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treatment developed in the UK

aimed at reversing the early

symptoms of Aids. ,

The aim is to help create a forum

for managing Aids in Africa.

At the same time, Commonwealth

experts say, Karman has

few side effects and is cheaper

than AZT, the drug developed by

Wellcome.

In the September edition of

*Currents,* the Commonwealth

magazine, it was reported that

Kemron is still undergoing clinical

trials but that World Health

Organization-sponsored trials

throughout Africa "had recorded

positive results, notably

Kemron's stimulation of T4

white cells, the cells killed by the

Aids virus". '

, The British media have, so far,

taken little interest in Kemron

although some coverage was given by the national press to the

launch by President Moi in July.

Scepticism was widespread in

the scientific community but

WHO tests now seem to have

proved the importance of the discovery

and the drug has the support

of the organization’s African

office in Brazzaville .

Both the British Medical Association

and the Medical Research

Council said they had not heard

of Kemron and a spokesman for

the' Government's Department of

Health said it would only investigate

a new drug if a company applied

for a license to sell the drug

in Britain.

Meanwhile, medical experts

meeting at the Silver Springs Hotel,

Nairobi, made far-reaching

recommendations to combat the

spread of Aids, writes, Irangu

Ndirangu.

If the recommendations are

adopted and implemented, the

experts said, Kenya will be able,

to escape the destabilizing effect~'

of the disease.

The recommendations covered

such areas as diagnosis, the clinical

management of Aids and

problems associated with HIV infection, the national management

of the AIDS problem, the home based

management of patients,

rewards for health personnel ill

Aids control, counseling, m8.Sl1

media, and training of health and

other personnel for use in the war

against Aids. ,

The experts' said new effort

should be made to collect data on

the extent of HIV countrywide.

They also called for surveys in

both urban and rural areas to

give a clearer picture of HIV

infection.

Other recommendations were;

**.** Acentral body be created to collect data on HIV infection and

direct the war against the virus.

.Governments make it policy

that nobody should be discriminated

against' because he is either

HIV-positive or has the disease'

itself, in his place of work, in insurance,

or at any institution.

***.HN*** tests be made routine as

part of ante-natal clinical procedure. However, the proposal.

raised the question of ethics and

the use of information gathered,

in this way by those who receive

it.

.Abortion be legalized for HIV

mothers and that something be

done with HIV -positive children

who are abandoned by mothers

and relatives, in hospitals.

.Massive screening should be

avoided as it would have to start

with the medical personnel.