ABORTION AND PERINATAL MORTALITY IN PREGNANT WOMEN INFECTED WITH HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS

ABORTAMENTO E MORTALIDADE PERINATAL EM GESTANTES INFECTADAS PELO VÍRUS DA IMUNODEFIICIÊNCIA HUMANA

ABORTO Y MORTALIDAD PERINATAL EN MUJERES EMBARAZADAS INFECTADAS POR EL VIRUS DE IMUNODEFICIENCIA HUMANA

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ABSTRACT

Objective: to assess the rate of abortion and perinatal mortality in fetuses of HIV-infected pregnant women and the associated risk factors. Method: cross-sectional retrospective study to be conducted in HIV-infected pregnant women at the University Hospital of Santa Maria, State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Data collection will be carried out by means of records of the period 2008 to 2012 using a questionnaire with the following variables: occurrence of abortion or perinatal mortality, and sociodemographic characteristics of clinical conditions and treatments. Data analysis will be performed using the Assistat software (beta version 7.7), considering a significance value of 5%. The project of the study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee, CAAE 16395413.4.0000.5505. Expected results: to confirm the prevalence of abortion and neonatal mortality in HIV-infected pregnant women and the associated risk factors, and, on the basis of these issues, to implement actions for the reduction of this prevalence. Descriptors: HIV; Abortion; Perinatal Mortality; Risk Factors; Prevalence.

RESUMO

Objetivo: avaliar a taxa de abortamento e mortalidade perinatal em fetos de gestantes infectadas pelo HIV e os fatores de risco associados. Método: estudo transversal, retrospectivo, a ser realizado no Hospital Universitário de Santa Maria (RS), com mulheres grávidas infectadas pelo HIV. A coleta de dados será realizada a partir de registros no período de 2008 a 2012 utilizando um questionário com as seguintes variáveis: presença de aborto ou de mortalidade perinatal e características sociodemográficas de condições clínicas e tratamentos. A análise dos dados será realizada utilizando o software Assistat versão 7.7 beta, considerando o valor de significância de 5%. O estudo teve o projeto aprovado pelo Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa, CAAE 16395413.4.0000.5505. Resultados esperados: verificar a prevalência de abortamento e mortalidade neonatal em gestantes infectadas pelo HIV e os fatores de risco associados e, a partir destes, implementar ações para a redução desta prevalência. Descritores: HIV; Aborto; Mortalidade Perinatal; Fatores de Risco; Prevalência.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: evaluar la tasa de abortos y mortalidad perinatal en fetos de mujeres embarazadas infectadas por el VIH y los factores de riesgo asociados. Método: estudio transversal retrospectivo que será llevado a cabo con mujeres embarazadas infectadas por el VIH en el Hospital Universitario de Santa María, Estado de Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil. La recolección de datos será realizada en los registros del 2008 al 2012, mediante un cuestionario con las siguientes variables: ocurrencia de aborto o de mortalidad perinatal y características sociodemográficas de las condiciones clínicas y tratamientos. El análisis de los datos se realizará usando el software Assistat, versión 7.7 beta, considerando un valor de significación del 5%. El proyecto del estudio fue aprobado por el Comité de Ética de Investigación, CAAE 16395413.4.0000.5505. Resultados esperados: comprobar la prevalencia de aborto y mortalidad neonatal en mujeres embarazadas infectadas por el VIH y los factores de riesgo asociados y, con base en estas cuestiones, implementar acciones para la reducción de esa prevalencia. Descriptores: VIH; Aborto; Mortalidad Perinatal; Factores de Riesgo; Prevalencia.
INTRODUCTION

It is estimated that about 12,177 pregnant women were infected with HIV in 2012 in Brazil; however, only 58.3% of these cases were reported. Of the total of HIV-infected women’s pregnancies, 1.8% results in abortion and 2% in perinatal mortality.1,2

There is evidence that between 51 and 91% of HIV-infected women’s pregnancies are involuntary, and there is no planning for follow-up during pregnancy and reduction of possible risks that can be prevented.3 Some of the risk factors associated with abortion are: advanced age; low education; unemployment or unstable employment; low socioeconomic status; previous pregnancies; multiple-gestation pregnancy; large number of sexual partners; use of illicit drugs; and low CD4 T cell count.4-6

The factors related to perinatal mortality are: complications during labor; delivery performed at home; low birth weight; maternal obesity; multiple gestation; no completion of prenatal care; and high viral load.6-7 This way, due to the knowledge gap on abortion and perinatal mortality, and the risk factors for the occurrence of these events in HIV-infected pregnant women, the need arises for studies to estimate the prevalence and factors related to abortion and perinatal mortality. Therefore, the goal of this research is to assess the rate of abortion and perinatal mortality in fetuses of HIV-infected pregnant women and the associated risk factors.

METHOD

This is a cross-sectional retrospective study to be conducted in HIV-infected pregnant women assisted between 2008 and 2012 at the University Hospital of Santa Maria, State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. The criteria for inclusion are: HIV-infected pregnant women; having been assisted in the hospital mentioned due to abortion; and having performed vaginal delivery or cesarean section.

Data collection will be carried out using information obtained in notification sheets of the Information System for Notifiable Diseases (SINAN) including pregnant women with HIV/AIDS, and clinical records of HIV-seropositive women with their children exposed.

The dependent variable will be the occurrence of abortion or perinatal mortality. Two sets of independent variables will be considered: demographical; and clinical conditions and treatments.

The statistical analysis will be performed through simple frequency analysis to assess clinical and maternal demographic characteristics. Binary logistic regression will be used to assess the association between the dependent and independent variables, with their odds ratio OR and considering a significance value of p<0.05 and 95% confidence interval (CI). Data analysis will be performed using the Assistat software (beta version 7.7; free copy).

The study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Paulista School of Nursing, CAAE 16395413.4.0000.5505, and drawn up in accordance with the Resolution 466/12 of the National Health Council.

EXPECTED RESULTS

The information obtained in this research should provide knowledge about the prevalence of abortion and neonatal mortality in HIV-infected pregnant women and the associated risk factors, enabling changes in the clinical practice for the reduction of this prevalence.

REFERENCES


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