TESTING CAN ELIMINATE HIV TRANSMISSION FROM MOTHER TO CHILD

HIV CAN BE PASSED FROM MOTHER TO CHILD DURING PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND BREASTFEEDING

For a woman living with HIV, the risk of transmitting HIV to her baby can be 1% or less, if she takes HIV medication daily as prescribed throughout pregnancy, labor, & delivery and gives HIV medicine to her baby for 4–6 weeks after giving birth.

PREGNANCY & HIV PREVENTION

Women who are HIV–negative and have an HIV–positive partner or women who have other ongoing risk for HIV infection should receive enhanced HIV prevention services.

This may include discussion of pre–exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) medication for prevention of HIV. PrEP can provide protection while trying to conceive, during pregnancy, and breastfeeding.

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PREGNANT WOMEN GET TESTED THROUGHOUT PREGNANCY

Florida Law requires that all pregnant women be tested for sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) including HIV, chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis and hepatitis B.

HIV SCREENING RECOMMENDATIONS

Screening should take place during:

- **First Prenatal Visit**
- **Third Trimester (28 to 32 weeks)**
- **At Labor and Delivery**

Women who present in labor and delivery or within 30 days post-partum with no record of STD testing after 27 weeks gestation are considered to be high risk and should be tested for HIV, hepatitis B and syphilis.

HIV TESTING GUIDELINES IN FLORIDA HEALTH CARE SETTINGS

- HIV screening should be included as a part of the routine panel of prenatal screening tests for all pregnant women
- Patient should be notified that HIV screening will be performed and have the opportunity to decline (opt-out)
- Written consent for HIV testing is not required
- Perform rapid HIV testing at labor and delivery for women without a prenatal test result

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