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Pregnancy, Birth, and HIV

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Together, we can change the course of the HIV epidemic...one woman at a time.

#onewomanatatime

www.thewellproject.org

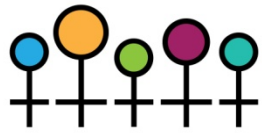
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Pregnancy and HIV

Many women living with HIV are ***living longer, healthier lives...***



...As they think about their futures, ***some are deciding to have the babies they always wanted***



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The Good News

Advances in HIV treatment have ***greatly lowered chance that a birthing parent will pass HIV on to their baby***

- Known as **perinatal**, "**mother-to-child**" or **vertical** transmission
 - World Health Organization (WHO): HIV perinatally transmitted in as many as 45% of cases when birthing parent is not taking HIV drugs
 - U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): chance of transmission can be **<1 in 100** if birthing parent takes HIV drugs, is virally suppressed
 - Being pregnant will not make HIV progress faster in birthing parent
- **Antiretroviral Pregnancy Registry** documents how HIV drugs affect pregnancy; pregnant people living with HIV encouraged to register (through their providers) at www.APRegistry.com

Before Getting Pregnant

- Discuss plans with HIV care provider
 - Confirm that you are on the right treatment plan for your own health and to reduce risk of perinatal transmission
- Find an obstetrician (OB) or midwife who is familiar with HIV care
 - Can explain best options for getting pregnant
- Ask HIV provider and your OB/midwife to talk to each other, coordinate care before/during pregnancy

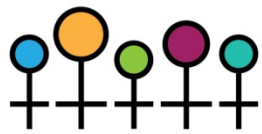
Before Getting Pregnant

- Get screened for STDs/STIs, hepatitis B/C, tuberculosis
- Try to give up smoking, drinking, drugs
 - Can be bad for your/your baby's health
- Start taking prenatal vitamins that contain folic acid
 - Can reduce rates of some birth defects
- Put together support network of people who are caring, non-judgmental, well educated about HIV and pregnancy
 - Can include providers, counselors, other women living with HIV who are considering pregnancy or who have had children

Pregnancy Guidelines

Recommendations of expert groups on care/treatment for women with HIV who are/may become pregnant:

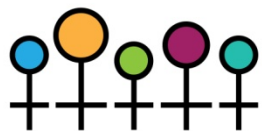
- **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS):**
 - Thorough check up for health, status of HIV, resistance test
 - HIV drugs recommended for all pregnant women regardless of CD4 count and viral load
 - Drugs must be taken just as prescribed to have best chance of working
 - Undetectable viral load means no transmission to sexual partners
 - Continue taking after baby's birth, regardless of CD4 count



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HIV Drugs and Pregnancy

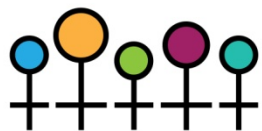
- Generally, most HIV drugs safe in pregnancy
- But: some drugs should be avoided:
 - Mostly older drugs, such as Videx and Zerit or Zerit and Retrovir
 - Don't start Viramune if CD4 cell count above 250
- Dolutegravir:
 - Benefits outweigh very small risk of birth defects
- Efavirenz:
 - Previous debate, but now recommended throughout pregnancy
- In US, provider can call National Perinatal HIV Hotline for advice



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HIV Drugs and Pregnancy

- People not taking HIV drugs:
 - Start treatment right away
- People already taking HIV drugs:
 - Continue taking current HIV drugs, only switch if not working
- Pregnant people in labor and have not taken HIV drugs:
 - Retrovir for parent during delivery
 - Additional 3 doses of Viramune for baby
- Parent did not take HIV drugs before or during labor:
 - Additional 3 doses of Viramune for baby
- All babies:
 - Retrovir for 4-6 weeks after delivery



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Tests, Procedures, and Delivery

- Some tests ***may increase risk of HIV transmission to baby*** (talk to your provider if you need these)
 - Amniocentesis
 - Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
 - Umbilical blood sampling
 - Forceps- or vacuum-assisted delivery
- Viral load checks recommended when
 - Starting prenatal care
 - Starting HIV drugs (and monthly until undetectable viral load)
 - Every 12 weeks once undetectable
 - At 36 weeks of pregnancy

Types of Delivery

- **C-Section (Surgical Delivery)**

- Not recommended for people living with HIV unless they:
 - Have an unknown viral load
 - Have a viral load $\geq 1,000$ copies
 - Need a C-section for reasons other than preventing HIV transmission
- Done before labor begins and birthing parent's "water" breaks
 - Reduces baby's contact with parent's blood
 - May reduce risk of transmission in certain cases
- People who have C-sections more likely to get infections than those who give birth vaginally

Types of Delivery

Vaginal Delivery

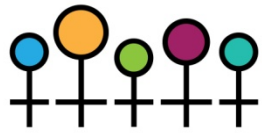
- For someone on combination HIV treatment with a low viral load (less than 1,000 copies), a C-section has not been shown to further reduce their already very low risk of transmitting HIV to their baby

After the Baby Is Born

- During 1st 4-6 weeks, baby will need to take Retrovir and possibly other HIV drugs
- Blood test called **complete blood count** (CBC) done on newborn baby as baseline (starting point)

After the Baby Is Born

- Baby will receive test for ***HIV viral load***:
 - HIV viral load test looks for HIV virus, not antibodies; babies carry birthing parent's antibodies for up to 18 months
 - HIV testing done when first born and at one and four months old
 - If baby tests negative at one and four months: HIV-negative
 - If baby tests positive at one and/or four months, start HIV treatment immediately
 - Antibody test in HIV-negative babies at 12-18 months old to check that birthing parent's antibodies have cleared from baby



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Breastfeeding

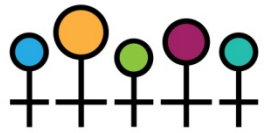
Extremely low chance of transmitting HIV through breast milk when on HIV drugs, viral load undetectable

- Breastfeeding is standard in resource-limited areas
- Guidelines in high-resource countries discourage breastfeeding
 - Breast/chestfeeding may be important to parent for emotional, cultural, family and health reasons
- US guidelines now encourage shared decision-making between parent and provider

Breastfeeding

If safe water is not easy to get:

- Risk from formula feeding with unsafe water is higher than risk of HIV transmission through breastfeeding
 - Feed baby on breast milk alone for six month
 - Continue to take HIV drugs
 - Slowly move baby to other foods between 6-12 months old
 - Wean from breastmilk at 12 months
- Don't feed baby food that has been pre-chewed by someone living with HIV!



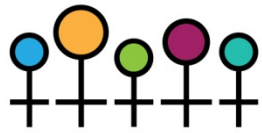
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In Conclusion

Deciding to have a baby is a ***big step for anyone***; for someone living with HIV, it is even more complicated.

Talk to HIV healthcare provider and OB or midwife before trying to get pregnant.

With planning, there are ***many things you can do to protect your and your baby's health***



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Learn More!

- To learn more, and for links to articles featuring more details, please read the full fact sheet:
 - [Pregnancy, Birth, and HIV](#)
- For more fact sheets and to connect to our community of women living with HIV, visit:
 - www.thewellproject.org
 - www.facebook.com/thewellproject
 - www.twitter.com/thewellproject