P62b On The Analysis Of Anamnestic Data In HIV-seropositive Pregnant Women

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Increasingly, HIV infection is observed among women of childbearing age who want to exercise their reproductive function [I.B. Latysheva, 2016]. Given this trend, an important task of modern medical science is the prevention of vertical transmission of HIV.

Objective: to analyze the main clinical and anamnestic data of pregnant women infected with HIV.

Material and methods: The study was carried out on the basis of the City Maternity Complex No. 1, Tashkent. We carried out a retrospective study of 50 birth histories, outpatient records of HIV-positive women who were delivered in the City Maternity Hospital No. 1 in Tashkent in the period from 2015 to 2020. The analysis of data related to clinical and anamnestic parameters was carried out.

Results: The average age of the surveyed women was 26.1 ± 2.3 years with fluctuations from 22 to 36 years. According to the place of residence, 32 women (64%) are urban residents, 18 (36%) are rural residents. Our analysis showed that only 13 (26%) of the surveyed had a completed higher education, 30 (61%) had a secondary specialized, and the remaining 7 (13%) women had an incomplete secondary education.

Of all those surveyed, 38 (76%) worked, the remaining 12 (24%) were housewives. The majority of women - 34 (68%) were legally married, 12 (24%) - in a civil marriage, single mothers - 4 (8%).

Verification of the HIV diagnosis of 9 (18%) women was during this pregnancy, of 41 (72%) - before pregnancy.

41 (72%) patients were registered in the AIDS center. All women were registered in the antenatal clinic.

Sexual HIV infection was noted among 31 (62%) patients, among the remaining 19 (38%) - parenteral.

Bad habits were present among 35 (70%) women, of whom smoking prevailed - among 73%, alcohol-containing drinks - 20%.

Among extragenital diseases of pregnant HIV-positive women, anemia was most often observed (83%), followed by viral hepatitis C (27%), viral hepatitis B (12%), diseases of the urinary excretory system (10%).

Among HIV-positive pregnant women, multiparous women prevailed, which amounted to 82%, and 19% were primiparous.

Conclusion: HIV-positive pregnant women have high rates of bad habits, such as smoking, alcoholism. HIV infection is more often observed among female residents of the city. Most of the patients had secondary education. By the method of transmission of infection, the leading place is occupied by the sexual route.