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P62C. Perinatal Outcomes In Patients With HIV

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One of the most important medical and social problems of modern healthcare is the spread of HIV infection. Nowadays, the role of HIV in the development of obstetric complications are contradictory. Objective: to analyze data on perinatal outcomes in pregnant women infected with HIV.

Materials and methods: We conducted a retrospective study of 50 birth histories of HIV-positive women who were delivered at the City Maternity Complex No. 1, Tashkent in the period from 2015 to 2020. They made up the main group. The analysis of data on perinatal outcomes in patients infected with the human immunodeficiency virus was carried out. The control group consisted of 35 healthy pregnant women.

Discussion and results: The average age of the examined was 26.1 ± 2.3 years with fluctuations from 22 to 36 years. Verification of the HIV diagnosis in 9 (18%) women was during this pregnancy, in 41 (72%) - before pregnancy. 41 (72%) patients were registered at the AIDS Center. All women were registered in the women's clinic. Among HIV-positive pregnant women, multiparous women prevailed, which amounted to 82%, and 19% were primiparous.

Analysis of the data concerning the results of viral load determination showed that high values occurred in 20 (40%) cases, low values - 43%. In 16% of cases, no data on viral load was detected. Preparations of antiretroviral therapy as chemoprophylaxis of antenatal transmission of HIV were carried in all pregnant women. All HIV-positive women were delivered by caesarean section. 78% of cases were delivered on a planned basis, the rest were delivered on an emergency basis (22%). The assessment of the newborn's condition was carried out on the Apgar scale at 1 and 5 minutes. In the main group, 25% of newborns had fetal development delay, cerebral ischemia was observed in 42%, signs of respiratory failure – in 19% of cases of antenatal fetal death were not observed in both groups. On average, the indicators were as follows: at 1 min it was 6 points, at 5 min it was 7 points. It should be noted that in the main group, the number of premature babies was 5 (10%), while 1 of them died due to deep prematurity and developed pneumonia. 4 were transferred to the neonatal Pathology department for further observation.

Conclusions: Offspring of HIV-infected women are more often have complications such as fetal growth restriction and nervous system disorders.

