

HIV Antibody Seroprevalence and Determinants Amongst Antenatal Clients in a Tertiary Hospital in the Niger Delta

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Abstract

Background: The pandemicity of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) has continued to be a ‘medical quagmire,’ one of the most serious global catastrophe and public health problem that plagues the world today. **Objectives:** To determine the seroprevalence and clinico-epidemiological correlates of HIV infection in pregnancy. **Methodology:** This is a descriptive cross sectional study. Two hundred and twenty (220) consecutive healthy pregnant women attending the antenatal booking clinic of the hospital who met the inclusion criteria were recruited. Data was collected via a questionnaire. Data entry and analysis was done using SPSS (statistical package for social sciences) 22 statistical package (SPSS Inc., Illinois, U.S.A). P value less than 0.05 was taken as being significant. **Results:** Of the 220 women, 4.6% (n=10) were seropositive for HIV antibodies. Multiple sexual partners was the significant risk factors for HIV seropositivity ($p < 0.05$). There was no significant association with respect to tattoo/scarification marks, female circumcision, previous blood transfusion, intravenous drug abuse or sharing of sharps, previous surgery, episiotomies or dilatation and curettage ($p > 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The high endemicity of HIV infection in this study justifies the need for routine screening in pregnancy to identify and institute treatment of the infection promptly as this will reduce the mother to child transmission of the virus. Sex education on the dangers of multiple sexual partners or sexual promiscuity, availability of barrier methods of contraception and patronage, more efforts/interventions by relevant agencies, high sense of vigilance amongst others are very vital to curtailing this global pandemic in our society.

Keywords: HIV infection, HIV determinants, seroprevalence, pregnancy

Introduction

The pandemicity of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) cannot be overemphasized as it has continued to be a ‘medical quagmire,’ one of the most serious global catastrophe and public health problem that plagues the world today. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) has killed more than 25 million people since its discovery in 1981(UNAIDS, 2006). The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) estimated that, in 2008, approximately 33.4 million people worldwide (1% of the global adult population aged 15-49 years) were infected with HIV; 67% of all people living with HIV worldwide live in sub-Saharan Africa, and 91% of all new infections among children occur there (UNAIDS, 2009).

HIV/AIDS continues to strain the struggling health system of many developing countries and remains a threat to health in Nigeria as it has encumbered and reversed many developmental gains of the recent past including maternal and under-five mortality rates. Currently with an estimated population of 193,854,816 (Worldometers, 2017) and an annual growth rate estimated to be 2.63% in 2017 as reported by the United Nations (Worldometers, 2017) , Nigeria is the most populated country in sub-Saharan Africa and after South Africa, Nigeria has the second largest number of people living with HIV in the world. To buttress this, one out of every 11 persons live with the virus in the country (NACA, 2011).

Nigeria is responsible for 30% of the global burden of mother to child transmission (MTCT) of HIV, and is one of the 22 focal countries of the Global Plan to Eliminate MTCT. This is in contrast to the developed countries like Australia and the Netherlands where MTCT is 0.23 per 100 and 0.26 per 100, respectively. (UNAIDS, 2011, Spencer JD et al, 2003, Vanderbij AH et al, 2003).

The first two AIDS cases in Nigeria was diagnosed in 1985 and reported in 1986 in Lagos one of which was a young female sex worker aged 13 years from one of the West African countries. (Nasidi, A. & Harry, T.O. 2006). Sequel to this, the Nigerian Government adopted Ante Natal Care (ANC) sentinel surveillance as the system for assessing the epidemic. The first HIV Sentinel Survey in 1991 showed a prevalence of 1.8%. Subsequent surveys revealed a progressively increasing prevalence of 3.8% in 1993, 4.5% in 1996, 5.4% in 1999, 5.8% in 2001 and 5.0% in 2003. In 2005, the prevalence declined; 4.4% in 2005, 4.6% in 2008, 4.1 % in 2010(FMH report, 2010). and 3.4% in 2012 (Olokor O, 2013). Even though there was a steady decline from 4.6% in 2008 to 3.4% in 2012, it’s still a far cry from the 1.8% in 1991.

