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## **Man Living with HIV and HIV-Negative Woman (Serodifferent): Getting Pregnant and HIV**

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Image



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**Note:** In this fact sheet, "woman" and "man" refer to cisgender people. Much of the information for "women" is relevant to people assigned female sex at birth who do not identify as women; and the information for "men" is relevant to people assigned male sex at birth who do not identify as men.

There are several different options for reducing the chances of passing on HIV while trying to conceive (get pregnant; have a baby). If you are a man living with HIV and your partner is an HIV-negative woman, the options below can help you understand what might be best for you and prepare for discussions with your healthcare provider(s) and others. (For other options and more general information, you can return to the main "[Getting Pregnant and HIV](#)" page.)

## Check for STIs and Analyze Semen

Getting regular screening and treating any [sexually transmitted infections or diseases \(STIs or STDs\)](#) before trying to get pregnant is a great first step to lower your chances of passing HIV between partners. Certain STIs can increase the chances of acquiring HIV. However, if the partner living with HIV has an undetectable viral load, the HIV-negative partner will still be protected from acquiring HIV, even if someone in the couple has an STI.

The US Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) also recommends semen analysis for men living with HIV before trying to get pregnant. Men living with HIV may have fertility problems more often than HIV-negative men. Making sure sperm is fertile before trying to get pregnant can help you and your partner choose the best method for getting pregnant.

Analyzing semen for fertility (ability to achieve pregnancy) is a simple procedure that requires a semen sample. However, it can sometimes be difficult to find a facility willing to analyze the semen of a man living with HIV (see below for help finding facilities and providers). In the US, this analysis is usually expensive and not covered by insurance.

## **Viral Suppression of Partner Living with HIV**

One of the best things that the male partner living with HIV can do is to take HIV drugs regularly and maintain an undetectable [viral load](#) (not enough HIV in his bloodstream for a test to measure) — even when he has no symptoms and a relatively healthy immune system.

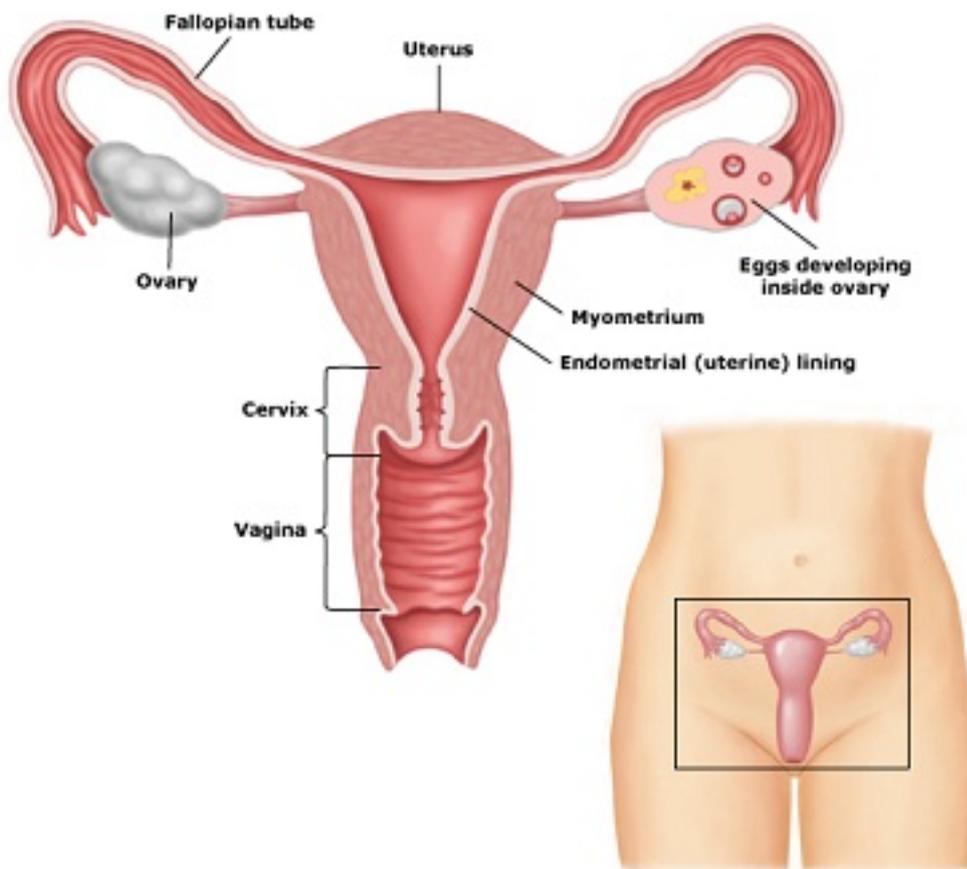
Recent studies of gay and heterosexual ("straight") [serodifferent couples](#) showed that taking HIV drugs and having an undetectable viral load reduces the risk to zero that a person living with HIV will sexually transmit HIV to their partner(s). Please see our fact sheet on [Undetectable Equals Untransmittable](#) for more information on this exciting development.

