

HIV MTCT TRANSMISSION-AN INDIAN BASED EXPERIENCE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: India one-third of infants born to HIV-positive mothers contract HIV through mother-to-child transmission, and becomes infected during their mothers' pregnancy, childbirth or breastfeeding. In 2011, 80,000 children under the age of 15 contracted HIV, over 90 percent of them through mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCT). Between 15 and 25% of children born to HIV-infected mothers get infected with HIV during pregnancy or delivery, while about 15% of the children get infected through breastfeeding (NACO). The article aims to explain the prevalence of HIV-MTCT transmission

Materials and Methods: The prospective and retrospective secondary data was obtained from ART centre's in Karnataka state from 2009-2010. Concomitant laboratory parameters and demographic history were obtained from patients white cards .ARV Prophylaxis at the onset of pregnancy, infant delivery were systematically documented with greater accuracy and less error. The propounded parameters were analyzed by using SPSS-16.50 Version software.

Results: A total of 100 patients' retrospective and prospective data were obtained from ART centre of Karnataka state, as per the study Mother-to-child HIV cumulative transmission rate was 21.30%, Rate of infection with breast feeding was (8.16%), with actual predicted sensitivity (66.66%), specificity (51.13%) and NPV 91.83% respectively. 73 patients has received ARV-Prophylaxis out of which, only one baby get infected not receiving ARV-Prophylaxis four babies have infected.

Conclusions: Combination highly active antiretroviral therapy can also be used for preventing mother-to-child transmission in those women who do not yet need to receive ongoing treatment.

KEYWORDS: ARV Prophylaxis, HIV, NPV, HAART, MTCT