



# Factors associated with HIV infection despite overall low transmission rates in HIV Exposed Infants in rural Kenya

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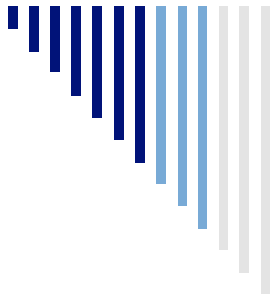


# Background



- Despite the availability of Prevention of Mother-to-Child HIV Transmission (PMTCT) interventions and donor and government investments in developing country implementation, the problem of vertical HIV transmission persists





# Objectives

- ❑ To explore the reasons for MTCT persistence in areas with overall low transmission rates and PMTCT service provision

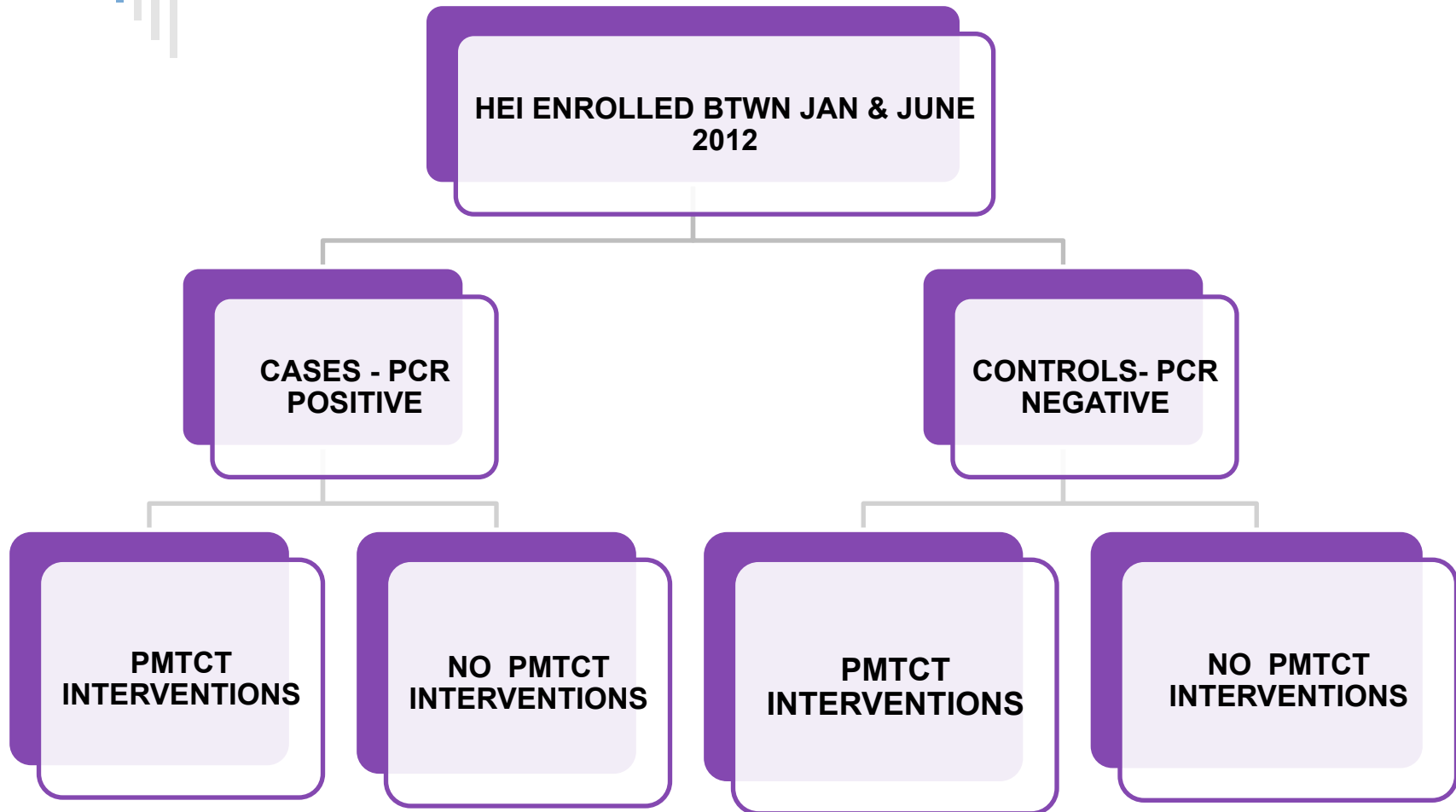
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# Methods