Whereas evidence suggests that pregnancy has little or no effect on HIV progression in asymptomatic women or women with early infection. However, in symptomatic patients when HIV is more advanced, it results in

an increase in certain pregnancy complications such as intrauterine growth retardation, preterm birth, and low birth weight. Obstetric and or gynaecological factors like early age at first coitus, low parity, a history of termination of pregnancy, and hospital delivery were identified as risk factors for HIV infection among pregnant women. (Smith NH & Hwang LY. 1996, Pettifor AE et al, 2004, Perry D et al, 2002, Etukumana EA et al, 2011)

A public health approach based primarily on information and educational programme focussed on ways of preventing HIV acquisition by women of the reproductive age group and their partners remains the gold standard for tackling the HIV epidemic and its associated problems, Secondly, this includes tackling the unmet needs of contraception among HIV positive women and the prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV. (Evelyn UI & Osafu O, 1999).

Objectives

The general objective is to determine the seroprevalence and clinico-epidemiological correlates of HIV infection in pregnancy in Yenagoa.

The specific objectives are (1) To find out the seroprevalence of HIV antibodies in pregnant women that present in clinic. (2) To identify known risk factors for HIV infection in pregnant women. (3) To make evidence based recommendations on screening protocols for our obstetric population.

Methodology

Study Area

This study was carried out at the Antenatal clinic of the Federal Medical Centre, Yenagoa, Bayelsa state in the South-south region of Nigeria between 4th September to 28th October, 2016.

Study design

A descriptive cross sectional study.

Inclusion criteria

This included all pregnant women who presented for booking at the antenatal clinic of FMC Yenagoa and gave consent.

Exclusion criteria

- This included all pregnant women who declined to participate.
- Patients who withheld their consent for inclusion in the study.

Sample size

The sample size was calculated using the statistical formula (Araoye MO, 2003) based on reported prevalence rate of HIV antibody of 4.9%

(Ibrahim, I. A, et al, 2013) from previous a study and a confidence interval of 95%.

Study population

The minimum sample size was thus calculated to be 86 with an attrition of 20%. However, a total of 220 consecutive healthy pregnant women attending the antenatal booking clinic of the hospital who met the inclusion criteria were recruited into this study after pre test counselling and obtaining consent from them. This was tested for antibodies to HIV-1 and HIV-2.

Sample collection and processing

Five millilitres (5ml) of peripheral venous blood was collected from consecutive subjects in the antenatal booking clinic into plain sterile bottles. Blood samples were centrifuged for ten minutes at 6,000 rpm, serum was obtained and stored at -20⁰C until used.

Samples were analysed in batches with commercially available in vitro diagnostic kits (one step test strips). The HIV- 1/2 one step test is a rapid lateral flow immunoassay which qualitatively detects the presence of antibodies in serum utilizing a combination of monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies to HIV-1 and HIV-2. The membrane is percolated with recombinant antigen and synthetic peptide on the test line region of the strip. During testing, the serum specimen reacts with the particles coated with HIV-1/2 antigen. The mixture migrates upward on the membrane chromatographically by capillary action to react with antibodies to HIV 1/2 on the membrane and generate a coloured line in the test region. Chase buffer is required for whole blood testing.

To serve as procedural control, a coloured line always appeared at the control line region indicating that proper volume of specimen had been added and membrane wicking had occurred. Tests in which two distinct red lines appeared, one in the control region and another in the test region, was regarded as positive. Tests in which only the control line was distinctly coloured red was recorded as negative while tests in which the control line fails to appear was regarded as invalid and was repeated.

Questionnaire

Women were enrolled and underwent pretest counselling and were administered a structured interviewer- administered questionnaire.

Data analysis

Data was analysed using SPSS (statistical package for social sciences) 22 statistical package (SPSS Inc., Illinois, U.S.A). Univariate analysis for categorical variables was performed using chi-square. P value less than 0.05 was taken as being significant.

Ethical considerations

Approval for the study was obtained from the ethical committee of the Federal Medical Centre, Yenagoa. The study was carefully explained to the patients and their informed consent obtained before being recruited into the study.

