



# Clinical Case 3 HIV-positive women with desire to breastfeed

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# **Presenter Disclosure Information**

Marta Lipińska

disclosed no conflict of interest.

# Anna 2014

#### **Antenatal clinic:**

- a 38-year-old woman in her 1st pregnancy, no health problems
- tested positive for HIV infection in the 1st trimester

#### 1st visit in HIV Out-Patient's Clinic 22 week of gestation:

- VL HIV 4169 c/mL, CD4 465 cells/μL
- cART was dispensed

#### 2nd visit in HIV Out-Patient's Clinic 30 week of gestation:

- she hadn't started cART yet
- limited trust in pharmacological treatment, pro-nature life
- the woman's priority: natural labour and breastfeeding

#### **QUESTION 1:** What should we do with Anna?

- a. refer her to a psychologist for emotional support
- b. it's too late for psychologist consultation, you insist she must be treated immediately
- c. do nothing and respect her decision
- d. call the police and inform social service

#### At the psychologist's office:

- fear, emotional lability
- Anna's HIV negative partner: lack of support, stigmatization
- social expectation about motherhood: natural labour, breastfeeding

#### At the doctor's office:

- strong, negative feelings against convectional medicine
- fear of side effects to the baby
- poor knowledge about HIV and long-term prognosis

Agreement between Anna and her Doctor



She will take cART until one day after labour to have natural delivery

# Anna

## 3rd visit in HIV Out-Patient's Clinic 32 week of gestation:

- Ann takes cART regularly
- no side effects
- HIV VL <40 c/mL</li>

## 4th visit in HIV Out-Patient's Clinic 36 week of gestation:

- HIV clinic's gynecologist: refers her for natural labour
- Anna's biggest problem now is social pressure to breastfeed

#### **QUESTION 2:**

# Would you advise Anna to breastfeed her baby after delivery?

- a. NO, breastfeeding is contraindicated for HIV-exposed infants
- b. NO, all guidelines advise against breastfeeding
- c. YES, she should breastfeed without any further assistance
- d. YES, but she is required to stay on cART and to be followed-up with increased clinical and virological monitoring of her and her baby

# **Anna**

# Follow-up visit in HIV Out-Patient's Clinic:

- delivered a healthy boy at 40-week of gestation by natural labour
- wasn't breastfeeding her baby
- stopped taking cART immediately after delivery
- lost to follow up for 5 months
- Her baby:
- HIV-negative: but the last visit at the age of 2 months
- unvacctinated: lack of parental consent for vaccination

#### **Discussion:**

## What if Anna got permission to breastfeeding?

- Would she continue cART after delivery because of necessity of protection her baby from MTCT during breastfeeding?
- Would she not take cART the baby is exposed to medicine?
- Would she vaccinate her baby?

# Thank you!

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