- A case-control study
  - HIV-exposed infants (HEI) enrolled in follow-up care between January and June 2012
  - Conducted at 20 rural health facilities in Rongo District, Nyanza Province, Kenya
  - All facilities supported by Family AIDS Care and Education Services (FACES), a comprehensive HIV prevention, care, and treatment program
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# Methods



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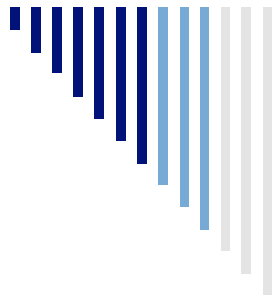
# Methods

## ☐ Cases

- HEI who turned HIV positive and controls were HEI who remained negative at last test

## ☐ Controls

- Randomly selected after matching based on birth month and gender to identify a number equal to cases
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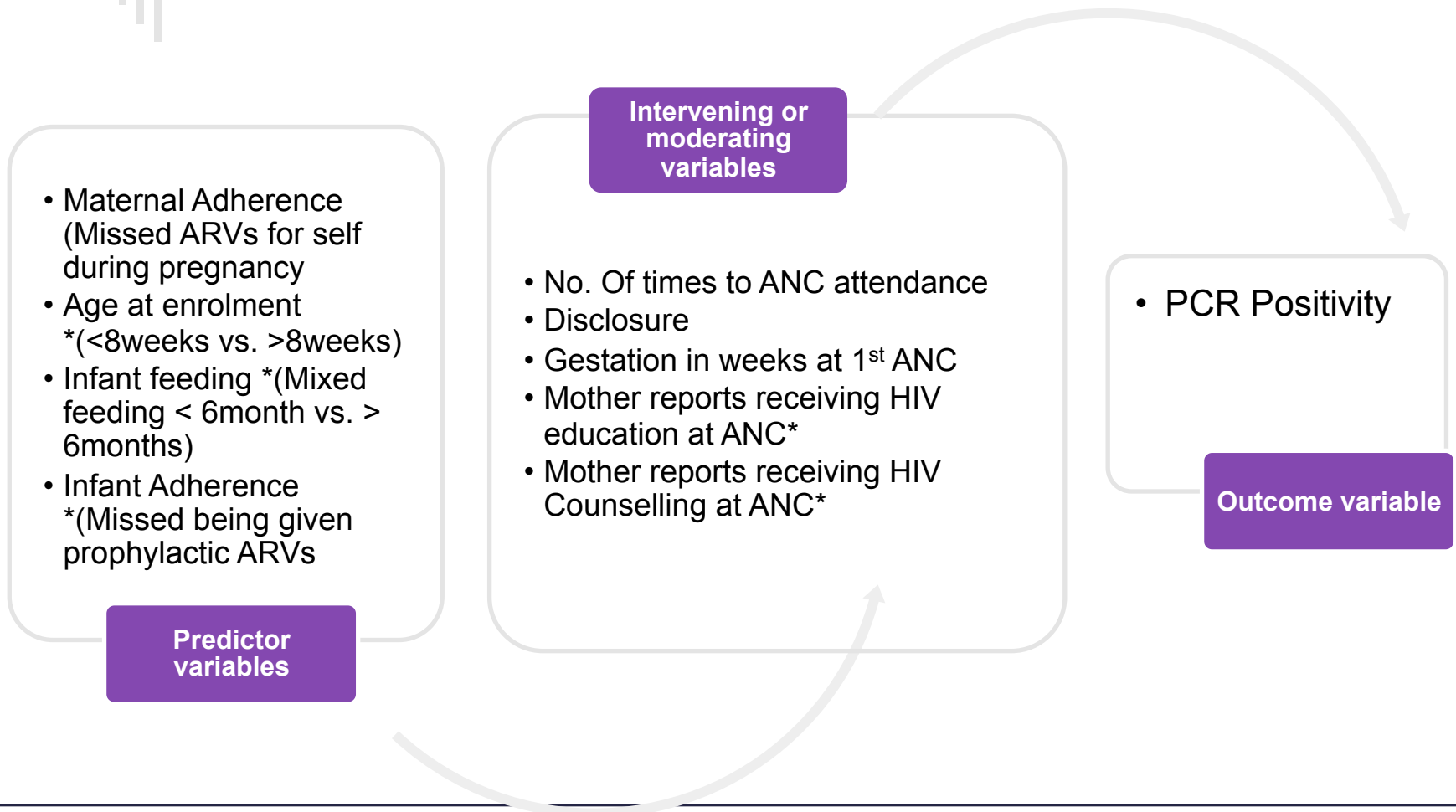
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# Methods

