

**Assessing the Effectiveness of the Interventions to Prevent Mother to Child Transmission
of HIV in Adeoyo Maternity Center, Yemetu, Ibadan, Nigeria**

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Degree in Public Health**

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Certification

This is to certify that **Eniola Deborah, OYEKU** with matriculation number LCU/PG/002660 carried out this research work titled “Assessing the Effectiveness of Interventions to Prevent Mother of Child Transmission of HIV in Adeoyo Maternity Center, Yemetu, Ibadan, Nigeria“ in the Department of Public Health, Faculty of Basic Medical and Health Sciences, Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria for the award of Master’s degree in Public Health (MPH) and this has not been previously submitted.

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Dedication

This work is dedicated to the Almighty God, the giver of knowledge and wisdom.

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Even though the above-mentioned institution and persons have assisted in the process of this study, I alone stand responsible for the errors, if any found in the study.

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Abstract

Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) programs provide a range of services to women and children that can reduce the risk of vertical transmission of HIV. Hence, this study aimed to evaluating the effectiveness of interventions to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV in Adeoyo Maternity Centre, Yemetu, Ibadan, Oyo State. A facility based cross-sectional study was conducted, involving a sample size of 300 HIV positive pregnant mothers selected in which purposeful sampling was used for qualitative data to obtained reports through focus group discussion (FGD), and random sampling was used for quantitative data case to obtained survey reports of HIV positive pregnant women where participants are selected based on their experience of providing PMTCT of HIV. Data collection was performed using an adapted questionnaire, and the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Windows version 25 was used for data analysis. Statistical significance was set at $p < 0.05$. Majority (80%) of the participants engaged in PMTCT and 46.5% practice mixed feeding. The study revealed significant associations between the effectiveness of PMTCT and age (odd ratio [OR] = 1.23; 95% CI = 0.251-0.470, $p = 0.02$) and education (odd ratio [OR] = 1.23; 95% CI 0.111-0.456, $p = 0.03$), knowledge of PMTCT (OR = 2.23; 95% CI 0.223-0.934, $p = 0.00$), previous antenatal care age (odd ratio [OR] = 2.150; 95% CI 0.233-1.002, $p = 0.02$) counselling (OR = 1.43; 95% CI 0.123-1.120, $p = 0.43$), infant feeding choice at first PCR age (OR = 1.45; 95% CI 0.89-3.30, $p = 0.04$) and previous age at first PCR (odd ratio [OR] = 1.10; 95% CI 2.70-8.70, $p = 3.56$). Conclusion: Reduction of MTCT of HIV is possible with effective PMTCT interventions, including improved access to ARVs for PMTCT and appropriate infant feeding practices.

Keywords: PMTCT, pregnant mothers, Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Breastfeeding

Word Count: 300

Table of Contents

Content	Page
Title Page	i
Certification	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgment	iv
Abstract	v
Table of Contents	vi
List of Tables	ix
List of Figures	x
List of Acronyms	xi
Chapter One: Introduction	1
1.1. Background to the Study	1
1.2. Statement of the Problem	4
1.3. Justification of the Study	4
1.4. Aim and Objectives of the Study	6
1.5. Research Questions	7
1.6. Significance of the Study	7
1.7. Scope of Study	8
1.8. Limitation of the Study	8
1.9. Expected Outcomes	9
1.10. Operational Definition of Terms	10
Endnotes	13
Chapter Two: Literature Review	16
2.1. Conceptual Review	16

