



# SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY



(An Autonomous Institution)

COIMBATORE-35

Accredited by NBA-AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with A++ Grade  
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

## UNIT IV: HUMAN DISEASES

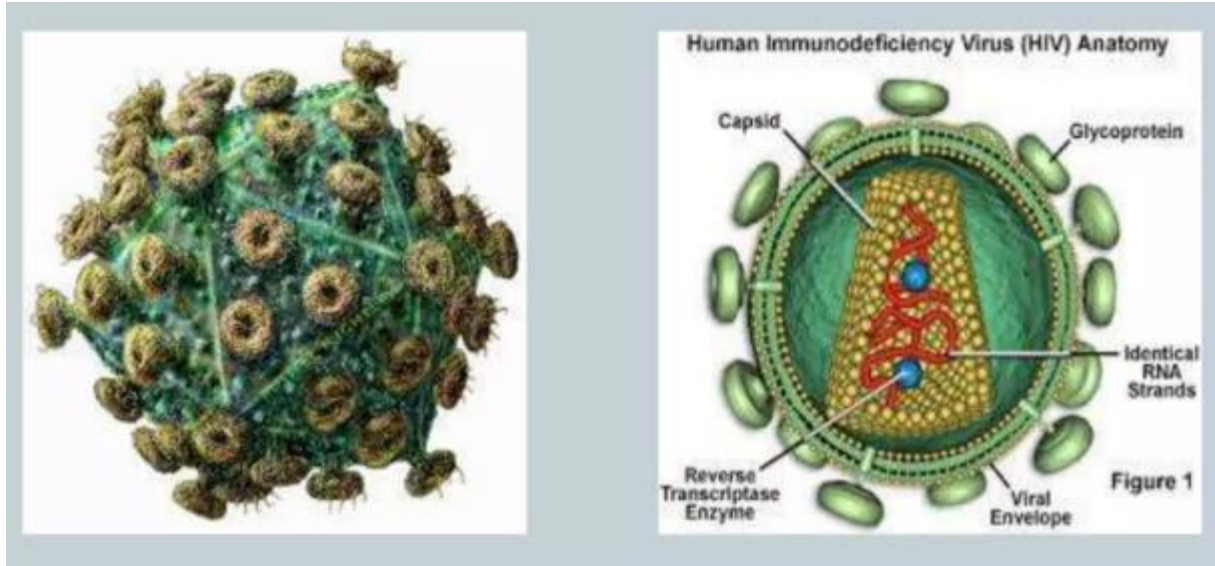
TOPIC: **AIDS and Hepatitis**





# TOPIC OUTLINE







## Transmission

- **Horizontal: transmitted through sexual contact, blood and blood products**
- **Vertical (mother-to-child).**
  - **Peri natal: occurs in the late third trimester, during labour or delivery ---80%**
  - **breastfeeding --28%**
- **Most of the pregnant women with HIV have acquired their infection through heterosexual exposure.**



- **Ensure that the woman understands the reasons for screening.**
- **Appropriate interventions would be of benefit to her baby.**
- **Reassured about confidentiality and support,**  
**If she be positive.**
- **Disclosure of the HIV diagnosis to her partner should be handled with sensitivity.**



- **Lactic acidosis is a recognized complication of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) regimens and may mimic the symptoms and signs of pre-eclampsia.**
- **Where this condition is suspected, liver function tests and blood lactate should be monitored.**

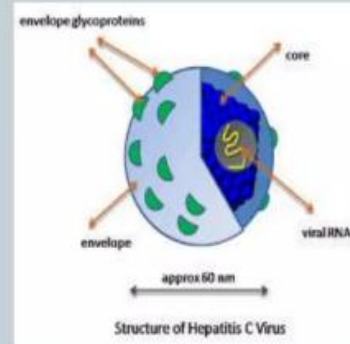
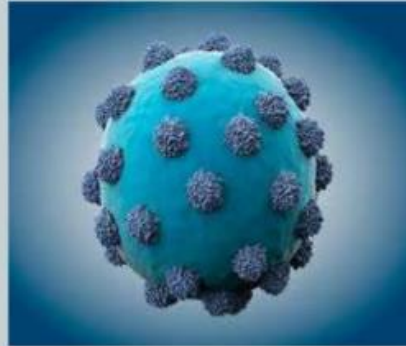


## Mode of delivery

- **An elective vaginal delivery is an option for women taking triple drug antiretroviral therapy who have a viral load below 50 copies/mL at the time of delivery.**
- **Women who planned for vaginal delivery should have their membranes left intact for as long as possible.**
- **Use of fetal scalp electrodes and fetal blood sampling should be avoided.**



## Hepatitis C is a RNA virus







## ***Clinical features***

- **It is one of the major causes of liver cirrhosis, hepatocellular carcinoma and liver failure. Following initial infection, only 20% of women will have hepatic symptoms, 80% being asymptomatic.**
- **The majority of pregnant women with hepatitis C will not have reached the phase of having the chronic disease, and may be unaware that they are infected.**



# Management

- **Testing for HCV involves detection of anti-HCV antibodies in serum with subsequent confirmatory testing by PCR for the virus, if a positive result is obtained.**
- **Upon confirmation of a positive test, a woman should be offered post-test counselling and referral to a hepatologist for management and treatment of her infection.**



# RECAP....



# ...THANK YOU