Results

A total of two hundred and twenty (220) pregnant women were interviewed.

The mean age of the pregnant women studied was 28.8 years ± 5.2. The predominant age group was 20-29 years (50.0%). Majority (50.0%) of the respondents were from the Ijaw ethnic group and it is followed closely by the Igbo ethnic group (28.2%). Most (96.8%) of the respondents were Christians. Majority (41.8%) of the respondents were involved in doing business as an occupation. Majority (91.8%) also of the respondents were married, and most of the marriages were of the polygamous type or setting (83.7%). Most (77.8%) had a secondary education.

Amongst those that agreed that the virus could be transmitted from person to person, 15 (51.7 %) said it is through blood/blood products; while 10 (34.5%) said it is through sexual intercourse; and 2 (6.9%) said it is through body fluids- urine, saliva and physical contact with infected persons.

Twelve (5.5%) of the respondents said yes, that the virus could be transmitted from a mother to her baby, while 206 (94.5%) did not know if there could be transmission of the viruses from a mother to her baby. Amongst those that said yes, 4 (33.3%) said the infection occurs during delivery; while 5 (41.7%) do not know how the transmission occurs; 2 (16.7%) said it occurs in-utero; and 1 (8.3%) said it occurs during breastfeeding.

Majority (72.6%) of the respondents has had more than one sexual partner in their life. Most (85.3%) of the respondents did not know if their spouses had other sexual partners. Eighty-five point nine percent (85.9%) said they have not had sexually transmitted infections in the past; and 94% of the respondents has not had transfusion of blood and blood products; 96.8% do not share needles/blades with other people; and 98.6% do not inject illicit drugs. There is a statistically significant association between respondents with more than one sexual partner and Seroprevalence of HIV Infection ($X^2= 5.59$, $df = 1$, $P < 0.05$).

Table1: Result of HIV antibody test amongst respondents.

Variables	Frequency (%)		Total
	Reactive	Non reactive	
Retroviral screening (100.0)	10 (4.6)	210 (95.4)	220

Four point six percent (4.6%) of the respondents were reactive to HIV antibody

Table 2: The prevalence of HIV antibody amongst the different parity groups.

Variables	Frequency (%)	
	Retroviral screening	
	Reactive	Non reactive
Parity		
0 – 1	5 (50.0)	117 (55.7)
2 – 3	3 (30.0)	51 (24.3)
4 – 5	0 (0)	25 (11.9)
6 – 7	2 (20.0)	10 (4.8)
8 – 9	0 (0)	7 (3.3)
Total	10 (100.0)	210 (100.0)

Reactivity to the retroviral screening test was highest (50%) amongst the 0 -1 parity group; followed closely by the 2 – 3 parity group with 30%; and the 6 – 7 parity group with 20% reactivity. The mean parity was 1.20 ± 1.16 .

Table 3: The prevalence of HIV antibody amongst the different gestational age (GA) groups.

Variables	Frequency (%)	
	Retroviral screening	
	Reactive	Non reactive
GA (In weeks)		
1 – 10	1 (10.0)	32 (15.2)
11 – 20	5 (50.0)	73 (34.8)
21 – 30	3 (30.0)	69 (32.9)
31 – 40	1 (10.0)	36 (17.1)
Total	10 (100.0)	210 (100.0)

The prevalence of retroviral disease was 5(50.0%) in those of GA 11 – 20 weeks; 3 (30.0%) amongst those with GA 21 – 30 weeks; and 1 (10%) amongst those with GA 1 – 10, and 31 – 40 weeks.

Table 4: The relationship between retroviral disease positivity and gestational age (GA).

Variables	Frequency (%)		Test/p-value
	Retroviral screening		
	Reactive	Non reactive	
GA (In weeks)			
1 – 10	1 (10.0)	32 (15.2)	
11 – 20	5 (50.0)	73 (34.8)	$\chi^2 = 1.11$
21 – 30	3 (30.0)	69 (32.9)	df = 3
31 – 40	1 (10.0)	36 (17.1)	p > 0.05
Total	10 (100.0)	210 (100.0)	

From the results of χ^2 statistics in the table above, gestational age was not found to statistically related to higher positivity of retroviral disease.