## **Sex without Condoms**

If you choose this method, it is ideal for the partner living with HIV to have an undetectable viral load before the couple tries to get pregnant. If his viral load is not known or is detectable, the risk of passing on HIV is lower if you only have unprotected sex when the woman is ovulating (when she is most likely to get pregnant; this is often called "timed intercourse"). Ovulation occurs when an egg is released from the woman's ovary and usually happens about two weeks before a woman starts her menstrual period. Insemination during the "fertile window" – usually one to two days before ovulation until one day after ovulation – has a greater chance of success. For more information on understanding and tracking your fertility, visit:

- [The Fertility Awareness Center](#)
- [How to Figure Out Your Ovulation Date](#)

Image



## Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)

HIV-negative women can now use Truvada (tenofovir disoproxil fumarate/emtricitabine) as pre-exposure prophylaxis, or [PrEP](#). Descovy (tenofovir alafenamide/emtricitabine) is approved as PrEP, but NOT recommended for cisgender women. Apretude, a new injectable form of PrEP, is approved for men or women. PrEP means taking HIV drugs **before** being exposed to HIV to prevent acquiring the virus if her partner's viral load is unknown or is detectable. PrEP also allows you to be in control of your own protection against HIV. Truvada and Descovy need to be taken daily, not just right before sex. Apretude is injected every two months.

The US Public Health Service's clinical practice guidelines suggest that healthcare providers discuss PrEP as one of several options for protecting HIV-negative partners in serodifferent couples when they are interested in having a child. Not all healthcare providers are comfortable or knowledgeable about prescribing PrEP. However, you can tell your healthcare provider that you are interested in taking PrEP and ask them to write you a prescription for it.

For help finding providers that prescribe PrEP, see [pleasePrEPme.org](https://www.pleasePrEPme.org), a growing national PrEP provider directory.

Some recent research has shown that PrEP may not add much protection when the partner living with HIV is virally suppressed (which already lowers the risk of transmission to zero) and condomless sex is limited to the woman's fertile period.

Truvada, when used as PrEP for HIV-negative women, appears safe in early pregnancy. Information

from the Partners PrEP study conducted among serodifferent heterosexual couples in Africa showed that babies conceived when the mother was taking Truvada did not experience negative birth outcomes or were smaller as infants. Women living with HIV have been taking that HIV drug safely during pregnancy for many years to prevent their babies from acquiring HIV.

## Sperm Washing

Sperm washing refers to a process in which sperm is separated from seminal fluid (semen = sperm + seminal fluid). Since HIV exists in seminal fluid but not in sperm, 'washing' the sperm clean of the seminal fluid lowers the risk of HIV transmission. See "[Understanding the Science](#)" for more information. Any of the types of assisted reproduction listed below can be used with washed sperm to get the HIV-negative woman pregnant.

## Assisted Reproduction

This means that a sperm fertilizes an egg with the help of a medical technique or therapy. Assisted reproduction (sometimes called "assisted reproductive technology") is useful when the future parent(s) require help to prevent HIV transmission between partners, are using donor sperm, or are having difficulty getting pregnant at home because of fertility issues. Unfortunately, few facilities offer assisted reproduction to people living with HIV, and few health insurance plans cover it. There are several types of assisted reproduction that can be used with washed sperm:

- Intra-uterine insemination (IUI): Sperm is drawn up into a narrow tube, which is then inserted through the cervix into the uterus (womb). The sperm is deposited in the uterus, where fertilization of the egg can occur.
- In-vitro fertilization (IVF): The woman takes fertility drugs to help her prepare eggs (also called ripening her eggs). When eggs are ready (or ripe), they are removed from the ovary and put in a dish with sperm. Once there is a fertilized egg (embryo), it is put back in the woman's uterus.
- Intra-cytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI): This is a specific type of IVF in which a sperm is injected directly into an egg using a very thin needle. When a fertilized egg occurs, it is returned to the woman's uterus. This method is used when a man's sperm do not swim well or are not normally shaped.

