



## PREVENTING HIV INFECTION IN PREGNANT WOMEN

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<p><b>Received:</b> March 11<sup>th</sup> 2022 <b>Accepted:</b> April 20<sup>th</sup> 2022 <b>Published:</b> May 30<sup>th</sup> 2022</p>	<p>The article examines the epidemiological situation of HIV infection in Samarkand region, outlines the regulatory documents on prevention of HIV infection and the necessary preventive measures for pregnant women. In our country, special attention is paid to measures to counter the spread of HIV infection. In the context of the ongoing epidemic, it is difficult to overestimate the importance of preventive measures, particularly the involvement of the population in HIV testing, including women, who are one of the key groups determining the epidemic spread of HIV infection in our country.</p>

**Keywords:** AIDS, HIV infection, introspection, prevention of HIV infection, epidemiology of HIV infection, ARVT. And also pregnant womans

### INTRODUCTION.

The widespread and steady growth of HIV infection in the population is one of the current and serious problems of modern medicine. Currently, there are over 35 million people worldwide living with HIV infection, i.e. 1.7 million people per year. Person Dan coprock is registered with HIV infection.(1,2), this disease is more than 45,000 people, people living with HIV infection in Uzbekistan, including more than 4000 cases of the akholy of Samarkand region(3). To date, more than 350 of the total number of HIV-positive akholi have been diagnosed in female homeloaders, of whom 33 have died (8.5%). The number of people registered with HIV at home has reached 129 from 2017 to 2021.HIV testing of Homladorian women is monitored by special orders of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan and medical care is provided according to standard procedures. The importance of testing pregnant women is extremely relevant, primarily for the timely detection of HIV infection and the prescription of chemoprophylaxis for vertical transmission of immunodeficiency virus. Early diagnosis of the disease has been found to be very important for the early initiation of antiretroviral therapy (ART) in accordance with current clinical

guidelines, both to preserve the health of the woman herself and to reduce the risk of HIV spread at the population level.

### PURPOSE OF THE STUDY:

The Samarkand example aims to introduce prevention and prophylactic measures for HIV-positive women (2017-2021)

### MATERIALS AND METHODS OF THE STUDY.

A study on the status of pregnant women was conducted at the Samarkand Oblast AIDS Centre. The study data was based on an annual summary report, and HIV infection among pregnant women was recorded and analyzed.

### RESULTS OF THE STUDY:

For the next 5 years pregnant women (with code 109) are in the same stable condition, where the dynamics of IFA and ib. results are observed.From the total number of tested births by mid-year 0.03% are infected with HIV (Table 1). From 2017 to 2021, there were 2,061 HIV-positive people in the region and 129 (6.25%) of pregnant women. Since the HIV epidemic



was registered, 353 pregnant women have lived in our region, of whom 33 (9.4%) have died.

In 2017, 85544 householders were screened for HIV infection, 24(0.03%), 23(0.03%) of 90462 in 2018, 25(0.03%) of 97463 in 2019, 25(0.03%) of 81200 in 2020, 25(0.03%) of 81200 in 2021, 32 (0.04%) of 85400 householders were infected with HIV. As we know from these results, the incidence of HIV infection persists at a rate of 0.03% to 0.04% per year in the medium term. When the Akholis of the region were infected with HIV, the infection was detected in Samarkand, and in this case, there were also cases of overcoming it in Hamlador. In 2021, 384 cases of HIV were registered in the region, 94 of them in Samarkand. This year, 7 out of 35 HIV-positive homeloaders in the province were registered in Samarkand city, 3 were registered in Urgut district, 3 in Samarkand district, 2 in Kattakurgon, Kushrobod, Payarik, Pastdorgom districts and one each in the remaining districts. When the analysis was conducted in the youth section of Homladorans infected with HIV, it was found that 25-35 year old women from Homlador were infected with rabies.

**Table 1.**

**Case of HIV infection in pregnant women in the region**

Years	pregnant women			
	Total women verified	HIV (+) infected persons	(%)	HIV infection in relation to a population of 100 000
2017	85544	24	0,03	28
2018	90462	23	0,03	25
2019	97463	25	0,03	25
2020	81200	25	0,03	30
2021	85400	32	0,04	37
жами	439869	129	0,03	29

According to the analysis, the prevalence of HIV infection in urban areas indicates that the survey has been done well. And it will create an opportunity to work on infusing chemoprophylaxis into the arm, if the hitch of pregnant women is detected in time and vertical transmission of the virus is obtained. According to the table above, with 4,398,869 pregnant women in the region, 129 pregnant women were found to be HIV-positive when tested over five years (0.03%), an average of 29 out of 100,000 women were infected with the virus. In addition, it is also important for pregnant women to detect their HIV infection in a timely manner, to provide them with clinical instructions and to prevent further spread in the population. Rates of HIV infection in women infected

with HIV in the population serve as an indicator in estimating the prevalence of the infection. This, in the implementation of preventive measures, is an important point in the mindset.

The results of a study on the epidemiological status of HIV infection in pregnant women have shown that if a pregnant woman is taken and treated in time against the retrovirus, vertical transmission is reduced. WHO classification irrespective of the clinical stage of the disease, RDT should be started for all pregnant and lactating women living with HIV in any number of SD4 cells, and continued lifelong treatment. In most cases, pregnant women are tested for HIV at the maternity clinic, not at the dispensary, so there is an increase in this infection among children, especially among women working in irregular migration abroad. In addition, it has been observed that breastfeeding of children born to an HIV-infected mother is also more frequent, which leads to a further increase in the incidence of infection. Such a case is threefold among those with insufficient evidence of HIV infection. In our region, dry milk is provided as of Free 2019, until the age of the babies is 6 months, which has a good result in preventing the disease.

In order to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV, a number of measures are being implemented under the auspices of the Ministry of Health, including the 12th Ministry of Health declaration of 4 March 2015 on "Prevention of direct mother-to-child transmission of HIV". child" to prevent HIV transmission, in cases where infection is found, they are taken under surveillance by a dispensary and receive antiretroviral therapy. Of the preventive measures taken today, in our country 99.3% have achieved healthy births from HIV-infected mothers.

In addition, Presidential Decree No. PP-3800 of 22 June 2018 on additional measures to combat the spread of the disease caused by the human immunodeficiency virus and to prevent nosocomial infections has practical value in preventing the disease in hospital settings.

Conclusion: In the region, HIV incidence among women was found to be 0.03% on average during 2017-2021, i.e. 29% of women per hundred thousand population. According to the results, HIV infection was observed among 30-35 year old women with COPD compared to other age groups. With timely ART coverage of HIV-positive women, vertical prevention of HIV infection will be successful.

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