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# Pregnancy, Birth, and HIV

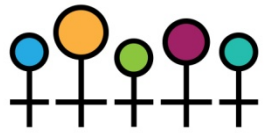
*Last updated: March 23, 2022*

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

#onewomanatatime

[www.thewellproject.org](http://www.thewellproject.org)

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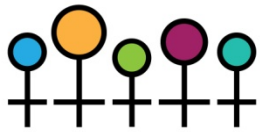
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# Pregnancy and HIV

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***

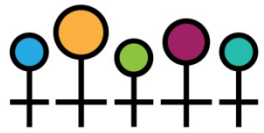


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# The Good News

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

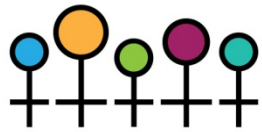
- Known as **perinatal**, "**mother-to-child**" or **vertical** transmission
  - World Health Organization (WHO): HIV perinatally transmitted in as many as 45% of cases when birthing parent is not taking HIV drugs
  - U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): chance of transmission can be **<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 women living with HIV encouraged to register (through their providers) at [www.APRegistry.com](http://www.APRegistry.com)



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# Before Getting Pregnant

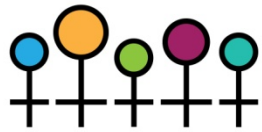
- Discuss plans with HIV care provider
  - Confirm that you are on the right treatment plan for your own health and to reduce risk of perinatal transmission
- Find an obstetrician (OB) or midwife who is familiar with HIV care
  - Can explain best options for getting pregnant
- Ask HIV provider and your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



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# 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

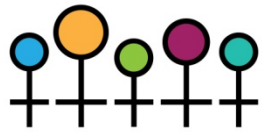


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# Pregnancy Guidelines

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

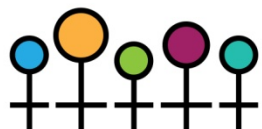
- **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS):**
  - Thorough check up for health, status of HIV, resistance test
  - HIV drugs recommended for all pregnant women regardless of CD4 count and viral load
  - Drugs must be taken just as prescribed to have best chance of working
    - Undetectable 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

- Most HIV drugs safe during pregnancy
- Some drugs should be avoided or used with caution:
  - Videx (didanosine, ddl) + Zerit (stavudine, d4T)
  - Zerit + Retrovir (zidovudine or AZT)
  - Viramune (nevirapine): don't start if CD4 cell counts >250
  - Earlier debates about dolutegravir and efavirenz: both now recommended during pregnancy
- Discuss risks/benefits of HIV drugs with health care provider to decide on best treatment
- In US, provider can call National Perinatal HIV Hotline for advice

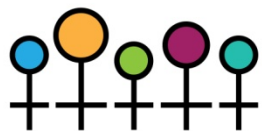


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# HIV Drugs and Pregnancy

- Women not taking HIV drugs:
  - Start treatment right away
- Women 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
- Parents 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

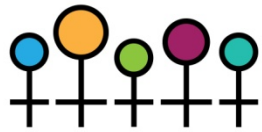




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# Tests, Procedures, and Delivery

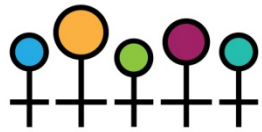
- Some tests ***may increase risk of HIV transmission to baby*** (talk to your provider if you need these)
  - Amniocentesis
  - Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
  - Umbilical blood sampling
  - Forceps- or vacuum-assisted delivery
- Viral load checks recommended when
  - Starting prenatal care
  - Starting 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 women 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
- Women who have C-sections more likely to get infections than those who give birth vaginally

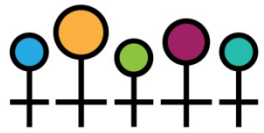


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# Types of Delivery

## *Vaginal Delivery*

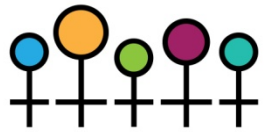
- For a woman on combination HIV treatment with a low viral load (less than 1,000 copies), a C-section has not been shown to further reduce her already very low risk of transmitting HIV to her baby



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# After the Baby Is Born

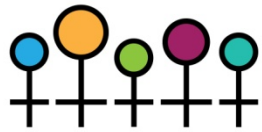
- During 1<sup>st</sup> 4-6 weeks, baby will need to take Retrovir and possibly other HIV drugs
- Blood test called **complete blood count (CBC)** done on newborn baby as baseline (starting point)



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# 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 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

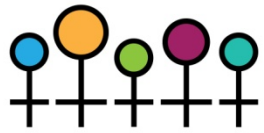


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# Breastfeeding

Chances are extremely low (though not proven zero) of transmitting HIV through breast milk when on HIV drugs, viral load undetectable

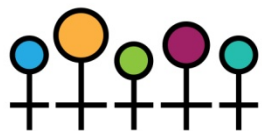
- Guidelines in US and other high-resource countries discourage breastfeeding
- But now acknowledge desire of some birthing parents to breastfeed
- Suggest ways to support parents who choose to breastfeed



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# Breastfeeding

- If safe water is not easy to get:
  - Risk to your baby from formula feeding with unsafe water is higher than risk of HIV transmission through breastfeeding
  - Better to feed your baby on breast milk alone, take HIV drugs

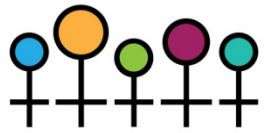


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# Breastfeeding

- Breast milk contains many ***antibodies to keep baby healthy***
- Found to have protein Tenascin-C that helps neutralize HIV
- Mixed feeding (baby given breast milk + other liquids – formula, sugar water, gripe water) ***not recommended***
  - Breast milk only for first six months of baby's life
  - Then slowly add other foods and wean from breast milk at 12 months
  - If you cannot feed your baby on formula alone, use breast milk alone
- Do not feed your baby food that has been pre-chewed by someone who is living with HIV
  - Can transmit HIV to your child





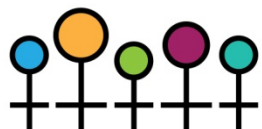
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## In Conclusion

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

Talk to HIV health care 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 and HIV](#)
- For more fact sheets and to connect to our community of women living with HIV, visit:
  - [www.thewellproject.org](http://www.thewellproject.org)
  - [www.facebook.com/thewellproject](https://www.facebook.com/thewellproject)
  - [www.twitter.com/thewellproject](https://www.twitter.com/thewellproject)