

## Section 3. Perinatal HIV Cases

Perinatal HIV cases are defined as those in which transmission occurs during pregnancy, labor and delivery, or breastfeeding. Since the introduction of recommendations to provide anti-retrovirals to women during pregnancy, during labor and delivery, and to the infant in the neonatal period, there has been a 95% reduction in mother to child transmission of HIV nationally. Transmission rates among those who receive recommended treatment during pregnancy, at labor and delivery, and newborn period are as low as 1%.

There were 148 perinatal HIV cases diagnosed in the District of Columbia and alive as of December, 2012. Over half (56.1%) of these cases were female, the majority (96.6%) were black, and nearly half (45.3%) were diagnosed at less than 1 year of age. As of December 2012, the majority (87.8%) had a current age of 10 years or older.

**Table 2.** Perinatal HIV Cases Diagnosed in the District and Alive as of December, 2012

Perinatal HIV Cases		
Sex	N	%
Male	65	43.9
Female	83	56.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>100</b>
Race/Ethnicity		
White	0	0
Black	143	96.6
Hispanic	4	2.7
Other*	1	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>100</b>
Age at Diagnosis		
< 1 year	67	45.3
1 to 2 years	43	29.1
3 to 4 years	11	7.4
5 to 15 years	27	18.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>100</b>
Current Age		
< 1	0	0
1 to 2	1	0.7
3 to 4	3	2
5 to 9	14	9.5
10 to 19	66	44.6
20 to 29	64	43.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>100</b>

\*Other race includes mixed race individuals, Asians, Alaska Natives, American Indians, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islanders, and unknown

**Table 3.** Perinatal HIV cases by Year of Birth  
District of Columbia, 2008-2012

	Year of Birth				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of perinatal cases born	2	1	1	0	0

Table 3 depicts the number of perinatal cases with a date of birth between 2008 and 2012. Not all HIV diagnoses are confirmed at the time of birth as noted in the tables below. Currently, there are no confirmed cases among children born in 2012.

**Table 4.** Newly Diagnosed Perinatal HIV Cases by Year of Diagnosis  
District of Columbia, 2008-2012

	Year of HIV Diagnosis				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of perinatal cases diagnosed	4	2	2	3	0

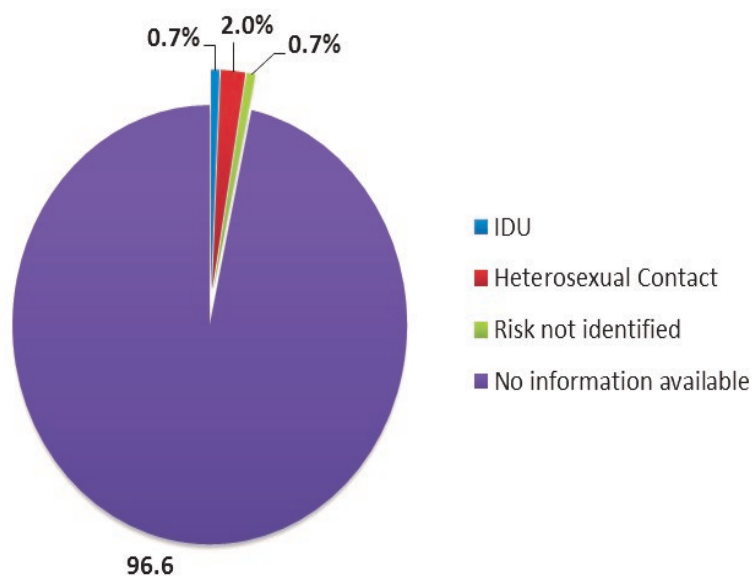
There were 11 perinatal HIV cases diagnosed in the District between 2008 and 2012 (Table 4). Confirming HIV perinatal cases can take up to 18 months, so case totals should be interpreted with caution. These numbers have been updated from previous reports and may change in subsequent reports.

**Table 5.** Newly Diagnosed Perinatal HIV Cases by Age at Diagnosis  
District of Columbia, 2008-2012

Age at HIV diagnosis	N	%
<1 year	5	45.4
1 to 2 years	0	0
3 to 4 years	2	18.2
5 to 15 years	4	36.4
Total	11	100

Table 5 shows the age at which perinatal cases were diagnosed with HIV. Six of the 11 perinatal HIV cases were diagnosed when older than one year of age. As stated above, confirming a perinatal case can take 18 months, therefore HAHSTA may not close an investigation until a child is almost two years of age. For children born in another country, HAHSTA must use the date of diagnosis by medical providers for surveillance purposes.

**Figure 11.** Maternal Mode of HIV Transmission among Living Perinatal HIV Cases  
District of Columbia, 2012



There is limited information available on maternal mode of HIV transmission for perinatal cases. In 2012, 2% of all living perinatal HIV cases were attributed to heterosexual contact, and 0.7% to injection drug use. Nearly all perinatal cases (96.6%) had an unknown or unreported mother's mode of transmission. Additional efforts to collect maternal mode at the time of the child's diagnosis will assist in classifying unknown risk transmission. Classification of these risk not identified (RNI) cases could greatly change the counts and proportions of heterosexual and IDU modes of transmission, and allow for better data on at-risk maternal demographics.