

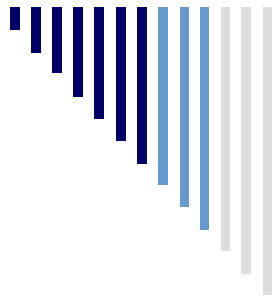
Factors associated with HIV infection despite overall low transmission rates in HIV Exposed Infants in rural Kenya

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Okoko N.A.¹, Owuor K.¹, Lewis-Kulzer J.^{1,3}, Owino G.¹,
Ogolla I.¹, Wandera R.⁴, Bukusi E.A.^{1,3}, Cohen C.R.^{1,3},
Abuogi L.^{1,2}





Affiliations

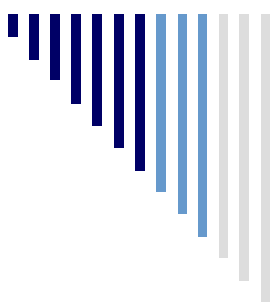
1. Family AIDS Care and Education Services (FACES), Research Care and Training Program (RCTP), Centre for Microbiology Research (CMR), Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI), Kisumu, Kenya¹
 2. Department of Paediatrics, University of Colorado, Denver, Denver, Colorado, USA²
 3. Departments of Obstetrics, Gynaecology and Reproductive Sciences; Medicine; University of California San Francisco (UCSF), San Francisco, CA, USA³
 4. Ministry of Health (MOH), Kenya⁴
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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

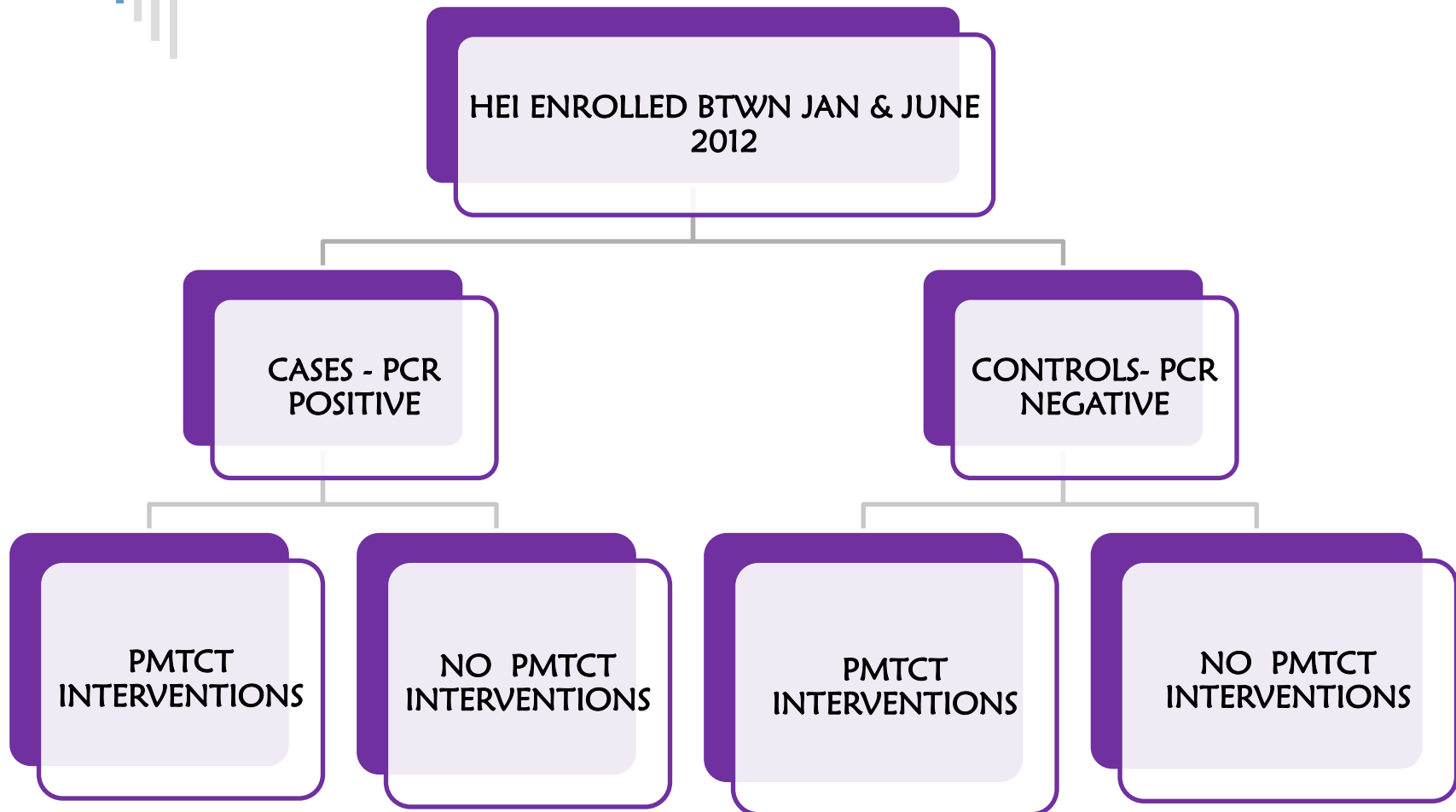
- ❑ To explore the reasons for MTCT persistence in areas with overall low transmission rates and PMTCT service provision



