An innovative approach to triple elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, syphilis, and hepatitis B in Viet Nam

Van Thi Thy Nguyen1, Pho Duy Tran2, Nguyen Thi Linh 4, Pho Duy Anh3, Le Anh Kim Anh1, Tran Thanh My4, Nguyen Dung Young5, Tran Hu Le6, Roseq Ichikawa7, Ying-Ru Lo5, Masaya Kato1

INTRODUCTION
Viet Nam has committed to moving towards the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, syphilis, and hepatitis B. The stated goals are to reduce the vertical transmission rates of HIV to below 5% by 2015 and to less than 2% by 2020.

METHODS
Participants: Pregnant women who attended ANC in Pho Yen District and Thai Nguyen City, from October 2012 to June 2013.

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RESULTS

Figure 2. Timing of infant diagnosis for HIV, syphilis and HBV

Table 2. Multivariate analysis of factors associated with HBV transmission from mother-to-child*

- *Factors with only birth dose are only HBV, or only mother birth dose on HBV

In conclusion, the integration of routine provider-initiated HIV, syphilis, and HBV testing into antenatal care services is feasible. The uptake of testing for all three infections in this study was very high. Our findings confirm that administration of both birth dose and HBIG to infants significantly reduced risk of HBV transmission. (77%) (Table 2).

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CONCLUSION

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Pregnant women who attended ANC

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