

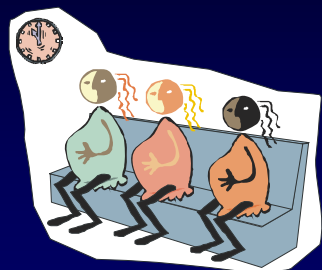
# Enhanced Perinatal Surveillance, Texas, 1999-2008

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# EPS Background Information

- What is EPS?
- How is EPS data collected?
- How is EPS data used?

# Steps to Prevention Success



Prenatal care



Provider tests  
Unless woman refuses.



Client receives results.



If HIV positive,  
prophylactic treatment  
is offered and accepted.



Provider and client's  
adherence to regimen:  
antenatal, intrapartum,  
and neonatal.



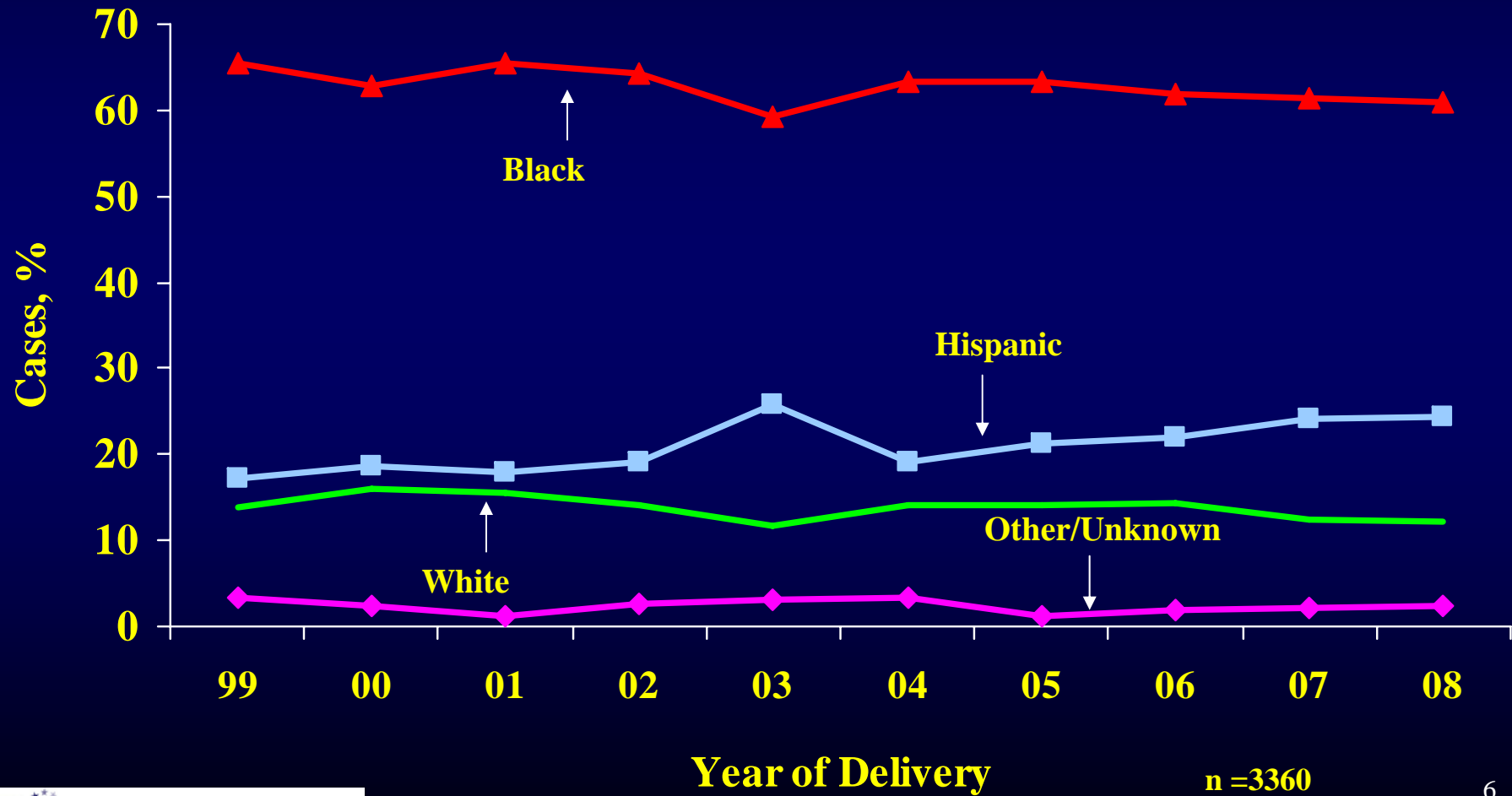
Follow-up care, &  
avoidance of  
breastfeeding

# General Description of the HIV Perinatal Epidemic in Texas

# General Statistics, TX, 1999-2008

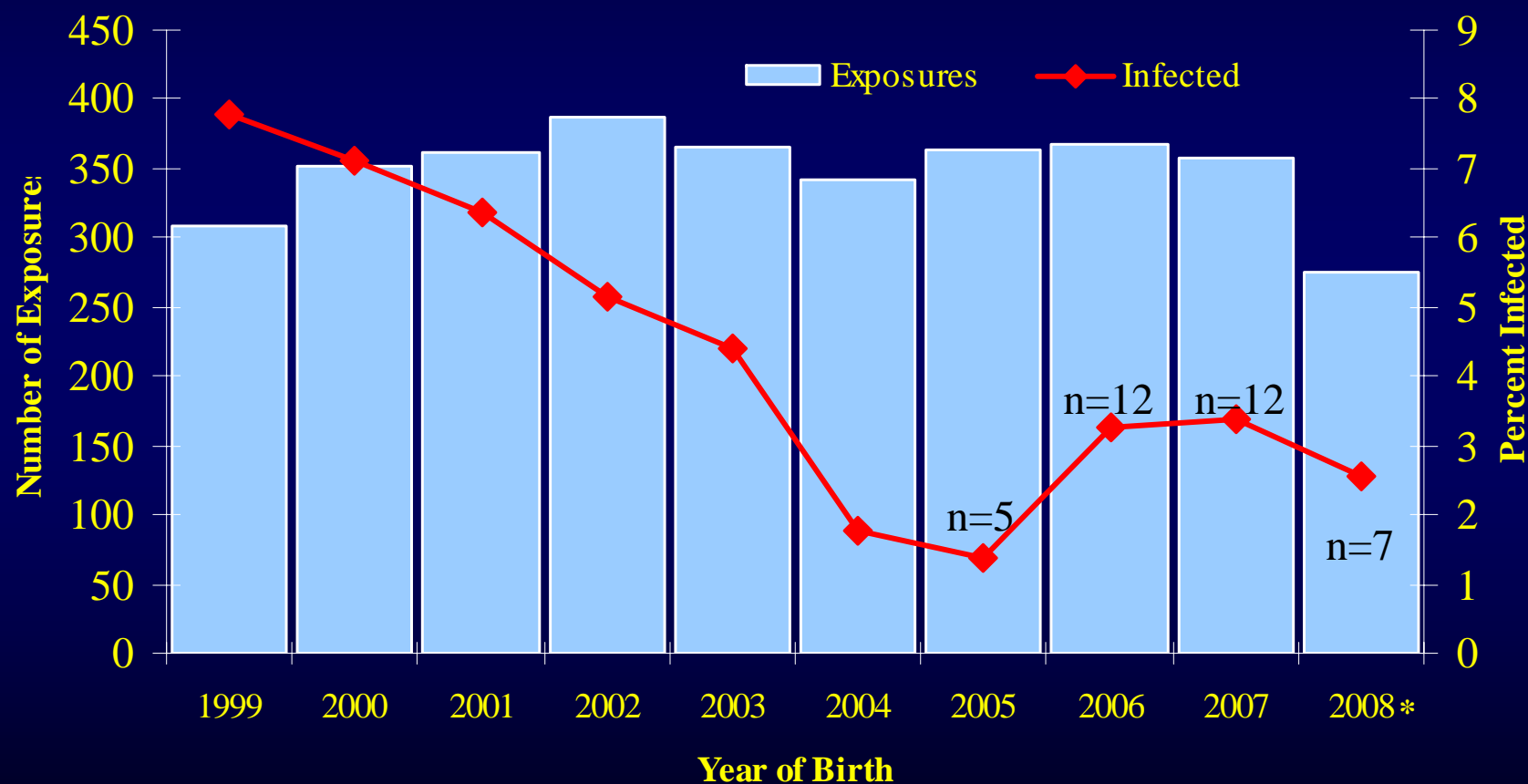
- HIV+ Women Delivering
  - 3360 women delivered
- Infants born to HIV+ Women:
  - 149 infants were perinatally HIV infected
  - 1414 infants are of indeterminate HIV status
  - 1873 infants are HIV uninfected

