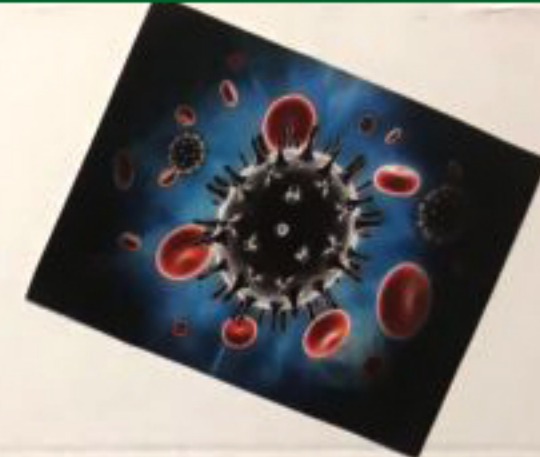


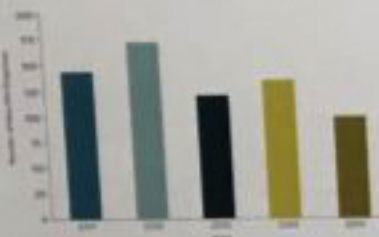
PERINATAL HIV TESTING



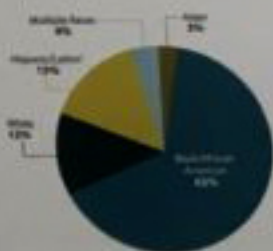
Rates of Perinatally Acquired HIV Infections by Year of Birth and Mother's Race/Ethnicity, 2010-2014



Diagnoses of Perinatal HIV Infections in the US, 2011-2015



Diagnoses of Perinatal HIV Infections in the US by Race/Ethnicity, 2014



HIV Among Pregnant Women, Infants, and Children

HIV can be passed from mother to child during pregnancy, birth, delivery, and breastfeeding. This is called perinatal transmission.

- 1** **GET TESTED AT EARLY STAGES.** Get an HIV test early in pregnancy to help you and your doctor decide if you should take HIV medicine to help you stay healthy and protect your baby from HIV.
- 2** **Take HIV medicine daily as prescribed throughout pregnancy, labor, and delivery and**
- 3** **Don't breastfeed to your baby to help to reduce your baby's risk.**

Women living with HIV should get tested to see where their baby is born.

99 diagnoses of perinatal HIV in 2015

22% of diagnoses were in infants and children.

Diagnoses of Perinatal HIV Infections in the US by Race/Ethnicity, 2014

By the end of 2015, there were 15,600 persons living with HIV acquired through perinatal transmission.

HIV IS A VIRUS THAT ATTACKS THE BODY'S IMMUNE SYSTEM

Reduce Your Risk:

- Get tested for HIV early in pregnancy.
- Take HIV medicine daily as prescribed throughout pregnancy, labor, and delivery.
- Don't breastfeed to your baby.

INTERVENTIONS

- Policy and process were reviewed and revised
- Employees were given extensive education on the process and importance of perinatal HIV testing
- Process and compliance were closely monitored and additional 1:1 education was provided as needed

Educate

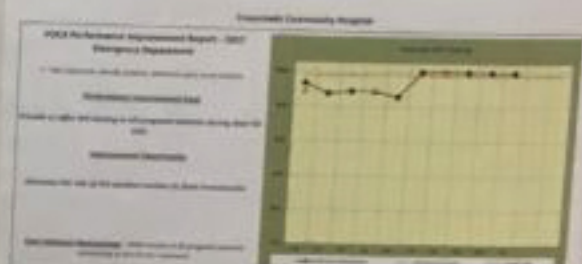


BACKGROUND

- Perinatal HIV transmission, also known as mother-to-child transmission, can happen at any time during pregnancy.
- CDC recommends that all women who are pregnant or planning to get pregnant take an HIV test as early as possible before and during every pregnancy.
- The earlier HIV is diagnosed and treated, the more effective HIV medicine will be at preventing transmission and improving the health outcomes of both mother and child.
- Advances in HIV research, prevention, and treatment have made it possible for many women living with HIV to give birth without transmitting the virus to their babies.

HIV TESTING RECOMMENDATIONS

- Increase HIV screening in health-care settings
- Foster earlier detection of HIV infection
- Identify and counsel persons with unrecognized HIV infection
- Link HIV-infected persons to clinical and prevention services
- Further reduce perinatal HIV transmission



As seen in the graph above, compliance was achieved and sustained. The improved compliance with perinatal HIV testing will help improve the outcome for pregnant women, who are HIV positive, and their babies.