

Knowledge of pregnant women on mother-to-child transmission of HIV, its prevention, and associated factors in Assosa town, Northwest Ethiopia

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Introduction: HIV/AIDS is a leading cause of death of children in sub-Saharan African countries. Almost all HIV-positive children acquire infection through mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV. Successful intervention toward prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) and achieving the goal of eliminating the new HIV infection is highly dependent on everyone; especially, women of child-bearing age should have accurate and up-to-date knowledge about HIV transmission, risk of transmission to babies, and possible interventions. However, knowledge of MTCT of HIV, its prevention, and associated factors among women was not well studied in Benshangul Gumuz Region (Ethiopia).

Methods: A facility-based cross-sectional study was conducted involving 398 pregnant women who attended antenatal care services at governmental health institutions from February to March 2014 in Assosa town. Based on the flow of antenatal care attendants, the calculated sample size was proportionally allocated to the health facilities before data collection. Following this, systematic sampling method was used, and data were collected using an interviewer-administered questionnaire. Bivariate and multivariate binary logistic regression analysis was done using SPSS version 20 statistical packages.

Result: A total of 386 pregnant women participated with a response rate of 97%, and 222 (57.5%) of them had full knowledge about the three critical modes of HIV transmission from mother to child, but only 67 (17.4%) knew the possible prevention methods. Knowledge on MTCT of HIV was positively associated with women who had sufficient knowledge on HIV/AIDS (adjusted odd ratio [AOR] = 2.86, 95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.54–5.32), women who had a favorable attitude to provider-initiated HIV counseling and testing (AOR = 2.19, 95% CI = 1.22–3.92), and women who did not expect any partner's reaction to positive HIV test result after testing (AOR = 1.58, 95% CI = 1.01–2.49). Correspondingly, knowledge on PMTCT of HIV was positively associated with women who had sufficient knowledge on HIV/AIDS (AOR = 2.64, 95% CI = 1.24–5.65), women who had favorable attitude toward provider's counseling and testing (AOR = 4.27, 95% CI = 1.95–9.34), and women who did not expect any partner's reaction to positive HIV test result after testing (AOR = 3.56, 95% CI = 1.58–8.01).

Conclusion: Knowledge on MTCT and its prevention among women is low in the study area. We recommend more efforts to be exerted on improving women's knowledge of PMTCT of HIV.

Keywords: pregnant women, mother-to-child transmission and prevention, Assosa

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Introduction

The HIV pandemic still remains an issue of major concern on a global scale. A total of 35.3 million people are living with HIV; of these, an estimated 2.3 million are newly infected.¹ Sub-Saharan Africa contributes more than two-thirds (69%) of the global

infected population. Children under the age of 15 account for 3.4 million of the global number of infected, while sub-Saharan Africa alone contributes to 90% of this burden.²

The most significant source of HIV infection in children and infants is transmission of HIV from mother to child during pregnancy, childbirth, or breastfeeding. Without intervention, the risk of transmission varies ranging from 5% to 10% during pregnancy, 10% to 15% during labor/delivery, and 5% to 20% through breastfeeding.^{3,4}

Ethiopia is also one of the largest epidemic countries in sub-Saharan Africa. The national HIV prevalence estimate was 1.5%, but the prevalence in women was 1.9% in 2011.⁵ Increased incidence of HIV in pregnant women would ultimately lead to increased incidence of HIV in children. Among the total 137,494 new HIV infections, 10% were children infected mainly due to vertical mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCT).^{6,7}

The proportion of HIV-positive mothers identified at sites of prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV was only 22.1% in 2010, and at the national PMTCT services scale-up site was 61.9%.⁸ From this PMTCT service site, only 75.5% of antenatal care (ANC) attendants were tested for HIV.⁶ According to the Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey of 2011, only 34% and 9.9% of mothers received antenatal care from health professionals, and delivered at health institutions, respectively.⁵ To cope with the challenges, the Federal Ministry of Health planned to rapidly increase antiretroviral (ARV) service utilization to 77% of eligible pregnant women by 2015 as an intervention to PMTCT.^{7,8} But only 9.3% of pregnant women received ARVs in 2011. This also limits access to mothers and their babies who might require PMTCT intervention.^{6,7}

Nowadays, for the phase of elimination of MTCT of HIV, a combination of ARVs, elective cesarean section, and abstinence from breastfeeding is recommended, through which it is possible to reduce MTCT of HIV to <2% in developed countries. This is still not possible in resource-limited countries. Primary prevention is considered the most important way to decrease MTCT of HIV.⁹ So, strengthening the integration of PMTCT services with maternal, sexual, reproductive health, and family planning services in health facilities is the most critical priority outlined for achieving the PMTCT targets.⁷ One of the pillars of PMTCT and the most cost-effective way is increasing the knowledge of pregnant mothers.

