult ≥ 18 years</b>	130 – 159 mg/dL 3.37 – 4.12 mmol/L	160 – 190 mg/dL 4.13 – 4.90 mmol/L	≥ 190 mg/dL ≥ 4.91 mmol/L	NA
<b>Pediatric &gt; 2 - &lt; 18 years</b>	110 – 129 mg/dL 2.85 – 3.34 mmol/L	130 – 189 mg/dL 3.35 – 4.90 mmol/L	≥ 190 mg/dL ≥ 4.91 mmol/L	NA
Lipase	1.1 – 1.5 x ULN	1.6 – 3.0 x ULN	3.1 – 5.0 x ULN	> 5.0 x ULN
Magnesium, serum, low	1.2 – 1.4 mEq/L 0.60 – 0.70 mmol/L	0.9 – 1.1 mEq/L 0.45 – 0.59 mmol/L	0.6 – 0.8 mEq/L 0.30 – 0.44 mmol/L	< 0.60 mEq/L < 0.30 mmol/L
Pancreatic amylase	1.1 – 1.5 x ULN	1.6 – 2.0 x ULN	2.1 – 5.0 x ULN	> 5.0 x ULN
Phosphate, serum, low				
<b>Adult and Pediatric &gt; 14 years</b>	2.5 mg/dL – < LLN 0.81 mmol/L – < LLN	2.0 – 2.4 mg/dL 0.65 – 0.80 mmol/L	1.0 – 1.9 mg/dL 0.32 – 0.64 mmol/L	< 1.00 mg/dL < 0.32 mmol/L
<b>Pediatric 1 year – 14 years</b>	3.0 – 3.5 mg/dL 0.97 – 1.13 mmol/L	2.5 – 2.9 mg/dL 0.81 – 0.96 mmol/L	1.5 – 2.4 mg/dL 0.48 – 0.80 mmol/L	< 1.50 mg/dL < 0.48 mmol/L
<b>Pediatric &lt; 1 year</b>	3.5 – 4.5 mg/dL 1.13 – 1.45 mmol/L	2.5 – 3.4 mg/dL 0.81 – 1.12 mmol/L	1.5 – 2.4 mg/dL 0.48 – 0.80 mmol/L	< 1.50 mg/dL < 0.48 mmol/L
Potassium, serum, high	5.6 – 6.0 mEq/L 5.6 – 6.0 mmol/L	6.1 – 6.5 mEq/L 6.1 – 6.5 mmol/L	6.6 – 7.0 mEq/L 6.6 – 7.0 mmol/L	> 7.0 mEq/L > 7.0 mmol/L
Potassium, serum, low	3.0 – 3.4 mEq/L 3.0 – 3.4 mmol/L	2.5 – 2.9 mEq/L 2.5 – 2.9 mmol/L	2.0 – 2.4 mEq/L 2.0 – 2.4 mmol/L	< 2.0 mEq/L < 2.0 mmol/L
Sodium, serum, high	146 – 150 mEq/L 146 – 150 mmol/L	151 – 154 mEq/L 151 – 154 mmol/L	155 – 159 mEq/L 155 – 159 mmol/L	≥ 160 mEq/L ≥ 160 mmol/L
Sodium, serum, low	130 – 135 mEq/L 130 – 135 mmol/L	125 – 129 mEq/L 125 – 129 mmol/L	121 – 124 mEq/L 121 – 124 mmol/L	≤ 120 mEq/L ≤ 120 mmol/L
Triglycerides (fasting)	NA	500 – 750 mg/dL 5.65 – 8.48 mmol/L	751 – 1,200 mg/dL 8.49 – 13.56 mmol/L	> 1,200 mg/dL > 13.56 mmol/L

\* Values are for term infants. Preterm infants should be assessed using local normal ranges.

† Use age and sex appropriate values (e.g., bilirubin).

**DIVISION OF AIDS TABLE FOR GRADING THE SEVERITY OF  
ADULT AND PEDIATRIC ADVERSE EVENTS  
VERSION 1.0, DECEMBER, 2004; CLARIFICATION AUGUST 2009**

<b>LABORATORY</b>				
<b>PARAMETER</b>	<b>GRADE 1 MILD</b>	<b>GRADE 2 MODERATE</b>	<b>GRADE 3 SEVERE</b>	<b>GRADE 4 POTENTIALLY LIFE-THREATENING</b>
Uric acid	7.5 – 10.0 mg/dL <i>0.45 – 0.59 mmol/L</i>	10.1 – 12.0 mg/dL <i>0.60 – 0.71 mmol/L</i>	12.1 – 15.0 mg/dL <i>0.72 – 0.89 mmol/L</i>	> 15.0 mg/dL <i>&gt; 0.89 mmol/L</i>
<b>URINALYSIS</b> <i>Standard International Units are listed in italics</i>				
Hematuria (microscopic)	6 – 10 RBC/HPF	> 10 RBC/HPF	Gross, with or without clots OR with RBC casts	Transfusion indicated
Proteinuria, random collection	1 +	2 – 3 +	4 +	NA
Proteinuria, 24 hour collection				
<b>Adult and Pediatric ≥ 10 years</b>	200 – 999 mg/24 h <i>0.200 – 0.999 g/d</i>	1,000 – 1,999 mg/24 h <i>1.000 – 1.999 g/d</i>	2,000 – 3,500 mg/24 h <i>2.000 – 3.500 g/d</i>	> 3,500 mg/24 h <i>&gt; 3.500 g/d</i>
<b>Pediatric &gt; 3 mo - &lt; 10 years</b>	201 – 499 mg/m <sup>2</sup> /24 h <i>0.201 – 0.499 g/d</i>	500 – 799 mg/m <sup>2</sup> /24 h <i>0.500 – 0.799 g/d</i>	800 – 1,000 mg/m <sup>2</sup> /24 h <i>0.800 – 1.000 g/d</i>	> 1,000 mg/ m <sup>2</sup> /24 h <i>&gt; 1.000 g/d</i>

\* Values are for term infants. Preterm infants should be assessed using local normal ranges.

† Use age and sex appropriate values (e.g., bilirubin).