

Abstract

Kaposi sarcoma (KS) is common where HIV infection is endemic. Antiretroviral therapy (ART) has reduced the incidence in well-resourced settings but in some parts of the world access to ART is delayed. These recommendations are for use where only minimal requirements for treatment are available. Consensus was sought for the management of childhood HIV-associated KS in this setting. There are no randomised controlled studies of chemotherapy for KS in children and these recommendations have drawn on consensus of a group of experts and published reports from studies in adults.