Table 5: Risk factors/transmission mechanisms of retroviral disease.

Variables	Frequency (%)			Total
	Yes	No	I don't know	
Have you had surgery in the past	28 (12.8)	190 (87.2)		218 (100.0)
If yes specify				
Appendectomy	11 (39.3)	0 (0)		
Caesarean section	15 (53.6)	0 (0)		
Ectopic surgery	2 (7.1)	0 (0)		
Total	28 (100.0)	0 (0)		
Do you have any tattoos? Scarification marks	2 (0.9)	213 (99.1)		215 (100.0)
Were you circumcised	24 (10.9)	196 (89.1)		220 (100.0)
Have you procured an abortion by dilatation and curettage	18 (8.2)	201 (91.8)		219 (100.0)
Have you ever been given episiotomy during delivery	4 (1.8)	216 (98.2)		220 (100.0)
Have you ever had blood /blood product transfusion illicit(hard) drugs	13 (6.0)	205 (94.0)		218 (100.0)
	3 (1.4)	216 (98.6)		219 (100.0)

Amongst the respondents, 28 (12.8%) has had surgeries in the past; 11 (39.3%) has had appendectomy; while 15 (53.6%); and 2 (7.1%) has had caesarean section and ectopic surgeries respectively.

Two (0.9%) of the respondents had tattoo and scarification marks, while most 213 (99.1%) had none. Twenty four (10.9%) of the respondents were circumcised; while 18 (8.2%) had procured abortion by dilation and curettage; 4 (1.8%) has had episiotomy given to them during delivery in the past.

Table 6: The relationship between age, level of educational of respondents and retroviral screening positivity.

Variables	frequency (%)	Retroviral screening	Test/ p value
		Reactive (%)	
Age as at last birthday in years (N = 220)			
10 – 19	9 (4.0)	1 (10.0)	
20 – 29	110 (50.0)	4 (40.0)	$\chi^2 = 1.96$
30 – 39	93 (42.3)	4 (40.0)	df = 3
40 – 49	8 (3.6)	1 (10.0)	p > 0.05
Level of education (N = 194)			
None	0 (0)	0 (0)	
Primary	7 (3.6)	1 (10.0)	$\chi^2 = 1.38$
Secondary	151 (77.8)	8 (80.0)	df = 3
Tertiary	36 (18.6)	1 (10.0)	p > 0.05

From the results of χ^2 statistics in the table above, age and level of education of respondents were not found to be statistically related to higher positivity of retroviral disease.

Discussion

This is a hospital based study to determine the burden of HIV infection in our obstetric population looking at the seroprevalence, risk factors and clinico-epidemiological correlates of HIV infection in pregnancy.

The seroprevalence of HIV antibodies in our pregnant women population was 4.6%. This figure conforms to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) cut off of $> 1.2\%$ for high risk populations. (CDC, 2006). and it is similar to the 4.9% that was reported in Niger Delta University Teaching Hospital (NDUTH), Okolobiri, Bayelsa state. (Ibrahim, I. A, et al, 2013). This is not surprising as both hospitals are tertiary health facilities in the same state and share similar sociocultural characteristics. Other similar prevalences were found in Cross River (4.4%) and Ondo state(4.3%). (FMH report, 2013). According to the Federal Ministry of Health, 2013. National HIV & AIDS and Reproductive Health Survey, the prevalence of 4.6% in our study was higher than the national prevalence of 3.4%, Abia (3.3%), Osun (2.6%), Imo (2.5%), Lagos (2.2%), Enugu (1.3%) and Delta state (0.7%) amongst others. It is however lower than figures from Rivers (15.2%), Taraba (10.5%), Kaduna (9.2%), Federal Capital Territory (7.5%) and Akwa Ibom state (6.5%) to say the least. (FMH report, 2013).