- Data abstracted from:
    - Routine PMTCT registers
    - HEI cards
    - Infant forms
  
  - Data analysis:
    - Logistic regression performed to determine factors associated with HIV infection
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# Logical framework



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# Results

- 45 cases and 45 controls compared
  - Maternal, clinical and infant factors associated with HIV-infected infants:
    - Poor PMTCT service uptake including late enrolment of infant to follow up, (OR = 0.14, 95%CI: 0.06 - 0.38)
    - Poor adherence to infant prophylaxis (OR=8.32, 95%CI 3.24 –21.38)
    - Fewer antenatal (ANC) visits (OR = 0.62, 95% CI: 0.41 - 0.96)
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# Results

- ❑ Mothers of cases were also significantly less likely to report
    - ❑ Having received clinic level HIV education and counselling compared to the controls (OR 0.13, 95%CI 0.04 - 0.54 and OR 0.12, 95% CI 0.03 -0.46)
  - ❑ Maternal disclosure, gestation at first ANC visit, and infant feeding type were not associated
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# Conclusion

- Poor uptake of PMTCT services and a reported absence of HIV education and counselling at the clinic level were associated with MTCT
  - More emphasis on PMTCT service provision including counselling and education are urgently needed to minimize opportunities for HIV transmission to infants
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# An Island on land



**Ongito Dispensary – Uriri District  
Migori County**

# Acknowledgment

- ☐ MoH
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- ☐ FACES
- ☐ Clients and staff for working together to put up this abstract to help improve the HIV situation

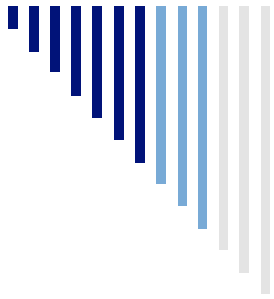


- ☐ ***FACES** is a collaborative **KEMRI** and **UCSF** program funded through a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (**CDC**) and U.S. President's Emergency Funding for AIDS Relief (**PEPFAR**)*



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- For more information on the FACES programme, please visit [www.faces-kenya.org](http://www.faces-kenya.org)
  
- *The findings and conclusions in this presentation are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention(CDC)*

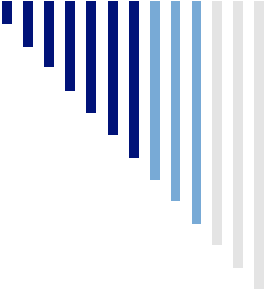




**What  
questions  
do you  
have?**



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*“If you always do what  
you’ve always done, you’ll  
always get what you’ve  
always got”*

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