

# Rates of pregnancy and preterm birth in Central/Eastern Europe and neighboring countries - data from ECEE Network Group

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## Background

Epidemiological data on pregnancy and delivery outcomes among HIV positive women in Central/Eastern Europe and neighboring countries (CEEN) are urgently needed in order to provide appropriate standards of care

## Methods

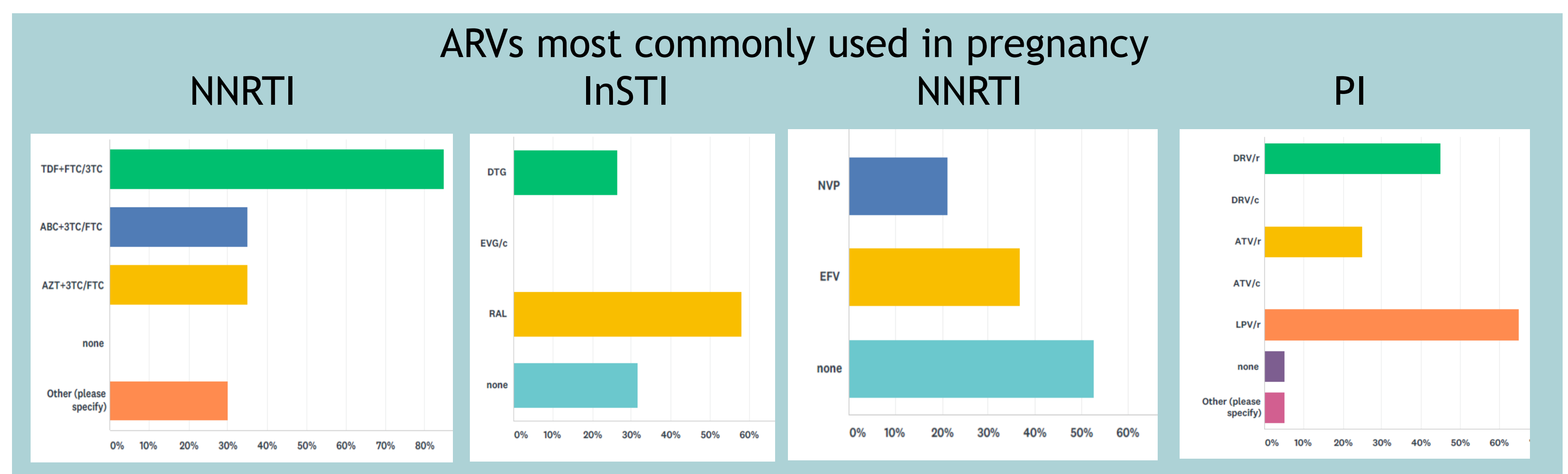
- Euroguidelines in Central and Eastern Europe (ECEE) Network Group was established in February 2016 to review standards of care for HIV in the region
- In 2018 information was collected regarding obstetric care standards, pregnancy rates and outcomes
- All network members\* were invited to participate in on-line questionnaire
- Data from 24 centers in 20 countries were received

## Results

- 58.3% of centres were infectious diseases clinics/hospitals, only 12.5% were exclusively HIV clinics
- In 50% gynecologist was consulting on a daily or weekly basis
- In 78.3% of centres the most commonly advised method for contraception was condom use
- In 69.6 % the most common conception method was unprotected intercourse
- The preferred cART regimen used in pregnancy was:
  - InSTI+2 NRTI (11;47.8%)
  - PI+2NRTI (6;26.1%)
  - NNRTI+2NRTI (2;8.7%).
  - In 4 (17.4%) centres PI+InSTI+2NRTI was preferred option.
  - In 5 centres InSTI are not available

## Conclusions

- Preterm birth rates among HIV positive women are high, family planning options poor and access to modern cART unsatisfactory (1).
- More attention should be put on obstetric and gynecological care for HIV positive women in this part of Europe



City (Country)	HIV+ under care	HIV+ women currently under care	New HIV+ women registered in 2017		No pregnancies in 2017
			Diagnosed in pregnancy		
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>70568</b>	<b>24299</b>	<b>2132</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>1170</b>
St. Petersburg (Russia)	32205	11482	865	95	466
Chisnau (Rep.of Moldova)	7290	3961	368	87	220
Lviv (Ukraine)	2732	1336	155	40	71
Minsk (Belarus)	2830	1260	188	21	74
Kyiv (Ukraine)	2869	1187	74	2	30
Bucharest (Romania)	2686	1000	57	10	135
Tibilisi (Georgia)	3200	950	120	12	40
Tallin (Estonia)	2000	730	51	4	37
Warsaw (Poland)	3358	502	39	3	13
Yerevan (Armenia)	1200	430	103	22	37
Budapest (Hungary)	2050	320	21	2	5
Belgrade (Serbia)	1592	321	14	0	7
Tirana (Albania)	530	160	21	0	2
Athens (Greece)	939	136	6	2	4
Prague (Czech Republic)	1627	126	13	4	8
Zagreb (Croatia)	1138	118	6	0	3
Vilnius (Lithuania)	385	88	23	2	10
Izmir (Turkey)	517	72	1	0	5
Bratislava (Slovakia)	590	61	4	0	4
Plzen (Czech Republic)	126	28	3	0	3
Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina)	127	15	0	0	1
Banja Luca (Bosnia and Herzegovina)	59	11	0	0	0
Prishtina (Kosovo)	26	5	0	0	0

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1. Born too soon. WHO Report 2012. [https://www.who.int/pmnch/media/news/2012/201204\\_borntoosoon-report.pdf](https://www.who.int/pmnch/media/news/2012/201204_borntoosoon-report.pdf)

### Acknowledgments:

The conference was officially endorsed by the European AIDS Clinical Society and Medical University of Warsaw and organized by the Foundation of Research Development in Hospital for Infectious Diseases