ABSTRACT PREVIEW

Abstract ID: 205135
Pregnancy and Disparities in Care for Women Living with HIV
Abstract Category: Historical Research Abstract
Abstract Status: Complete

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Role: Presenting Author
Disclosure: Disclosure Status: Complete
Disclosure: Nothing to Disclose
Signed: Pamela Alberti Palmarini (7/11/2019, 4:10 PM)
No financial relationships or conflicts of interest.

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Abstract
Pregnancy outcomes from successful antiretroviral therapy in women living with HIV (WLWH) have improved from a clinical but not from a socio-cultural perspective. Identified barriers and facilitators of reproductive decision-making include behaviors, interactions, and advice of the Health Care Provider (HCP). This chronological study explored what is known about interactions between HCPs and WLWH related to decision-making in pregnancy since the first published research. The subset of data was extracted from a large systematic review focused on the reproductive decisions of WLWH. The CHAMP, PATH, Stopping, Still Wanting Knowledge, Cochrane Library, Etiology, and Psychiatric were searched from 1990 to 2016, using the keywords “pregnancy,” “reproductive,” “decision-making,” “HIV,” “AIDS,” “women”. This subset of research included articles that explored behaviors, relationships, and interactions of WLWH with HCPs focused on pregnancy decision-making. Thirteen studies were included in this review, all published in English and conducted in OECD countries. The HCP approach to reproductive decision-making with WLWH has not evolved over the last two decades. Similar complaints voiced in the 90s continue to be reported as WLWH feel marginalized, judged, discouraged, and isolated. WLWH perceive ineffective communication with their HCPs, often perceiving encouragement to terminate their pregnancy. However, two studies in specialty HIV clinics indicated HCPs are supportive. WLWH interest with care systems that are neither individualized nor holistic. HCP competencies need to improve to reflect current knowledge for pregnancy in WLWH. Specific studies evaluating nursing care and competencies are needed since most studies focus on physicians.