

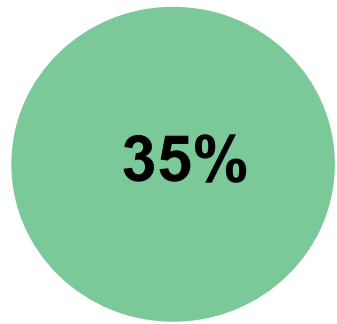


# Country Vertical Transmission Prevention Update

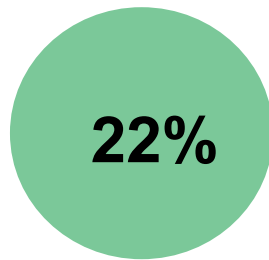
Dr Hafsat Iyanda PMTCT Lead,  
FMOH&SW  
Nigeria



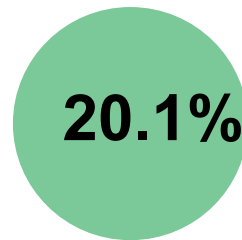
# Vertical HIV Prevention Coverage (2024)



**ANC HIV Testing Coverage**

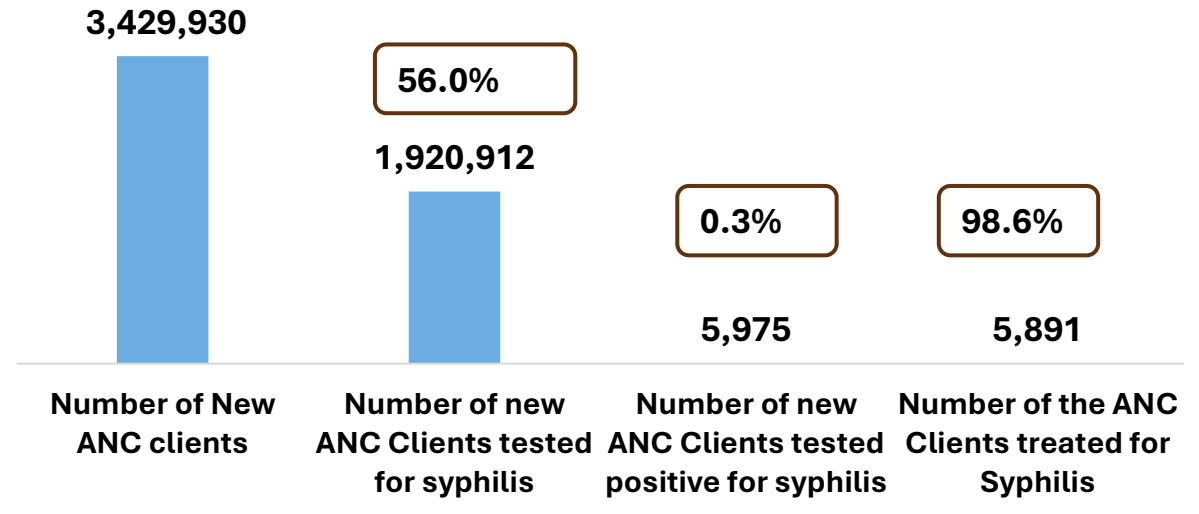


**Maternal Antiretroviral Treatment Coverage**

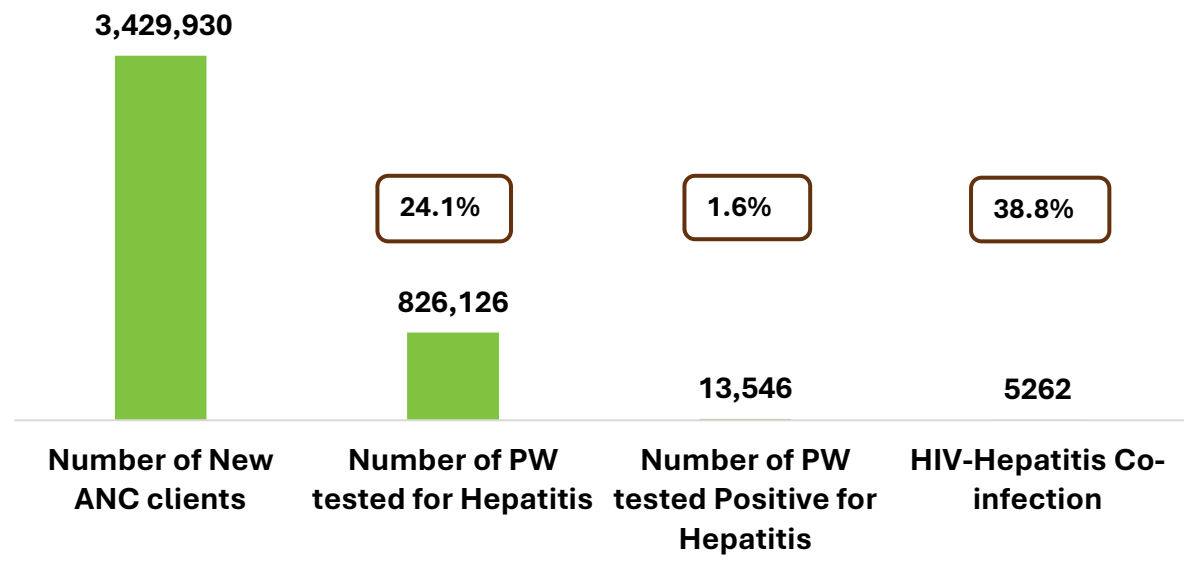


**Early Infant Diagnosis Coverage**

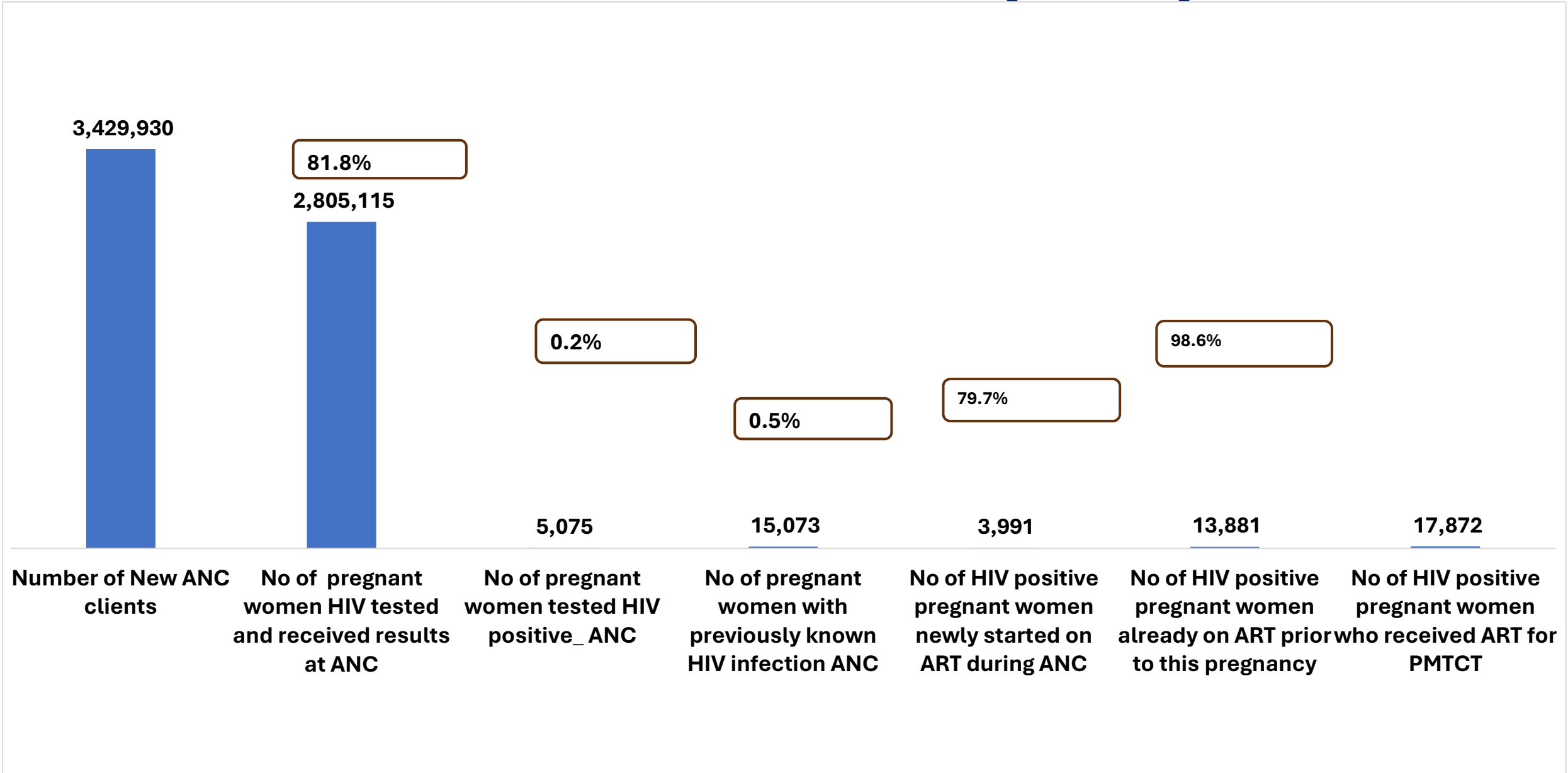
