

Your doctor might suspect **immunodeficiency** if you have recurrent infections. To confirm the diagnosis of acquired immunodeficiency, you might need to have blood tests that measure the levels of white blood cells and antibodies. If immunodeficiency is because of drug treatment, it might be possible to increase the dose or stop taking the medicine. When an underlying cause cannot be eliminated, treatment is aimed at reducing risk of infection and combating infections as they occur. Your doctor might advise continual low doses of anti-biotics, antiviral drugs, and for antifungal drugs and several immunizations, like pneu-mococcus vaccine to protect against pneumococcal pneumonia.

The effects of immunodeficiency can generally be controlled by treatment, although immunodeficiency because of HIV infection tends to worsen over time.