## Donor Sperm

Donor sperm comes from a sperm bank or from someone you know. Donors to sperm banks are most often anonymous, and they are tested for fertility and diseases to make sure the sperm is safe and able to result in pregnancy. This involves no risk of [HIV transmission](#) to your partner.

Donor sperm is often used in an assisted reproductive technique called intra-vaginal insemination (IVI). In this procedure, sperm are placed deep inside the vagina by a healthcare provider. This is very similar to home insemination, only done in a clinic. Donor sperm can also be used in any of the other assisted reproductive techniques listed above.

## Home Insemination

This involves using donor sperm from someone you know or from a sperm bank. Not all states allow sperm from a sperm bank to be used for home insemination. If using donor sperm from a sperm bank for home insemination is possible in your state, ask your sperm bank for instructions on how to use the sperm at home.

If using sperm from someone you know, have the man ejaculate (cum) into a clean cup or condom. If using a condom, be sure to use one without spermicide. Then, using a syringe (without a needle), you suck up the semen and insert the syringe deep inside the vagina. Once the syringe is deep inside the

vagina, you squeeze out and deposit the semen.

Based on individuals' experiences and at least one study, it is often recommended that the woman lie down for 20 minutes after inserting the semen to improve fertility. It is also more effective to use home insemination when a woman is fertile - when she is ovulating. You can get non-needle syringes at most any pharmacy because they are commonly used to give medicines to babies. Your HIV provider may also have some to give to you.

## Adoption

Offering a permanent family to a parentless child may be an option, whether having biologic offspring is an option for you or not. Adoptions can be done within the US or internationally. Unfortunately, while many people living with HIV have welcomed children into their homes through adoption, some agencies and/or countries may have prejudices against people living with HIV adopting children.

## Finding a Supportive Provider

When choosing to have a child as a person living with HIV, it is important to be an advocate for yourself and your future child. Finding the right healthcare provider who is supportive of your plans to have a baby is a big first step! A friendly healthcare provider can talk with you about many issues around pregnancy and having children: which conception option is right for you, and appropriate HIV treatments for you and/or your partner. They may also be able to speak with you about whether to [disclose](#) your HIV status to others (including other providers, your child's pediatrician, additional friends and family), and how to handle any [stigma](#) or fear you may experience around living with HIV and being pregnant. Please see the main "[Getting Pregnant and HIV](#)" page for even more information about building a support network.

Ultimately, you get to choose when and whether to have children. You deserve to be treated with respect and given access to the information necessary to make an informed decision and plan for your future.

## Related Resources from The Well Project

[Pregnancy, Birth, and HIV](#) ([disponible en español](#))

[HIV-Friendly Reproductive Services and Providers](#)

[Serodifferent Partners: Dating, Relationships, and Mixed HIV Status](#) ([disponible en español](#))

[Can I Breastfeed While Living With HIV?](#) ([disponible en español](#))

[Overview of Infant Feeding Options for Parents Living with HIV](#)

## Additional Resources

Select the links below for additional material related to getting pregnant and HIV.

- [Born Free: Dispelling Misconceptions about Conception and HIV \(POZ\)](#)
- [Surrogacy \(Special Program of Assisted Reproduction\)](#)
- [Effects of Antiretroviral Therapy to Prevent HIV Transmission to Women in Coupl...](#)
- [PrEP Appears Safe for Use in Conception, but May Not Be Necessary if Partner is...](#)
- [Multiple Strategies for Safer Conception Need to Incorporate Couples' Preferenc...](#)
- [Can a Couple in Which One Person is HIV Positive Conceive a Baby without the Un...](#)

- [Assisted Reproductive Technology \(ART\) \(US Centers for Disease Control and Prev...](#)
- [Fertility Awareness \(Planned Parenthood\)](#)
- [Detecting Ovulation with a Basal Body Temperature Chart \(verywell\)](#)
- [Blank Basal Body Temperature and Cervical Mucus Chart \(PDF\) \(BabyCenter\)](#)
- [As Mixed-Status HIV Couples Weigh Risks, More Choose to Conceive the Old-Fashio...](#)
- [Family Planning \(US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention\)](#)
- [Thinking About Having a Baby \(Terrence Higgins Trust, UK\)](#)
- [How to Get Pregnant If You or Your Partner Has HIV \(verywell\)](#)
- [HIV and Family Planning \(POZ\)](#)
- [FOR PROVIDERS – National Clinician Consultation Center: Perinatal HIV/AIDS \(UCS...](#)
- [FOR PROVIDERS – National Clinician Consultation Center: Introducing the CCC PrE...](#)



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