## Syphilis Cascade



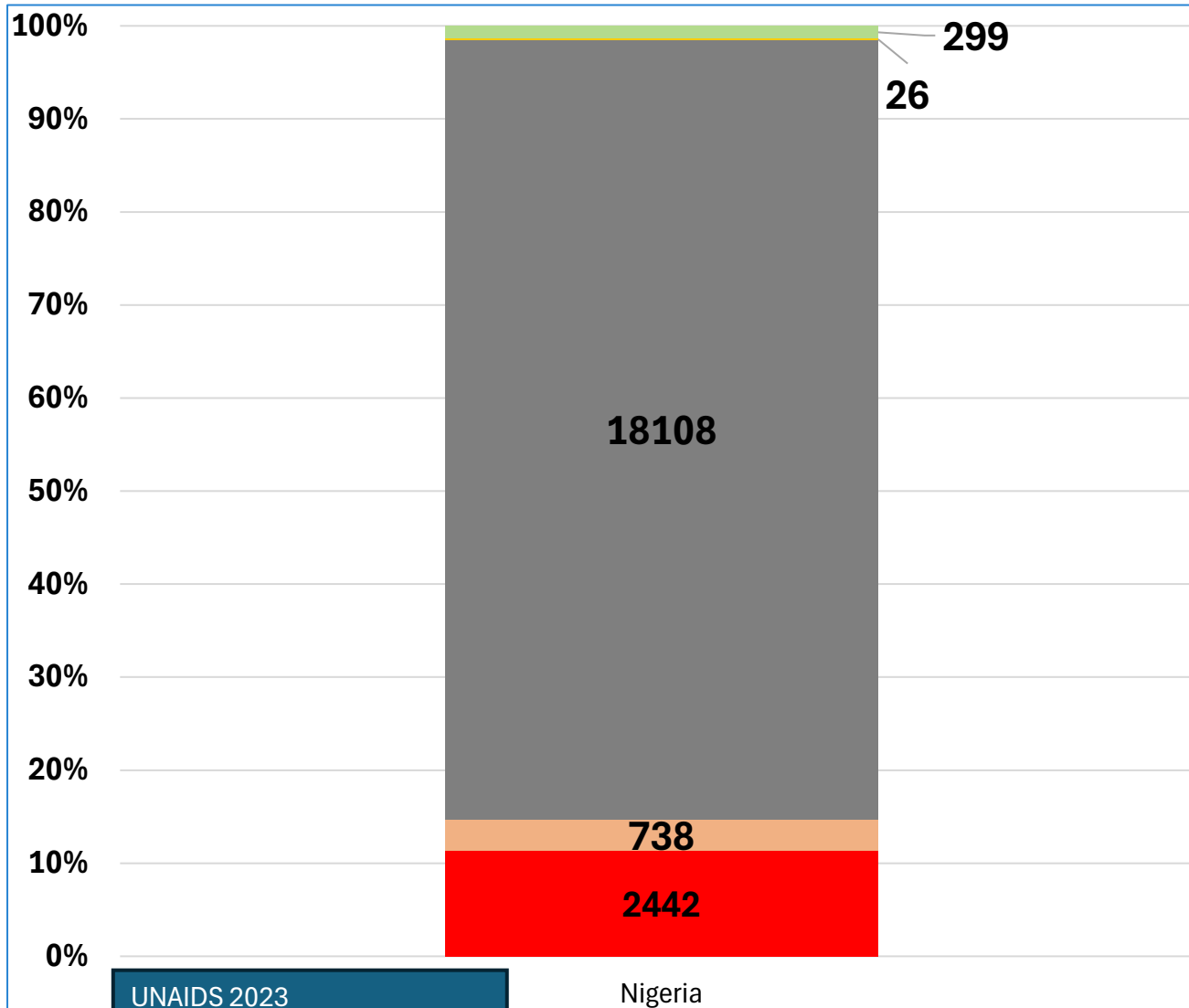
## Hepatitis Cascade



# Maternal Cascade (2024)



# Incident Maternal HIV Infection During Pregnancy and Breastfeeding Contribution to Vertical Transmission, (2023 