2.1.1.	Concept of HIV	16
2.1.1.1.	Epidemiology of HIV	16
2.1.1.2.	Estimating HIV Incidence in Sub-Saharan Africa	21
2.1.1.3.	HIV Prevalence in Nigeria	23
2.1.2.	Mother to Child Transmission of HIV	25
2.1.3.	Pathogenesis of HIV-1	28
2.1.4.	Clinical Management of HIV	34
2.1.4.1.	Diagnosis	34
2.1.5.	Drug Treatment	35
2.1.5.1.	Antiretroviral Compounds	35
2.1.5.2.	Combination of Antiretroviral Compounds	36
2.1.5.3.	HAART in Resource-Constrained Setting	38
2.1.5.4.	Drug Resistance	38
2.1.5.5.	Viral Reservoirs	39
2.1.6.	Prevention	40
2.1.6.1.	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV	40
2.1.7.	Sexual Transmission	41
2.1.7.1.	Microbicides	43
2.1.7.2.	Vaccines	44
2.1.8.	Pregnancy and Mother to Child Transmission of HIV	45
2.1.8.1.	Pregnancy	45
2.1.8.2.	Pre-partum/Prenatal Mother to Child Transmission of HIV	46
2.1.8.3.	Intra-partum and Mother to Child Transmission of HIV	47
2.1.8.4.	Post-partum Exposure to Mother to Child Transmission of HIV	49
2.1.9	Child Feeding Methods Exclusive Breast Feeding and Mother to Child Transmission of HIV	50

2.2.	Theoretical Framework	53
2.2.1.	Theory of Planned Behavior	53
2.3.	Review of Empirical Studies	57
2.3.1.	Studies on the Knowledge and Attitude of HIV Positive Pregnant Women Towards PMTCT of HIV	57
2.3.2.	Studies on the Acceptance of the Interventions of PMTCT of HIV	58
2.3.2	Studies on the Effectiveness of the Interventions of PMTCT of HIV	62
2.4.	Conceptual Framework	64
2.5.	Summary of Gap in Literature Reviewed	65
	Endnotes	66
	Chapter Three: Methodology	83
3.1.	Research Design	83
3.2.	Study Population	83
3.3.	Sampling Techniques	84
3.4.	Sample Size	84
3.5.	Eligibility Criteria	85
3.6.	Description of Research Instrument	85
3.7.	Method of Data Collection	86
3.8.	Method of Data Analysis	87
3.9.	Ethical Approval	87
	Endnotes	89
	Chapter Four: Results and Discussion of Findings	90
4.1.	Demographic Data Analysis	99
4.2.	Presentation of Data	94
4.3.	Discussion of Findings	130
	Endnotes	137

Chapter Five: Conclusion	139
5.1. Summary of the Findings	139
5.2. Conclusion	140
5.3. Recommendations	140
5.4. Contribution to Knowledge	142
5.5. Suggested Areas for Further Research	143
Bibliography	144
Appendices	154
Bio-data	169
The University Compliance Certification	171

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List of Tables

Table	Title	Page
4.1.	Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents	92
4.2.	Knowledge and Awareness of Interventions Prevent Mother to Child Transmission of HIV	95
4.3.	Acceptance of Interventions to Prevent Mother to Child Transmission of HIV	98
4.4.	Effectiveness of Interventions to Prevent Mother to Child Transmission of HIV	101
4.5.	The Association between Knowledge of HIV Transmission, Selected Socio-Demographic characteristics of Respondents and Effectiveness of ART prophylaxis on the mother and the Infant	105
4.6.	Multivariable Logistic Regression Analysis to assess the Association between participant Characteristics and Knowledge of Effectiveness of Prevention of HIV Mother-to-Child Transmission	110

List of Figures

Figure	Title	Page
2.1.1.1	Worldwide Distribution of HIV-1 Infections, modes of Transmission and HIV-1	20
2.1.3	HIV-1 is a retrovirus that encodes three structural Genes	30
2.1.3	The course of HIV-1 Infection defined by the level of Viral Replication	33
2.4	The Utilization of PMTCT Services Conceptual Framework	64

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List of Acronyms

Abbreviation	Meaning
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency syndrome
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
ARVs	Antiretroviral Drugs
TB	Tuberculosis
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PMTCT	Preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
ANC	Antenatal Care
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
MCH	Maternal and Child Health