# Proportion of HIV+ Women Delivering by Race/Ethnicity, Texas, 1999-2008



n = 3360

# Perinatally Exposed and Infected Children, Texas, 1999-2008

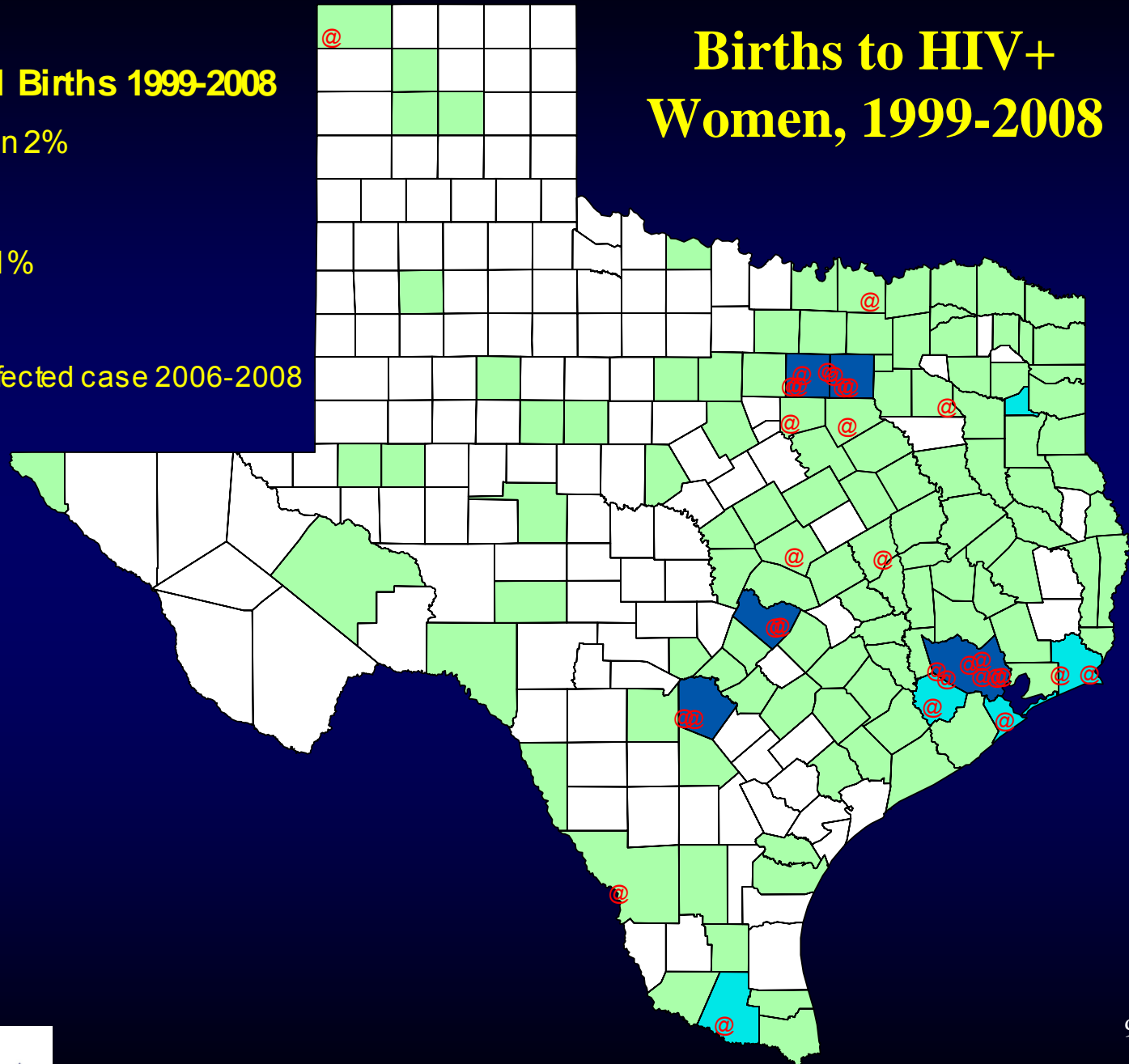


\*Year 2008 data is incomplete due to reporting delay. 7

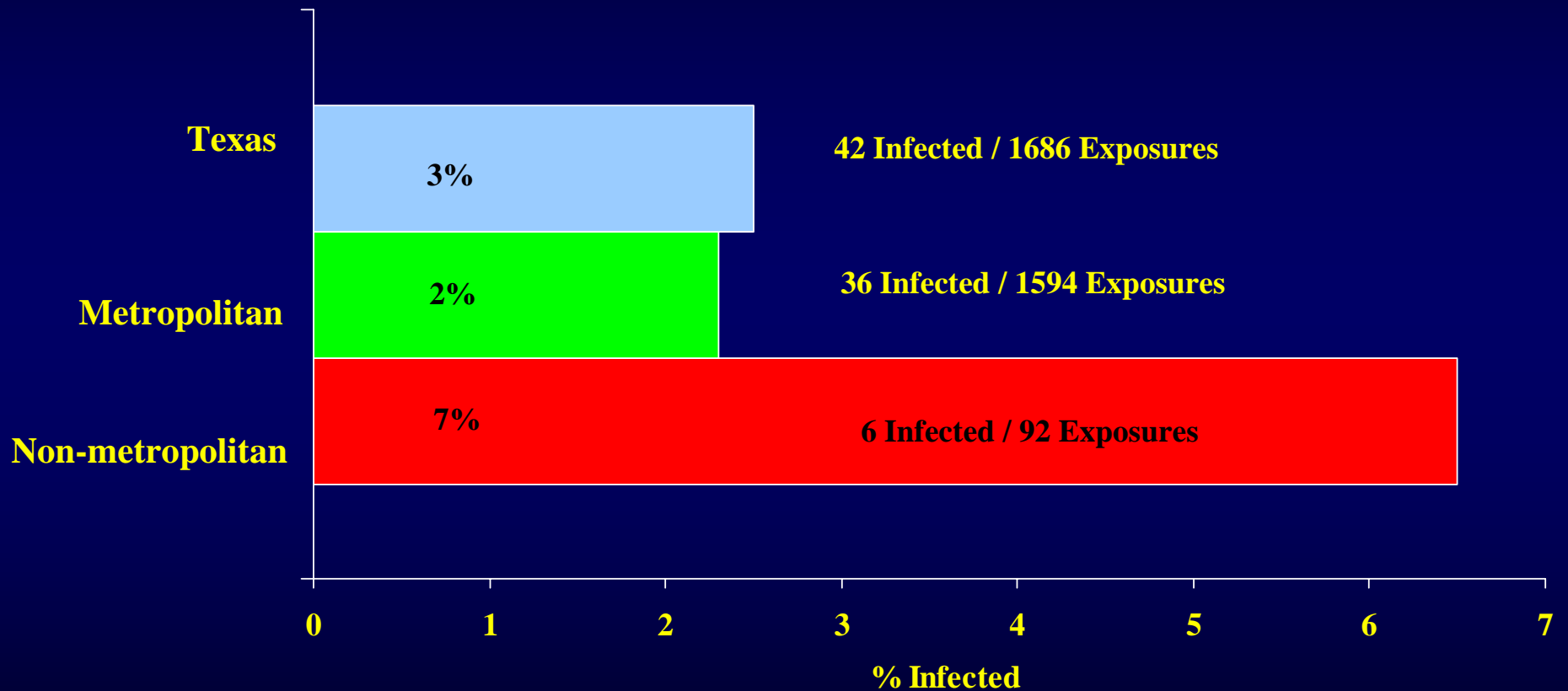
# Births to HIV+ Women, 1999-2008

## Percent of Total Births 1999-2008

- Greater than 2%
- 1 to 2%
- Less than 1%
- 0%
- 1 dot per infected case 2006-2008

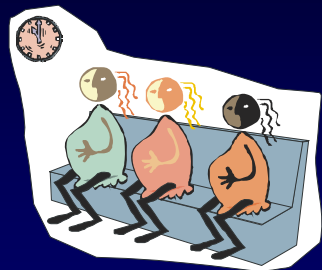


# Perinatally Infected by County Designation\*, Texas, 2004-2008



\* As designated by the Texas State Office of Rural Health

# Steps to Prevention Success



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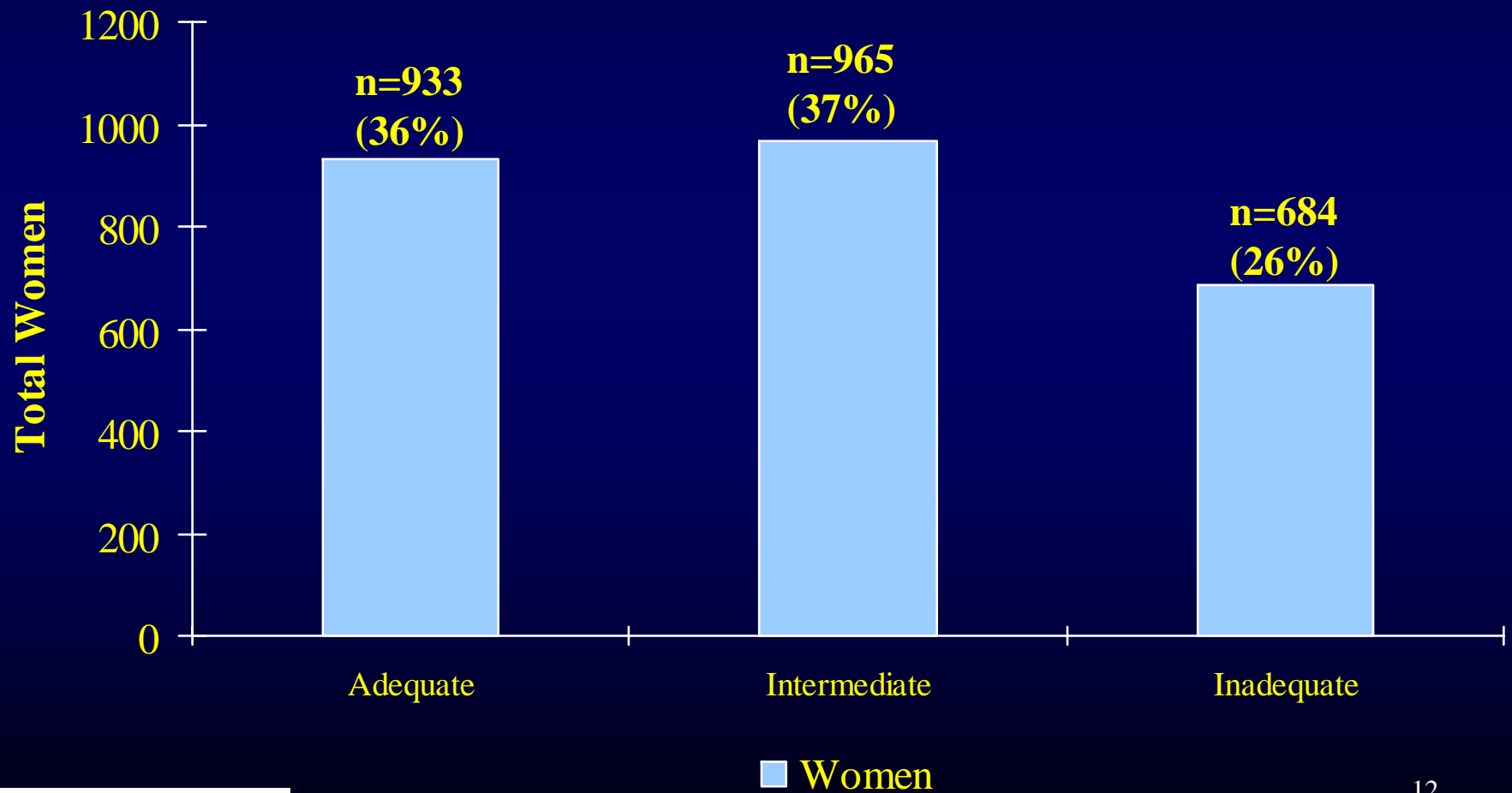


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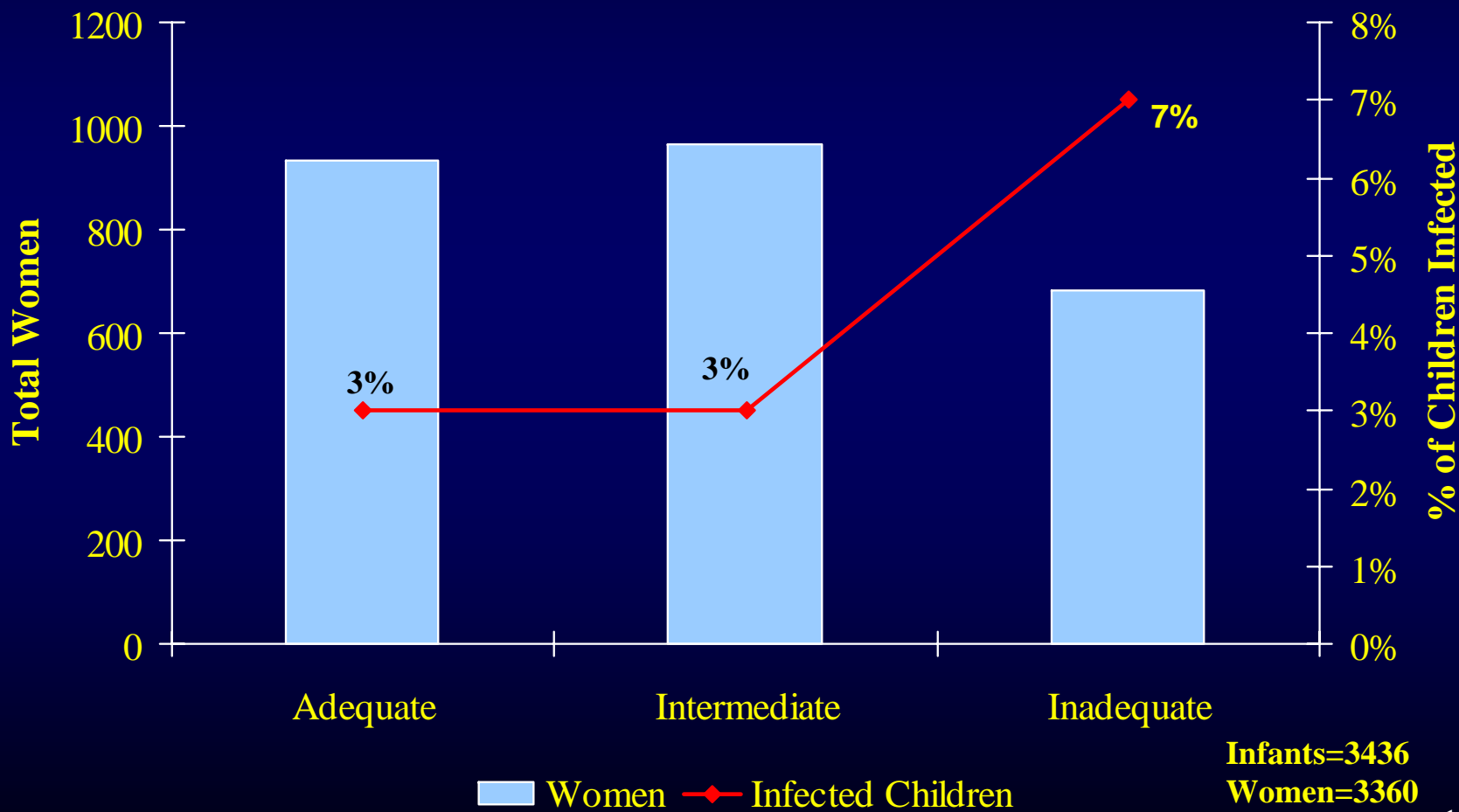


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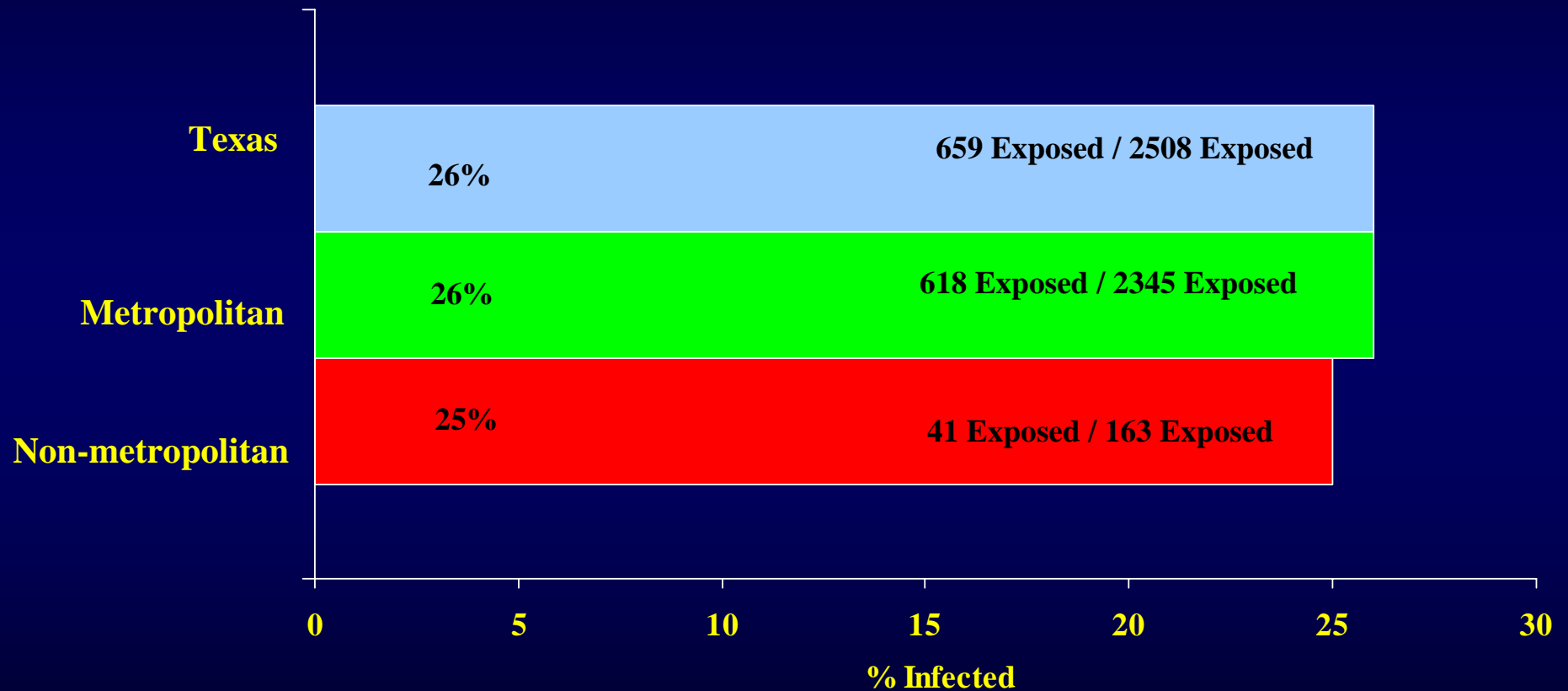
# Adequacy of Care\* among HIV+ Women Delivering, Texas, 1999-2008



# Adequacy of Care\* among HIV+ Women Delivering and Proportion of Infected Children, Texas, 1999-2008

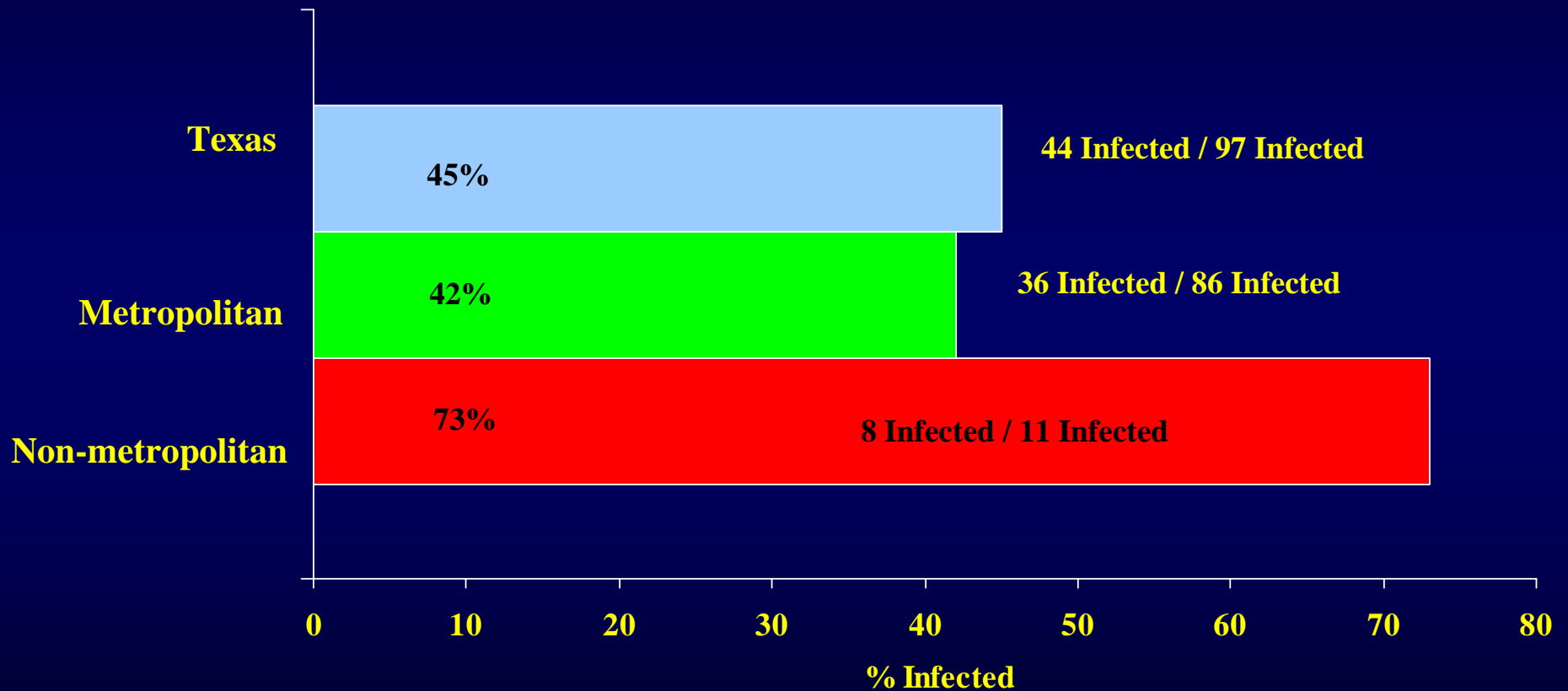


# Receipt of Inadequate Prenatal Care by County Designation\*, Texas, 1999-2008



\* As designated by the Texas State Office of Rural Health

# Receipt of Inadequate Prenatal Care by County Designation\*, Texas, 1999-2008

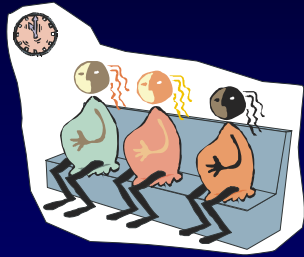


\* As designated by the Texas State Office of Rural Health

## Adequacy of Care\* by Race/Ethnicity for HIV+ Women Delivering Infected Infants, TX, 1999-2008

	Black	Hispanic	White
Adequate or Intermediate	26 (53%)	13 (46%)	<b>12 (67%)</b>
Inadequate	23 (47%)	<b>15 (54%)</b>	6 (33%)

# Steps to Prevention Success



Prenatal care



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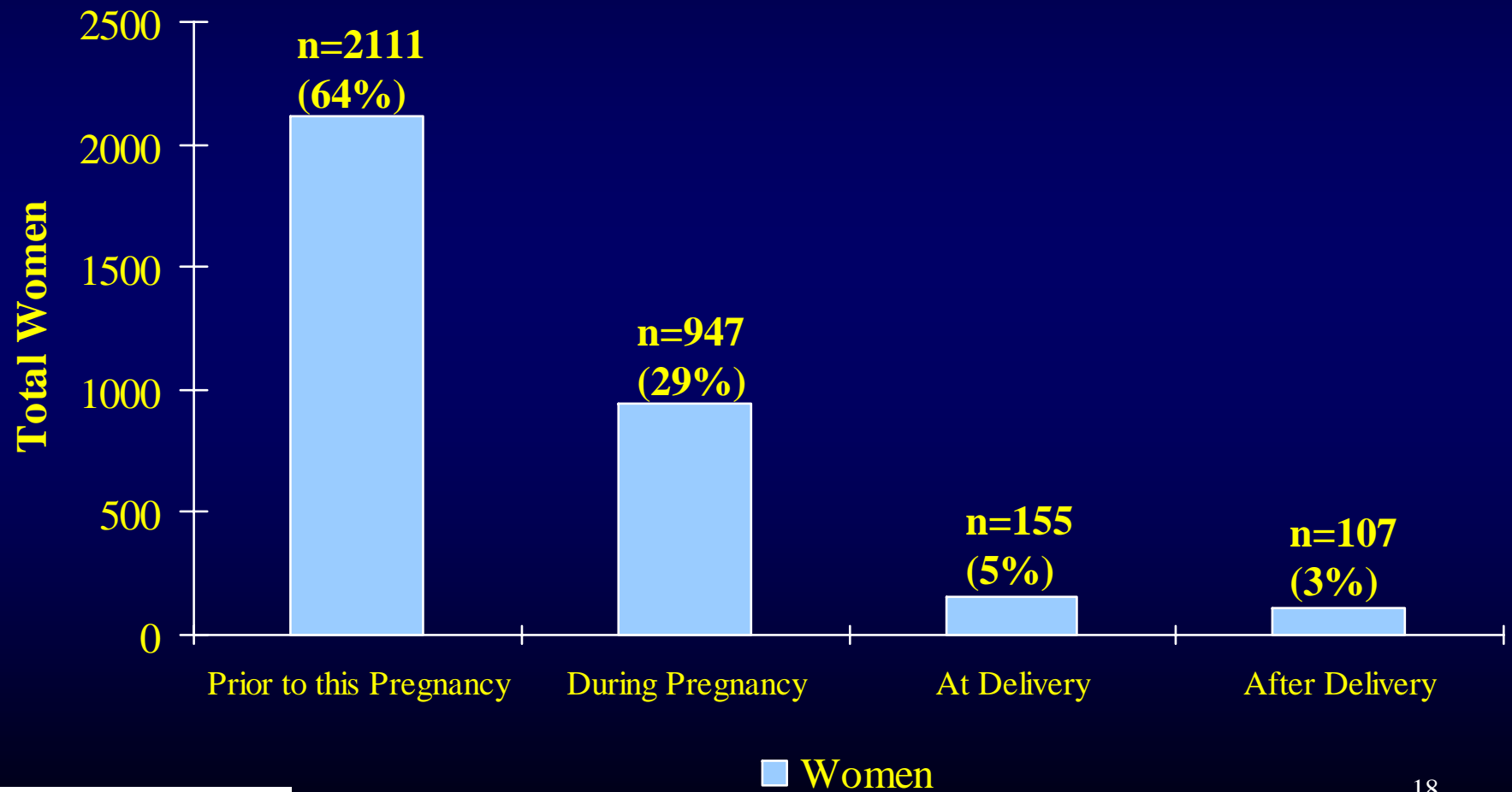


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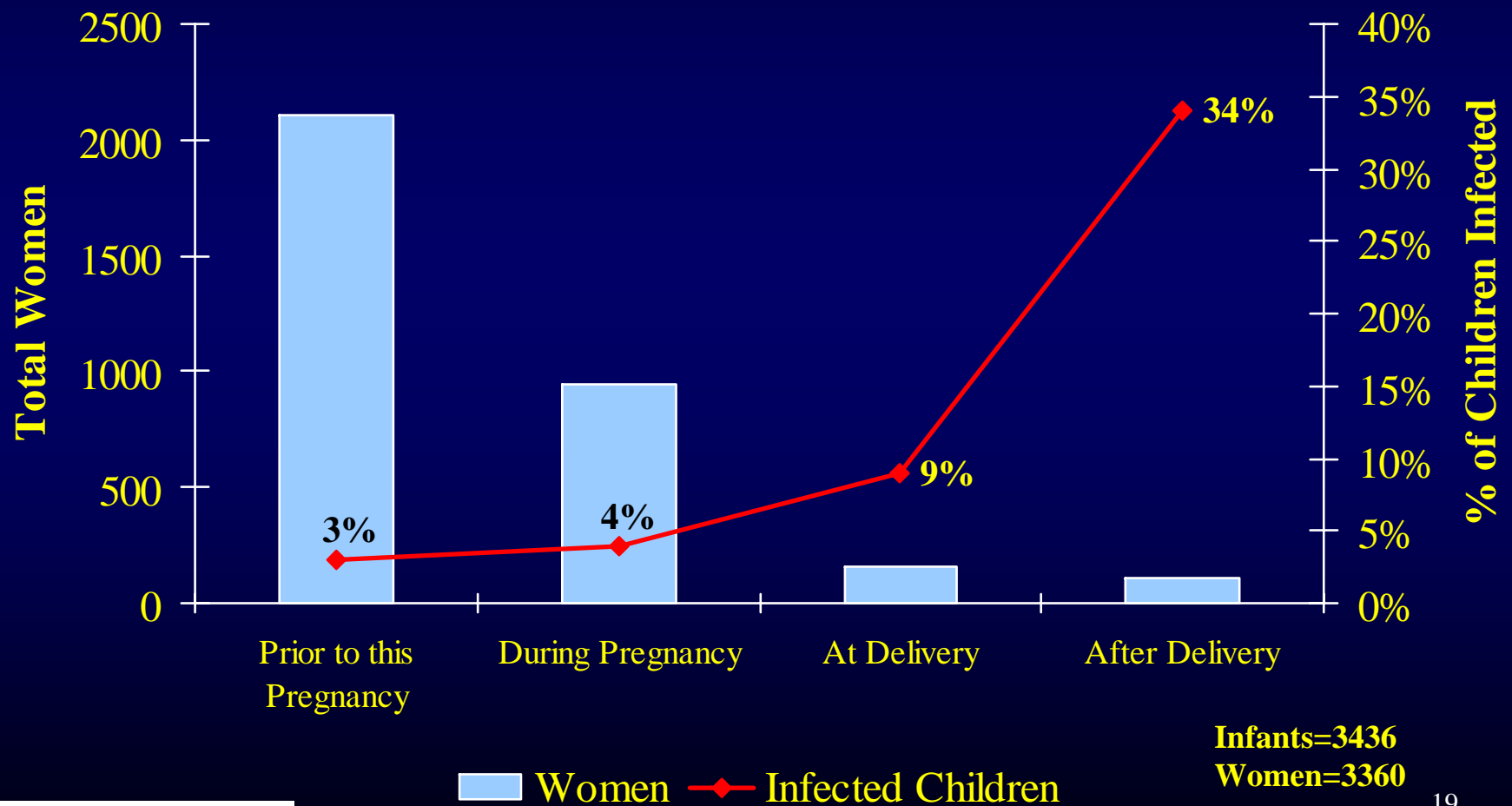


Follow-up care, &  
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breastfeeding

# Timing of HIV Diagnosis among HIV+ Women Delivering, Texas, 1999-2008



# Timing of HIV Diagnosis among HIV+ Women Delivering and Proportion of Infected Children, Texas, 1999-2008



# Timing of HIV Diagnosis among HIV+ Women Delivering by County Designation, Texas, 1999-2008

- Metropolitan
  - HIV+ Women Delivering Infected Infants
    - 36 (31%) diagnosed at or after delivery
    - 81 (69%) diagnosed prior to delivery
- Non-metropolitan
  - HIV+ Women Delivering Infected Infants
    - 2 (18%) diagnosed at or after delivery
    - 9 (82%) diagnosed prior to delivery

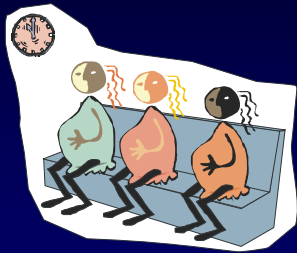
# Timing of HIV Diagnosis among HIV+ Women Delivering Infected Infants by Race/Ethnicity, Texas, 1999-2008

	Black	Hispanic	White
At or After Delivery	16 (25%)	<b>15 (38%)</b>	<b>7 (32%)</b>
Prior to Delivery	48 (75%)	25 (63%)	15 (68%)

# Timing of HIV Diagnosis by Adequacy of Care\* among HIV+ Women Delivering Infected Infants, Texas, 1999-2008

	At or After Delivery	Prior to Delivery
Adequate or Intermediate	15 (60%)	37 (52%)
Inadequate	<b>10 (40%)</b>	<b>34 (47%)</b>

# Steps to Prevention Success



Prenatal care



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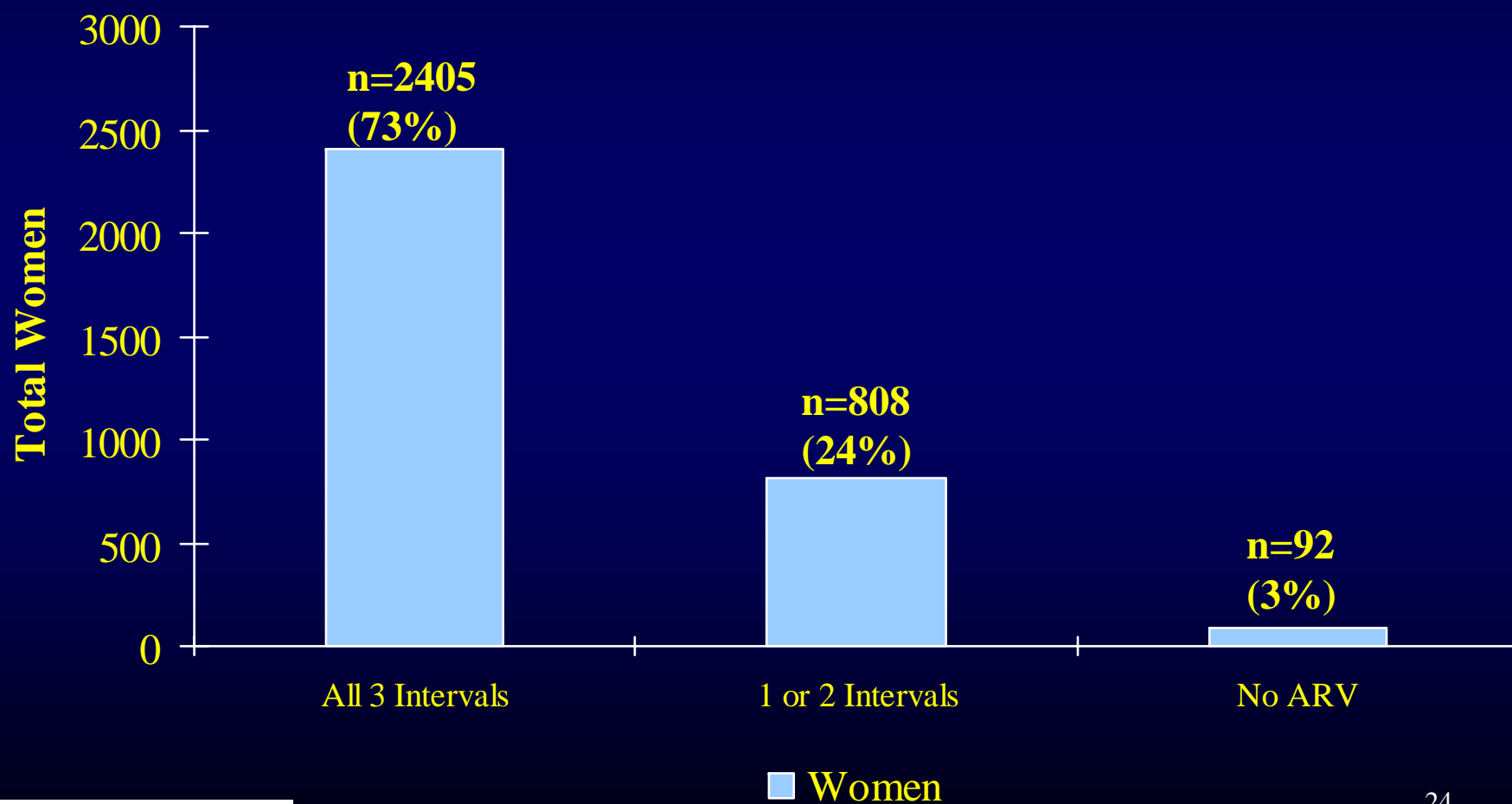


Provider and client's  
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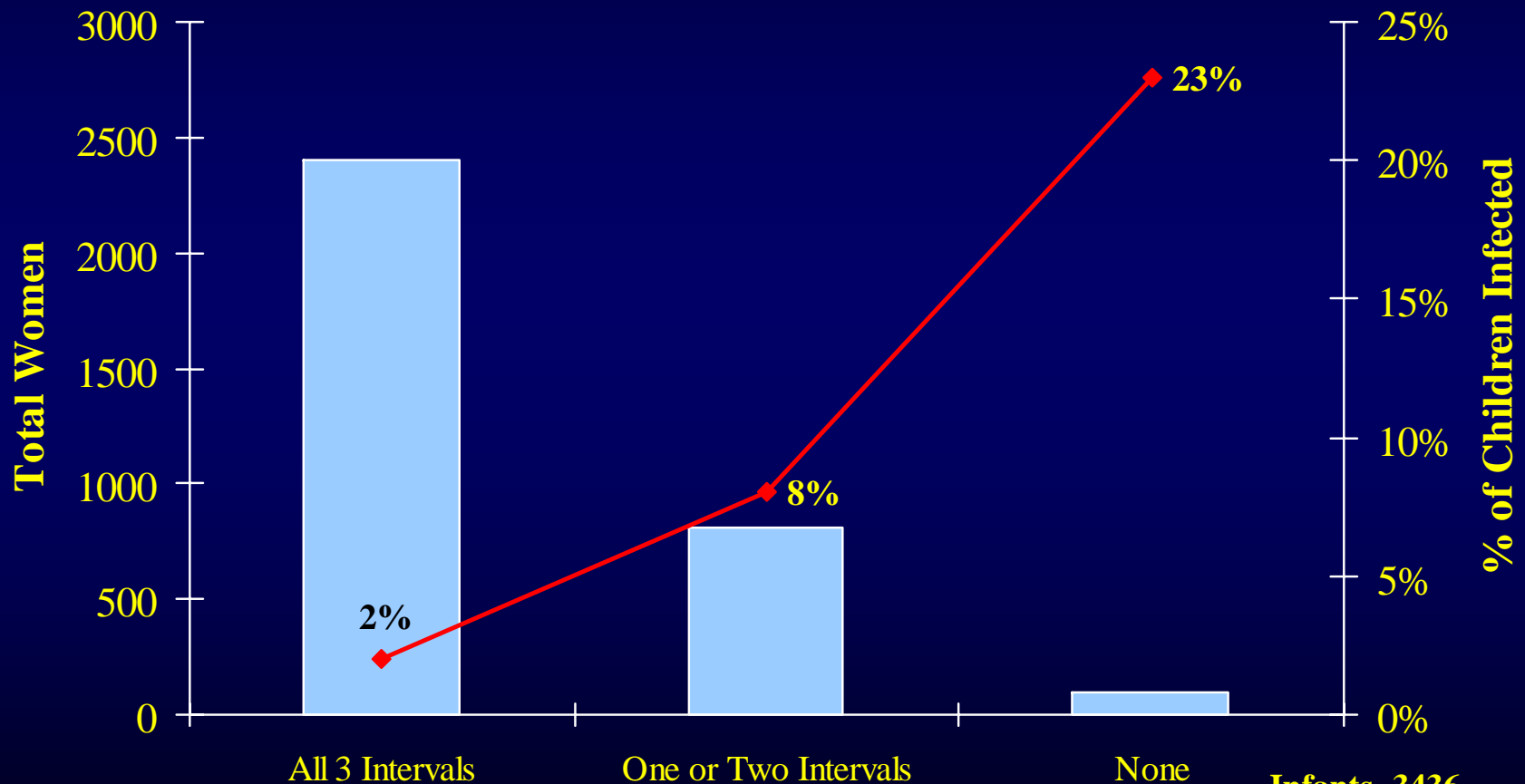


Follow-up care, &  
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# Receipt of ARV\* among HIV+ Women Delivering, Texas, 1999-2008



# Receipt of ARV\* among HIV+ Women Delivering and Proportion of Infected Children, Texas, 1999-2008



Infants=3436  
Women=3360

Births — Infected Children

## Receipt of ARV\* among HIV+ Women Delivering and Proportion of Infected Children, Texas, 1999-2008

	Black	Hispanic	White
All 3 Intervals	28 (42%)	<b>13 (29%)</b>	9 (38%)
1 to 2 Intervals	31 (46%)	23 (51%)	12 (50%)
No ARV	8 (12%)	<b>9 (20%)</b>	3 (13%)

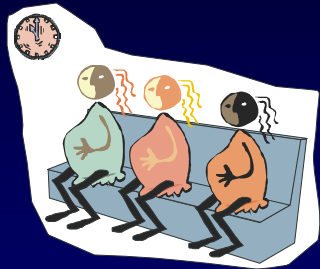
## Receipt of ARV\* by Adequacy of Care\*\* for HIV+ Women Delivering Infected Children, Texas, 1999-2008

	All 3 Intervals	1 – 2 Intervals	No ARV
Adequate or Intermediate	29 (69%)	21 (47%)	4 (36%)
Inadequate	13 (31%)	24 (53%)	<b>6 (64%)</b>

# Hospital Availability of AZT, TX

- 76 birth hospitals surveyed
  - 84% located in a metropolitan county
  - 16% located in a non-metropolitan county
- IV AZT Availability
  - 21% of metropolitan hospitals do not have IV AZT in stock
  - 58% of non-metropolitan hospitals do not have IV AZT in stock.

# Steps to Prevention Success



Prenatal care



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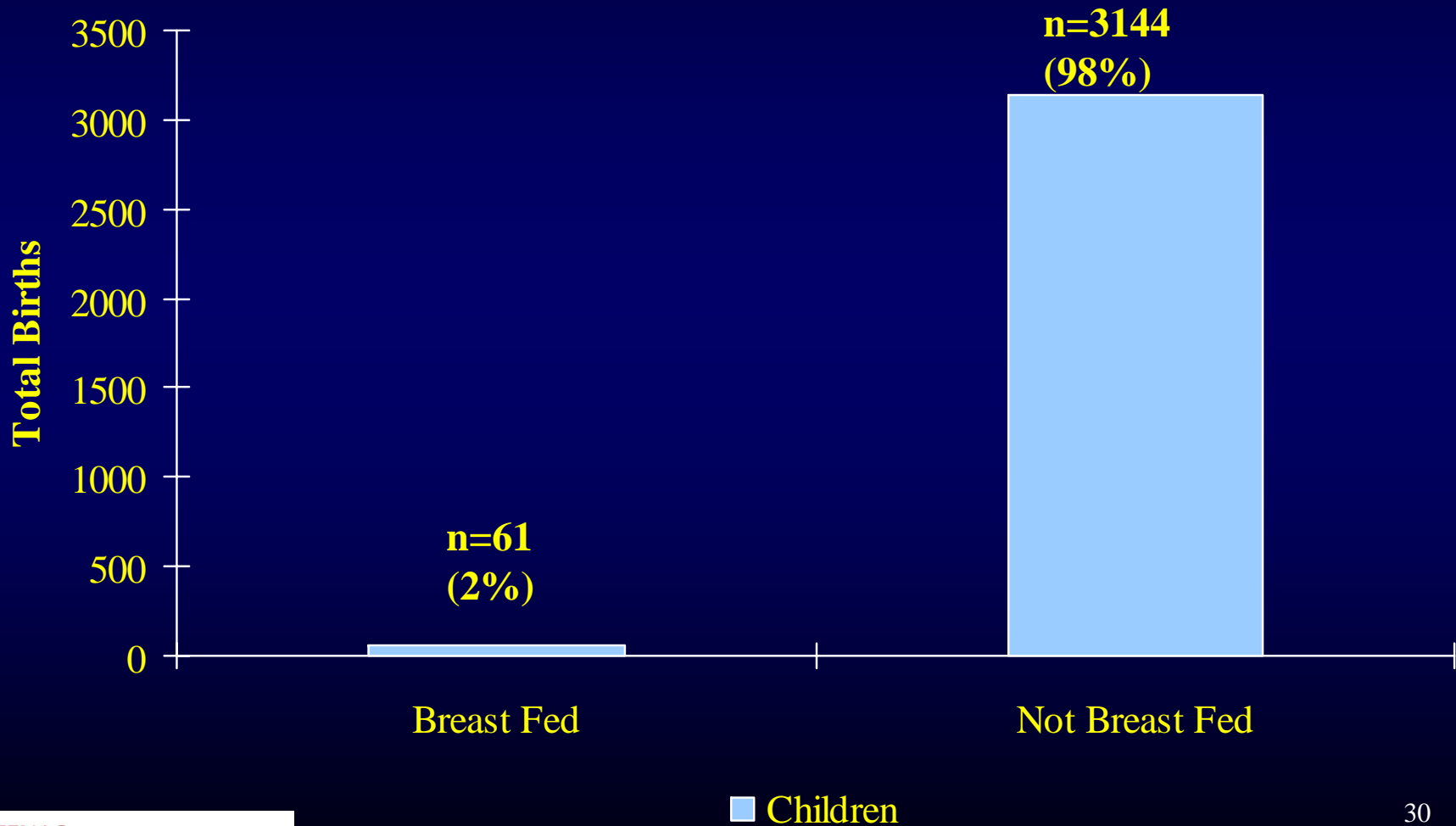


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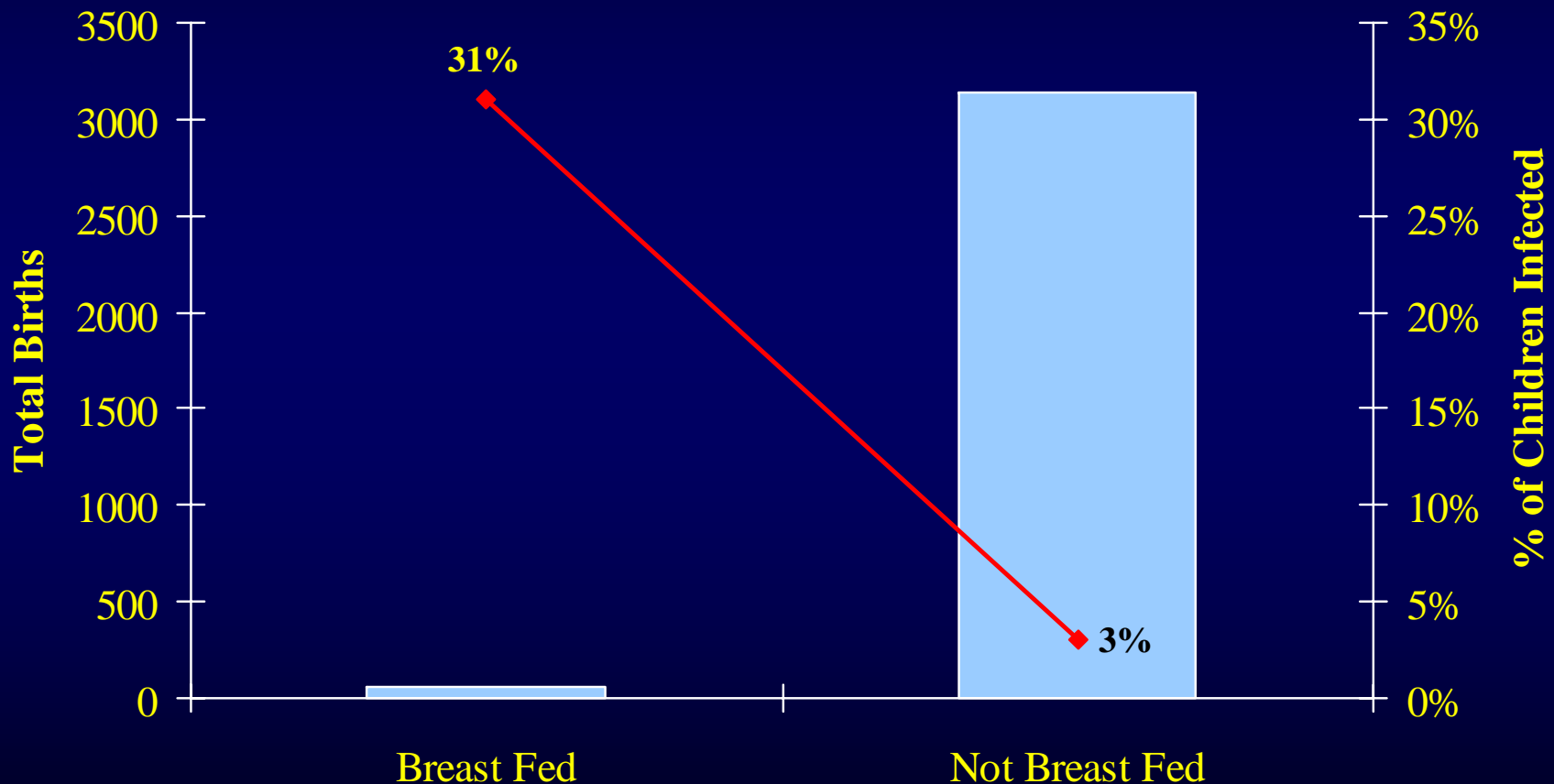


Follow-up care, &  
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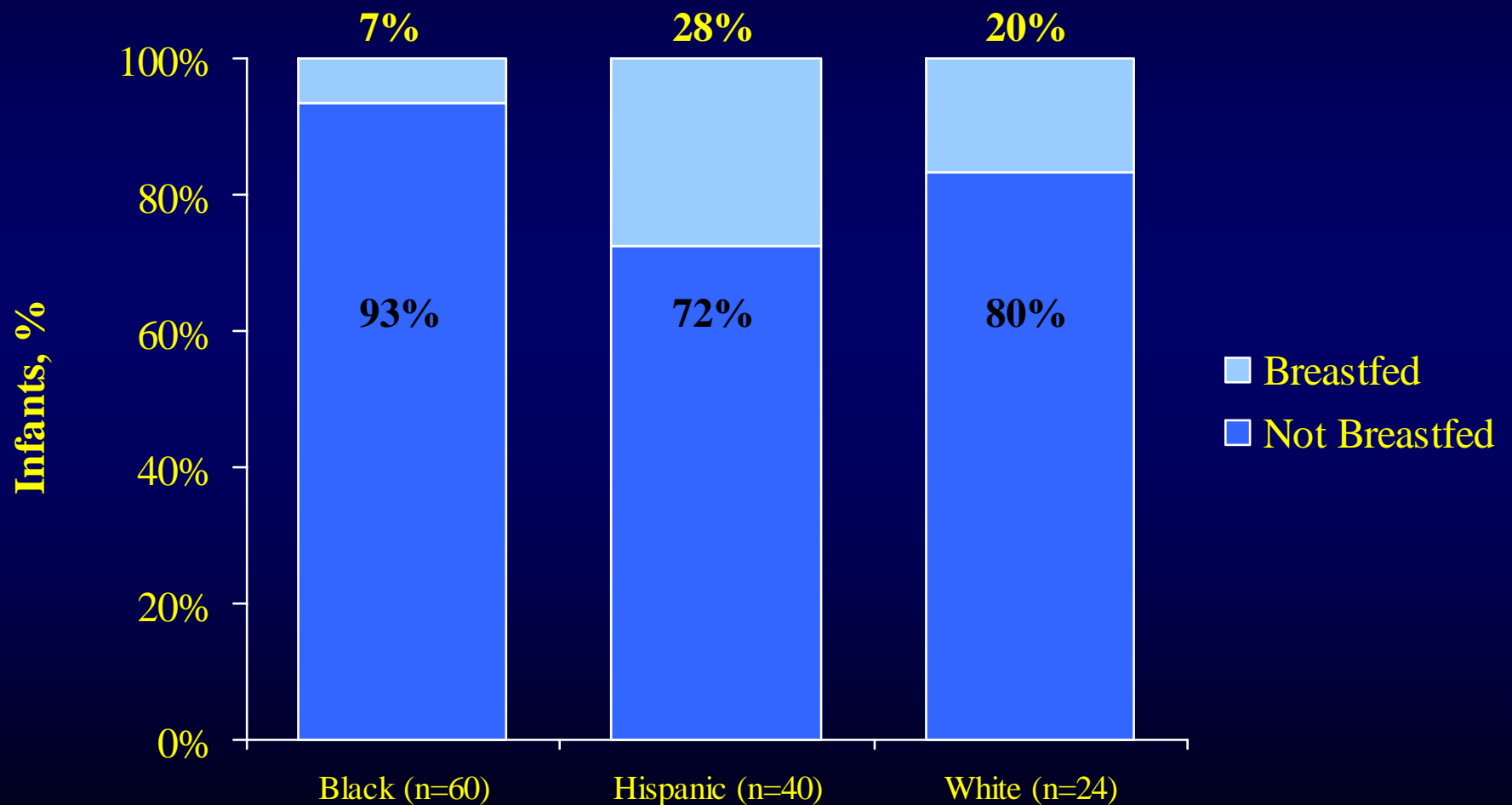
# Breastfeeding Practices among Births to HIV+ Women Delivering, Texas, 1999-2008



# Breastfeeding Practices among Births to HIV+ Women Delivering and Proportion of Infected Children, Texas, 1999-2008



# HIV+ Women Delivering Infected Children, Race/Ethnicity & Breastfeeding Practices, Texas, 1999-2008



# Breastfeeding Practices and Timing of Diagnosis for HIV+ Women Delivering Infected Infants

Timing of Diagnosis	Breastfed Infants
Prior to Delivery	6%
At or After Delivery	94%

# Missed Opportunities for Perinatal HIV Prevention, TX, 1999-2008

	Infected No. (%)	Uninfected No. (%)	Total No. (%)
Total	<b>128</b>	<b>1482</b>	<b>1610</b>
Missed opportunities for perinatal HIV prevention			
Any Missed Opportunity	64 (50%)	172 (12%)	236 (15%)
<b>No Prenatal Care (PC) (Step 1)*</b>	<b>19 (15%)</b> ✓✓	97 (7%)	116 (7%)
<b>PC but no HIV Diagnosis (DX) (Step 2)*</b>	<b>24 (19%)</b> ✓✓	54 (4%)	78 (5%)
PC, HIV DX, No ART (Step 3)*	1 (1%)	2 (0%)	3 (0.4%)
PC, HIV DX, 1-2 ARMS	23 (18%)	143 (10%)	166 (10%)
PC, HIV DX, 3 ARMS	41 (32%)	1167 (79%)	1208 (75%)

\*Three-step hierarchy based on the Institute of Medicine hierarchy of interventions: (1) provision of prenatal care, (2) identification of HIV infected women in prenatal care, and (3) provision of prenatal antiretroviral drug therapy among women in prenatal care identified as HIV infected. Note: Children with unknown receipt of prenatal care, ARV or HIV Diagnosis have been excluded.

# Examples of Successes to Preventing Perinatal HIV among Non-Infected Infants born to HIV+ Women

- 93% of perinatally HIV exposed infants received neonatal AZT
- 92% of infants born to HIV-infected mothers were not breastfed
- 82% of HIV infected mothers received AZT at labor and delivery
- 80% of HIV infected mothers received AZT during pregnancy

# Examples of Perinatally Infected Cases 2006-2007

# Case #1

## Late HIV Diagnosis

- HIV Testing
  - No HIV test during pregnancy (Tested positive at delivery via a screening test and positive via a confirmatory several days after delivery)
- Prenatal Care
  - Received Adequate prenatal care (started in 3<sup>rd</sup> month of pregnancy)
- Antiretroviral Therapy
  - No AZT during pregnancy
  - No AZT at delivery
  - No AZT within 12 hours of birth for the child
- Breast Feeding
  - Child was not breastfed

# Case #2

## Late Prenatal Care

- HIV Testing
  - Tested positive approximately 3 years prior to this pregnancy
- Prenatal Care
  - Received inadequate prenatal care (started 28<sup>th</sup> week of pregnancy)
- Antiretroviral Therapy
  - No AZT during pregnancy (woman refused treatment)
  - AZT treatment at delivery
  - AZT within 12 hours of birth for the child
- Breast Feeding
  - Child was not breastfed

# Contact Information

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