



Lesson Learned from Implementing PITC Among Pregnant Women After Introduction of PMTCT and SUFA Initiatives in Bali Province



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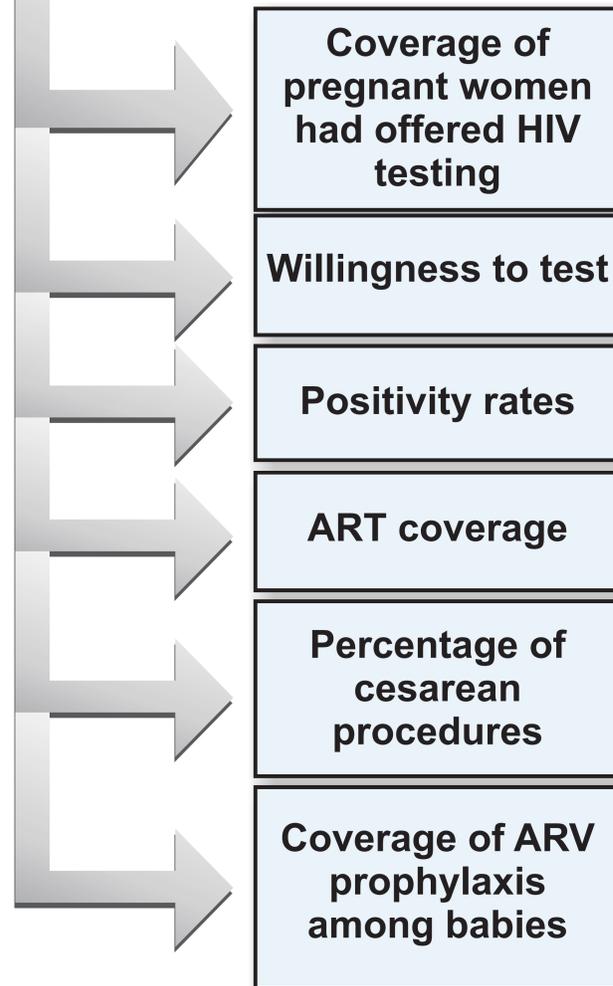
1. Background

- ❖ Transmission of HIV from mother to child remains a global health problem which is based on the report of the United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) there were 3.2 million children living with HIV around the world in 2013.
- ❖ Bali Province Department of Health stated that there were 8,141 people living with HIV in 2013. Cases of children suffering from HIV have risen from 160 (2012) to 297 (2013). Fifty three were between the ages of 1-4 years and 207 cases were between the ages of 5-14 years.
- ❖ The vertical transmission from mother to child during pregnancy, childbirth, and breastfeeding become the highest (90%) cause of HIV-infected in children.
- ❖ The elimination of HIV transmission from mother to child has been organized through the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) in Bali since 2005.
- ❖ A policy platform on Prevention Mother-to-Child Transmission emphasizing that all pregnant women should be offered HIV testing. Treatment as prevention initiative (Strategic Use of ARV or SUFA) targeting pregnant women also encourages all HIV positive pregnant women should be on ART. These may increase burden upon health system.
- ❖ This study is aimed at documenting the cascade of HIV testing via PITC approach among pregnant women in Bali Province.

2. Method

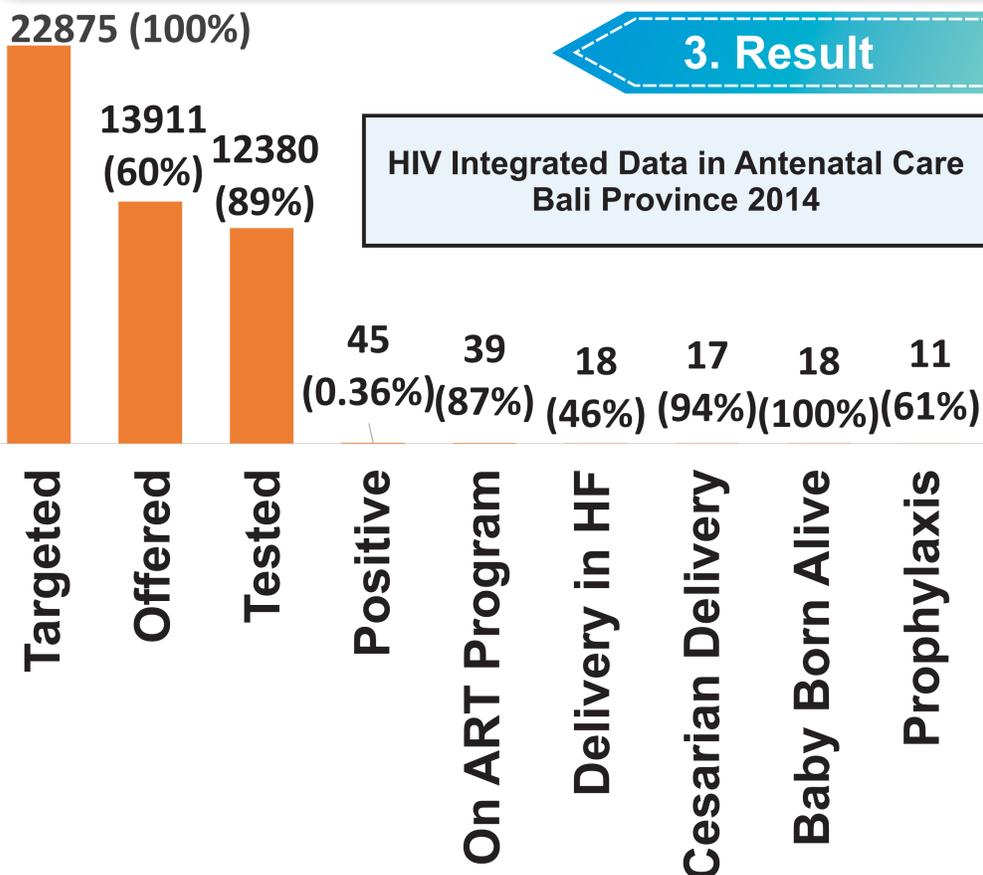
Secondary data of 3 districts (Badung, Buleleng and Denpasar) generated from the Bali Province Department of Health

Analysed descriptively



3. Result

HIV Integrated Data in Antenatal Care Bali Province 2014



4. Conclusion

- ❖ This finding indicates the low coverage of PITC program in Bali yet the program is highly accepted by the pregnant women.
- ❖ The low positivity rate indicates that more targeted PITC approach is crucial in the current context as local government can only provided limited logistic supports.
- ❖ High rate of lost to follow up indicates the need to develop strategies to improve adherence and retention of pregnant women in the PMTCT program.

5. Implication of study

- ❖ Only 60% of targeted pregnant women (13,911 out of 22,875) were offered HIV testing by the health providers across three districts; 11% of them refused to get tested.
- ❖ The positivity rates was only 0.36% (45 pregnant women) however about 13.3% of them were lost to follow up (not on ART program).
- ❖ In addition, out of 18 pregnant women delivered babies, one were not underwent cesarean procedures.
- ❖ Out of 18 babies, only 11 (61%) were accessing ARV prophylaxis.

- ❖ Due to limited PMTCT cascade research in Bali, this research is the preliminary study that can be used as a basis data for further research regarding the evaluation of PMTCT program in Bali.
- ❖ Given the scientific data about PMTCT cascade as an effort to evaluate the implementation of PMTCT program in Bali.
- ❖ This can be used as a basis to formulate more effective strategies thus improving the effectiveness of the PMTCT program and reducing loss to follow up.

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