

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 antiretrovirals to women during these periods there has been a nationwide 95% reduction in mother to child transmission of HIV. Transmission rates among those who receive recommended treatment during pregnancy, at labor and delivery, and newborn period are now as low as 1%.

There were 143 perinatal HIV cases diagnosed in the District of Columbia and alive as of December, 2011. Over half (53.2%) of these cases were female, the majority (95.1%) were black, and half (50.4%) were diagnosed at less than 1 year of age. As of December 2011, the majority (85.3%) were 10 years of age and older.

Table 2. Perinatal HIV Cases Diagnosed in the District and Alive as of December, 2011

Perinatal HIV Cases		
Sex	N	%
Male	67	46.9
Female	76	53.2
Total	143	100.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White	0	0.0
Black	136	95.1
Hispanic	5	3.5
Other*	2	1.4
Total	143	100.0
Age at Diagnosis		
< 1 year	72	50.4
1 to 2 years	42	29.3
3 to 4 years	8	5.6
5 to 15 years	21	14.7
Total	143	100.0
Current Age		
< 1	0	0.0
1 to 2	2	1.4
3 to 4	3	2.1
5 to 9	16	11.2
10 to 19	69	48.3
20 to 29	53	37.0
Total	143	100.0

*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, 2007-2011

	Year of Birth				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of perinatal cases born	1	2	1	1	0

Table 3 depicts the number of perinatal cases with a date of birth between 2007 and 2011. 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 2011.

Table 4. Newly Diagnosed Perinatal HIV Cases by Year of Diagnosis
District of Columbia, 2007-2011

	Year of HIV Diagnosis				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of perinatal cases diagnosed	2	3	2	2	3

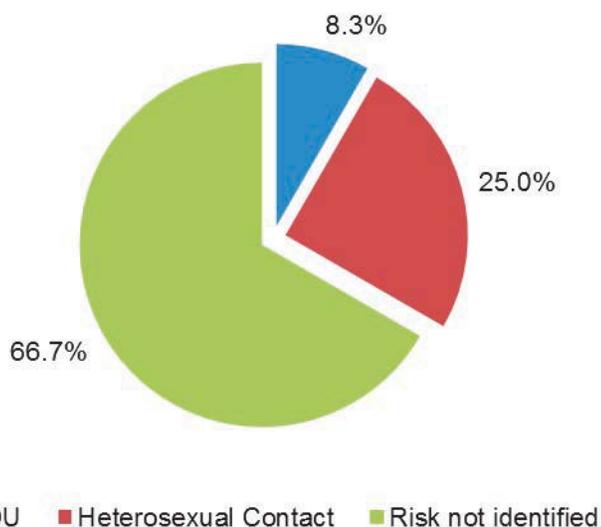
There were 12 perinatal HIV cases diagnosed in the District between 2007 and 2011 (Table 4). Confirming HIV perinatal cases can take up to 18 months, so case totals should be interpreted with caution. These numbers have been updated from previous reports and may change in subsequent reports.

Table 5. Newly Diagnosed Perinatal HIV Cases by Age at Diagnosis
District of Columbia, 2007-2011

Age at HIV diagnosis	N	%
<1 year	5	41.6
1 to 2 years	0	0.0
3 to 4 years	1	8.4
5 to 15 years	6	50.0
Total	12	100.0

Table 5 shows the age at which perinatal cases were diagnosed with HIV. Seven of the 12 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 Newly Diagnosed Perinatal HIV Cases
District of Columbia, 2007-2011



There is limited information available on maternal mode of HIV transmission for perinatal cases. Between 2007 and 2011, 25% of cases were attributed to heterosexual contact, and 8.3% to injection drug use. Two thirds of perinatal cases (66.7%) diagnosed in the past 5 years had an unknown 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 heterosexual and IDU modes of transmission, and allow for better data on at-risk maternal demographics.