Several authors have argued that regardless of widespread information, education, and communication campaigns, and the extension of PMTCT services, women's knowledge on

risk factors of MTCT of HIV and periods of transmission is greatly limited. This has significantly contributed to the ineffectiveness of the PMTCT strategy.^{10,11} PMTCT over the years has been an area of interest to many with a good number of studies carried out to access knowledge level of people. But women's knowledge of MTCT of HIV in Ethiopia is particularly low when compared to other East African countries. More than 65% of women in Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda know about MTCT of HIV compared to 42% in Ethiopia.¹²

Knowledge on MTCT and PMTCT of HIV and factors that facilitate or hinder it is an important aspect of study among pregnant women, to facilitate PMTCT. In addition, it has not been studied in the context of Assosa town health facilities. The findings of the study will assist health professionals, programmers, and partners in refocusing their approach in the management of women during ANC follow-up for taking appropriate interventions so as to increase knowledge of pregnant women to promote primary prevention and early treatment to tackle HIV from MTCT.

Methods

A facility-based cross-sectional study was conducted from February to March 2014 in Assosa town. Assosa town is the capital city of Benshangul Gumuz, Regional State, located Northwest of Ethiopia at 680 kms from Addis Ababa. According to the 2007 Central Statistics Agency report, the total population of the town was 24,214 (11,751 were females, and 12,463 were males). Amhara, Berta, and Oromo are predominant ethnic groups living in the town. Orthodox Tewahido, Muslim, and Protestant are the common religions. Amharic is the official language; moreover, other languages like Rurtangna and Oromifa are spoken widely.¹³ Administratively, the town is structured into four urban Kebeles. It has one health center, one general hospital, and seven private clinics. None of the clinics perform PMTCT services, but both governmental health facilities (hospital and health center) currently provide ANC and PMTCT services for pregnant mothers.¹⁴

The source population was all pregnant women who attended ANC services in Assosa town public health facilities. Pregnant women of child-bearing age, who were selected by sampling procedures during the study period in Assosa town public health facilities, were studied. The sample size was calculated using single-population proportion formula considering the following assumptions; 95% confidence interval (CI), 56% pregnant women had comprehensive knowledge on HIV/AIDS taken from another study,¹⁵ margin of error

0.05, and with the addition of 5% nonresponse rate. With this assumption, the total calculated sample size became 398. First, the sample size was proportionally allocated to the two health facilities based on the flow of ANC clients. Second, after the completion of the service, individual study participants were selected by systematic random sampling method by reviewing the chart. Finally, during selection, the first pregnant woman was selected randomly by lottery technique, and then every other ANC follower was included in the study.

Operational definitions

MTCT knowledge

Knowledge index was built from the answers to three questions (MTCT during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding); then, the index was categorized as full knowledge if the participants answered all these three questions, and not full knowledge if they answered less than three questions.

PMTCT knowledge

Knowledge index was built from the answers to three questions (using antiretroviral therapy [ART] drugs, safe delivery, and only breastfeeding up to 6 months); then, the index was categorized as not full knowledge (score <3) and full knowledge (score =3).

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Knowledge index was built from the answers to 13 questions: four questions on knowledge of HIV prevention, four questions on knowledge of HIV transmission, and five on misconceptions about modes of HIV transmission. Based on the responses to these knowledge questions, the index was categorized as insufficient knowledge (score ≤ 6) and sufficient knowledge (score 7–13).

Data collection and quality control

The questionnaire was prepared in simple words by reviewing pertinent literature.^{15–17} It was pretested in the same setup prior to the actual data collection. Training was given to data collectors and supervisors. During data collection, completeness of the questionnaire was checked by supervisors daily. Data coding, cleaning, and verification were performed to assure the quality of data.

Ethical consideration

Ethical clearance and approval was obtained from Bahir Dar University, College of Medicine and Health Sciences. Written

consents were obtained from Benshangul Gumuz Regional Health Bureau, Assosa Town Health Administration, and health facilities before data collection. Written consent was also obtained from each participant, and confidentiality was assured before conducting the data collection. Participants were given the right to withdraw from the study at any time without any requirements.

Data management and analysis

All collected raw data were entered into a computer by Epi Info 3.5.3 version software. Then, the data were exported to SPSS version 20 statistical package software for analysis. Descriptive statistics such as proportion and frequencies were used to describe the study population in relation to relevant variables. Bivariate analysis was done for all explanatory variables in relation to knowledge on MTCT and PMTCT of HIV, and those variables with $P < 0.2$ were entered into multivariate logistic regression analysis using the backward stepwise method. The model was checked by using Hosmer and Lemeshow test of fitness.

Results

From the total 398 pregnant women expected to be included in this study, 386 participated fully yielding a response rate of 97%. Of these participants, around three-quarters were urban residents. More than half of the study participants (57.3%) were within the age range of 20–29 years. