Extended Nevirapine Prophylaxis for Infants and Its Impact on Vertical Transmission Rates at 18 months, a Retrospective Cohort Study

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BACKGROUND

 Interventions to prevent mother to child transmission (MTCT) of HIV in many settings are complicated by necessarily high rates of prolonged breastfeeding

 In sub-Saharan Africa up to 15% of HIV infections in infants may be attributed to breastfeeding



OBJECTIVES

 To determine the rate for MTCT in infants on extended nevirapine (eNVP) prophylaxis during breastfeeding at eighteen months of age



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Setting

- Family AIDS Care and Education Services (FACES)
 - CDC/PEPFAR-funded comprehensive HIV prevention, care and treatment program based in Migori, Homa bay, Kisumu Counties
- Conducted in FACES supported Kenyan Ministry of Health (MOH) clinics :
 - -Lumumba Health Center, Kisumu County
 - Migori District Hospital, Migori County
 - Oyani Health Center, Migori County



Time Interval:

- eNVP Cohort June 2011 to November 2013
- Historical Cohort January 2008 to January 2011

Cohort study compared:

- MTCT rates between a group of prospectively followed infants receiving eNVP prophylaxis
- A historical cohort who received single dose NVP at birth with 6 weeks of zidovudine (AZT)

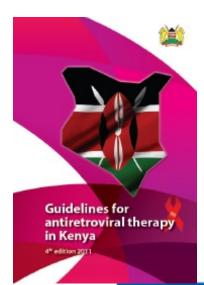


Table 2. Daily nevirapine (dNVP) prophylaxis for HIV-exposed infants

Age	Nevirapine dose		
0 – 6 weeks	Birth weight $<$ 2500 g $-$ 10 mg (1 ml) once daily Birth weight $>$ 2500 g $-$ 15 mg (1.5 ml) once daily		
6 weeks – 14 weeks	20 mg (2 ml) once daily		
14 weeks to 6 months	25 mg (2.5 ml) once daily		
6 months – 9 months	30 mg (3 ml) once daily		
9 months – 12 months	40 mg (4 ml) once daily		
>12 months	50 mg (5 ml) once daily		



Analysis

- Data transferred to STATA 12 for all the analysis
- Bivariate analysis used to determine significant differences between cohorts and infection rate using Chi Square and Fishers Exact Tests as appropriate
- P-value < 0.05 considered significant



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RESULTS

Variable	Historical	eNVP	p-value
	n(%)	n(%)	
	n=362	n=283	
Results at week 6			
Negative	280(90.6)	274(97.9)	<0.001*
Positive	29(9.4)	6(2.1)	
Results at Month9			
Negative	205 (96.2)	213 (98.2)	0.256
Positive	8(3.8)	4(1.84)	
Results at 18			
Months			
Negative	143(96.6)	172(100)	0.020*
Positive	5(3.4)	0(0)	
Cumulative			
Infection			
Negative	143(77.7)	172(94.5)	<0.001*
Positive	41(22.3)	10(5.5)	

Conclusion

- Implemented within a MOH PMTCT program: Infant eNVP prophylaxis during the breastfeeding period, combined with appropriate ART for the mother during pregnancy, is associated with a low risk of HIV transmission
- Extended nevirapine (NVP) can be safely and effectively implemented in PMTCT programs



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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