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





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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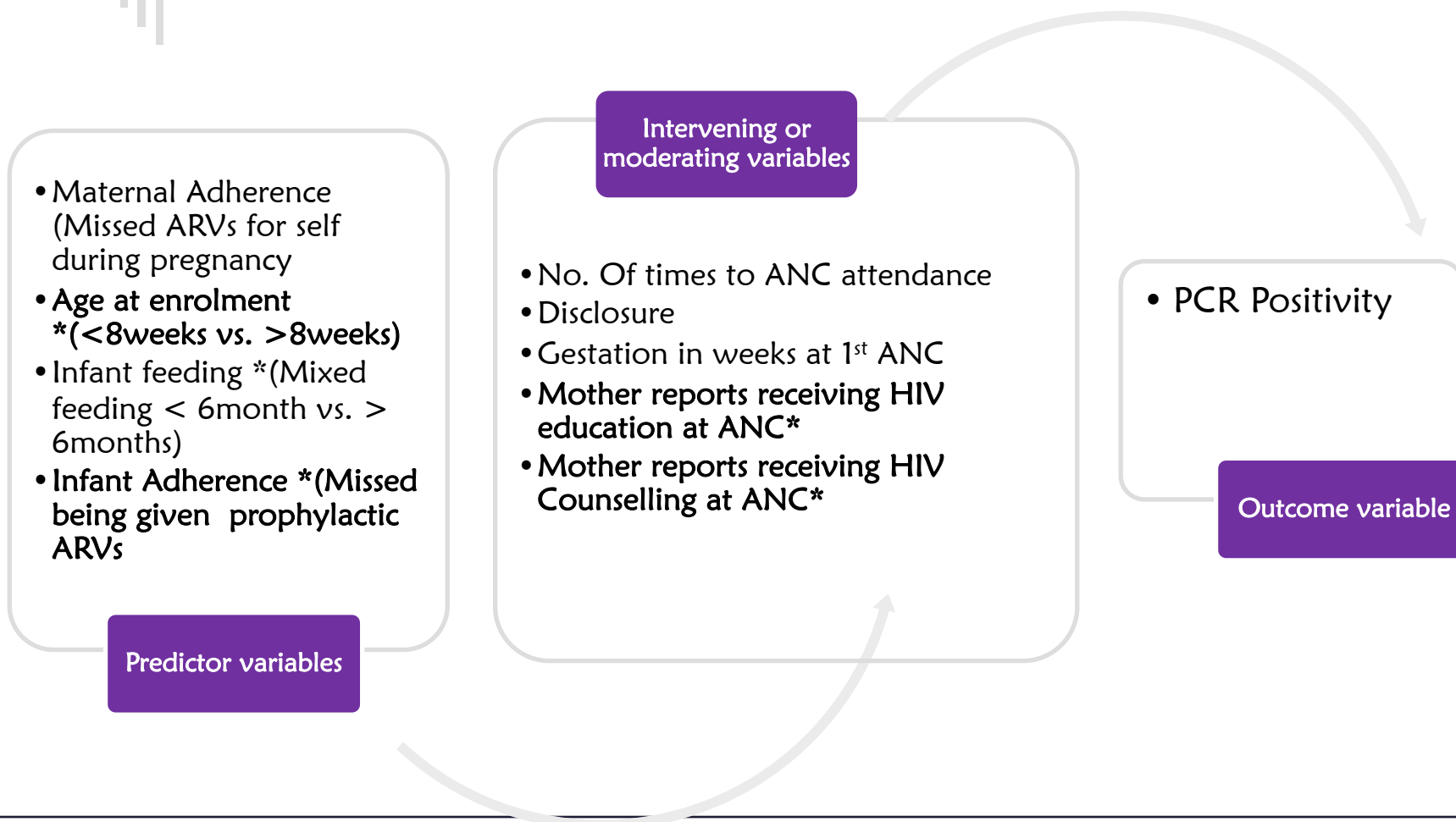


Methods

- 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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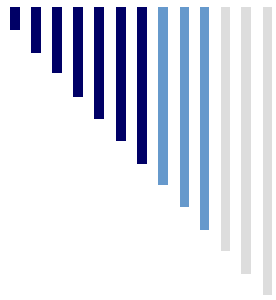
Logical framework





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 significantly associated



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

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REPUBLIC OF KENYA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH



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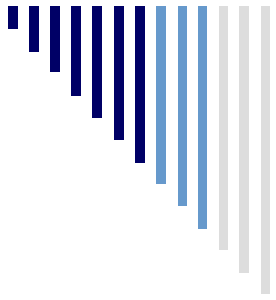


University of California
San Francisco





**What
questions
do you
have?**



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