There seems to be an upward trend of the prevalence of HIV infection in Bayelsa state. Prevalence of 2.7% (FMH report, 2013) in 2012 when compared to our study with a prevalence of 4.6%. Poverty, reduced emphasis on education, lack of continuous advocacy and increased promiscuity in view of the current economic condition in addition to poor funding by relevant agencies saddled to undertake the responsibility to curb the scourge may account for the upward trend. This means that more efforts/interventions should be geared towards halting, reducing or reversing this alarming rate.

In this study, the seroprevalence of HIV antibody was found to be highest amongst the 20 – 29 and 30-39 age group with 40.0% seroprevalence each. There was a fall with an abrupt decline afterwards. This was supported by the 2010 HIV survey in Nigeria (NACA, 2014) where the infection is more prevalent among the 20-39 year age group. Similar findings of 25-29 years age group were reported in the Uyo (Nyoyoko N. P. & Umoh A.V, 2016), Nnewi (Umeononihu OS et al, 2013) and Tanzanian (Msuya SE et al, 2006) studies. However, in Harare, Zimbabwe (Mbizvo MT et al, 2001) women aged 17 years and below had the highest incidence (6.25%) followed by those aged 18 -19 years (5.42%). From the above, one may not be wrong to say that the HIV infection in women occur at a younger age, during the first few years after sexual debut. This also is in keeping with previous studies which reveals that women in their sexually active years and at the peak of their child bearing years are the most affected as the major route of transmission of the virus is

through heterosexual intercourse in our environment. (Ekure EN & Etuk SJ, 2001, Duru MU et al, 2009). However, there was no statistical significance between age and HIV antibody seropositivity in this study ($p > 0.05$).

Educational status, occupation, parity and age at last birthday were not identified as risk factors of HIV infection in this study; this is in contrast with other studies performed in similar institutions which revealed these as risk factors of HIV infection. (Duru MU et al, 2009, Smith NH & Hwang LY, 1996). Majority (50.0%) of the women were from the Ijaw ethnic group and it is followed closely by the Igbo ethnic group (28.2%). Most (96.8%) were Christians. Majority (41.8%) were involved in doing business as an occupation. Majority (91.8%) also were married, and most of the marriages were of the polygamous type or setting (83.7%). Most (77.8%) had a secondary education. Being the only urban tertiary facility serving as a referral center to the people of Bayelsa state and its environs, it's thus open and accessible to all calibers of patients. This may explain the differences above.

There was a statistically significant association between women with more than one sexual partner and seroprevalence of HIV Infection ($X^2 = 5.59$, $df = 1$, $P < 0.05$). Majority (72.5%) of the obstetric women have had a history of multiple sexual partners in their life and in addition, most (85.3%) of them did not know if their spouses had other sexual partners. Ibrahim, I. A. et al reported similar finding in NDUTH, Okolobiri, Bayelsa state. (Ibrahim, I. A, et al, 2013)

Amongst the women, 28 (12.8%) have had surgeries in the past; 11 (39.3%) had appendectomy; while 15 (53.6%); and 2 (7.1%) have had caesarean section and ectopic surgeries respectively.

Tattoo and scarification marks (0.9%), circumcision (10.9%), abortion by dilation and curettage (8.2%), surgeries (12.8%), blood transfusion (6.0%) and illicit drug (1.4%) use were not identified as risk factors to HIV seropositivity in this study. Possible explanations are; The cultural practice in this environment is on the decline, as such it is not a surprising occurrence; Concerning abortion, it could be because most of the D and C was done in the hospital and the instruments used could have been well sterilized; This may have been due to the aversion to receiving blood among our people; In Nigeria, illicit (hard) drugs including narcotics are strictly under control and attract severe sanctions thus limiting availability and or accessibility.

Conclusion

The high endemicity of HIV infection in this study according to Center for Disease Control and Prevention, justifies the need for routine screening in pregnancy to identify and institute treatment of the infection promptly as this will reduce the mother to child transmission of the virus. Sex education on the dangers of multiple sexual partners or sexual promiscuity, availability of

barrier methods of contraception and patronage, more efforts/interventions by relevant agencies, high sense of vigilance amongst others are very vital to curtailing this global pandemic in our society.

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