data)

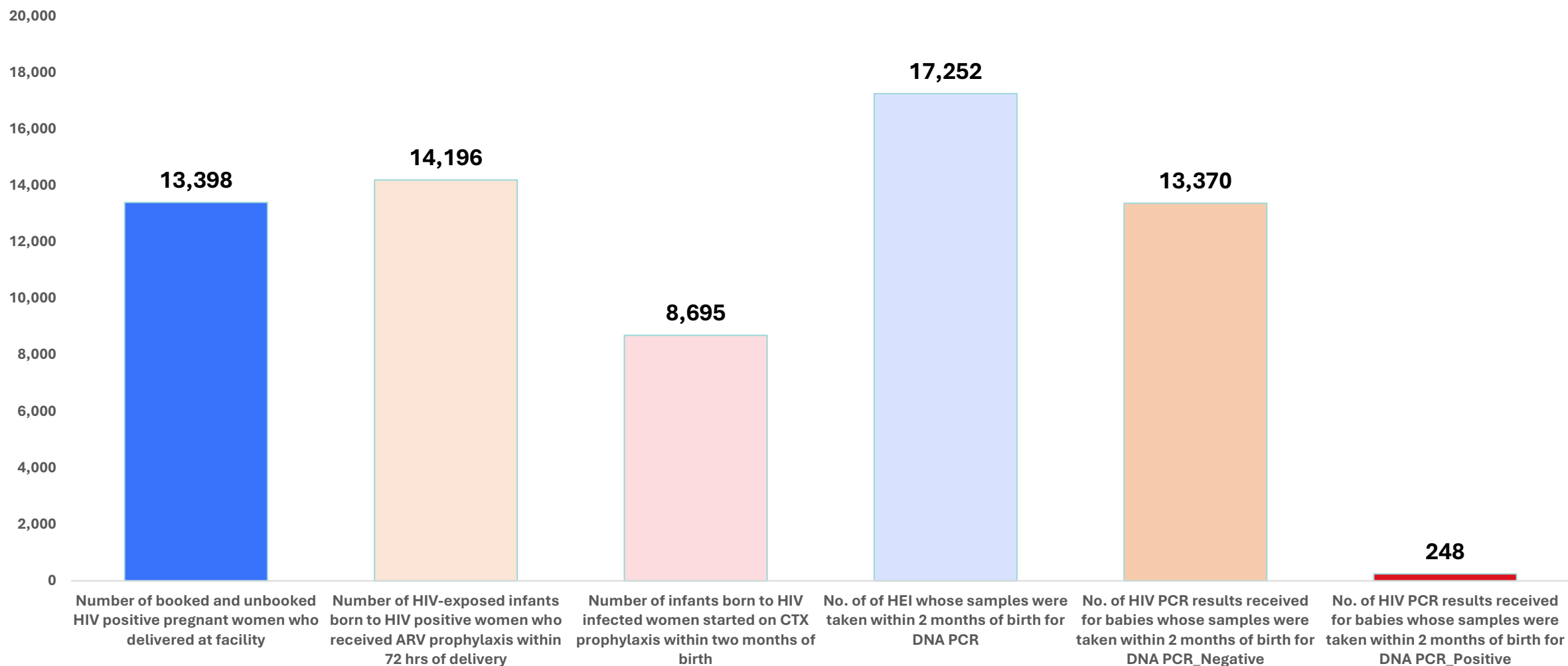


- Mother started receiving ART late or sub-optimally
- Mother dropped off ART during pregnancy
- Mother did not receive ART
- Mother infected during pregnancy
- Mother infected during breast feeding

