Utilization of Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission Services: Kampala 2013-2015

Jimmy Ogwal, Msc CEB, PGD M & E, B.Stat Fellow, Cohort 2016
Introduction

- Mother-to-child HIV transmission is recognized to be the major source of HIV infection among children;

- 95% of HIV infection in children is due to MTCT and transmission occurs in 30-40% of HIV-positive pregnant women;

- Utilization of comprehensive HIV services reduces the risk of transmission to below 5%.
Data extraction from DHIS2

- DHIS 2 facilitates the storage of data and information generated from the health facilities.
- It supports the organization’s data collection, analysis, and reporting needs.
Objectives

- Estimate proportion of pregnant mothers and exposed infants that received HIV testing
- Estimate proportion of HIV positive pregnant mothers and exposed infants enrolled in care
- Estimate the proportion of couples tested for HIV.
DHIS2 eMTCT Data Analyzed

- Data was extracted from DHIS2,
- Indicators: % of pregnant women, couples and infants tested; % enrolled in care
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Expected Pregnancy</th>
<th>ANC 1 Visit</th>
<th>Tested</th>
<th>%age Tested against ANC1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1,849,615</td>
<td>92,481</td>
<td>121,585</td>
<td>104,395</td>
<td>85.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,516,210</td>
<td>75,811</td>
<td>131,914</td>
<td>124,499</td>
<td>94.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1,541,000</td>
<td>77,050</td>
<td>137,714</td>
<td>66225</td>
<td>48.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Women Tested for HIV during ANC Visit

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Positive Women and Exposed infants Initiated on ART

[Graph showing the percentage of Positive Women and Exposed infants initiated on ART from 2013 to 2015.

- **Infants**: Increasing percentage from 2013 to 2015.
- **Pregnant Women**: Decreasing percentage from 2013 to 2015.]
Partners tested as couples

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Gov’t facilities more like to enroll patients in care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Ownership</th>
<th>Deliver HIV + (Live Birth)</th>
<th>Exposed Infant enrolled in care</th>
<th>OR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gov’t</td>
<td>14359</td>
<td>10090</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFP</td>
<td>1340</td>
<td>89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gov’t</td>
<td>14359</td>
<td>10090</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNFP</td>
<td>2724</td>
<td>2699</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Limitations

- Inability to correct some data quality issues, especially 2015 data.
Conclusion

- high proportion of pregnant women were tested for HIV
- Apart from exposed infants, big percentages of pregnant women are accessing ARV
- Couples testing was far low in all the three years
- .
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Recommendation

- Access to ARV to positive pregnant women should be improved
- Involvement of male partners in the ANC and maternity services,
Public Health Fellowship Program – Field Epidemiology Track

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