UNAIDS 2023

Nigeria

# Early Infant Diagnosis Coverage (2024)



# Strategies for Identifying (Testing) PBFW Living With HIV (Community & Facility)

**ROUTINE HIV/SYPHILIS/Hepatitis B  
TESTING AT ANC  
IN ALL HEALTH FACILITIES  
(CONVENTIONAL)**

**ROUTINE HIV/SYPHILIS/Hepatitis B  
TESTING FOR PREGNANT WOMEN AT ALL  
UNCONVENTIONAL SETTINGS (TBAs, birth  
homes)**

**Escort services for PPW**

- HUB SITES**
- ART and EID Services
    - IES at AEPs
  - Retesting **Negative BFW** done at 6 weeks postpartum

- In unconventional settings, Reactive PW are confirmed using a confirmatory test
- HIV PPW are linked to comprehensive PVT facilities for retesting, care and treatment If confirmed positive
- Mentor mothers support services in all settings

# Strategies for Continuity of Antiretroviral Treatment During Pregnancy and Breastfeeding

- Integration into antenatal and postnatal care
- Vertical transmission prevention case management approach
- Integration of sexual and reproductive health into vertical transmission prevention
- Appointment diary for pregnant women
- Mother-infant pair
- Enhanced adherence Counseling and Support
- Tracking for missed appointment
- Support groups

# Strategies for Preventing Incident HIV Among Women During Pregnancy and Breastfeeding

- PrEP for PBFW is provided in health facilities
- CAB-LA is available in the country and already being used in the pilot state
- Nigeria has not adopted CAB-LA for use in PBFW and plans in the country to scale up in the country
- Some of the demand-generating activities used to increase PrEP uptake include advocacy, development of IEC materials



# Early Infant Diagnosis Approach

- National HIV guidelines provide testing at Birth as an EID testing option (*implementation has not been routinised*)
- DNA PCR for early infant diagnosis at 6 to 8 weeks of age, 9 months (if symptomatic and negative on Antibody test), and 6 weeks after cessation of breastfeeding
- FINAL infection status determination is at 6 weeks after complete cessation of breastfeeding.
- Point of care testing for early infant diagnosis; 87 EID-m Pima sites functional, 142 Genexpert for near point of care sites distributed across urban and peri-urban settings
- PCR laboratories report 8-10 days and
- EID-POC Sites regularly report <48hrs

# Postnatal Prophylaxis (PNP) for Infants With Perinatal HIV Exposure

- Administration of single or dual ARV prophylaxis to all HEI depending on the risk classification.
- Drugs are dependent on low-risk or high-risk.
- Low-risk HEI receive NVP only once daily for 6 weeks
- High-risk HEIs receive dual prophylaxis with AZT (twice daily) and NVP (once daily) for the first 12 weeks of life, whether breastfed, or formula-fed.
- Cotrimoxazole prophylaxis is recommended for HEI from 6 weeks of age and should be continued until HIV infection has been excluded by DNA PCR testing 6-12 weeks after complete cessation of breastfeeding

# Key Challenges in Implementation of HIV Vertical Transmission Prevention Programs

- Cultural and religious barriers
- Poor ANC attendance
- Stigma and discrimination
- Non-disclosure of HIV status
- Healthcare provider bias or discretion
- Commodities stock-out
- Screening gaps
- Limited HBV birth dose coverage
- Poor data quality and M&E system

# Priorities for 2025; HIV Vertical Transmission Prevention

- Testing PW for HIV/syphilis and Hepatitis in all service delivery points using HIV/syphilis Dual test kits and Hepatitis test kits
- Training of health care providers on triple elimination
- Provision of diagnostics and antivirals
- Hepatitis treatment for pregnant women in comprehensive facilities
- Administering 1<sup>st</sup> dose of the Hepatitis B vaccine to infants within 24 hours of birth.
- Plan to commence treatment of syphilis
- Leveraging on existing PMTCT data tools and reporting platform NDARS



# Thank You!



**HIV**  
Impact Network *for*  
Vertical Transmission  
**E**limination

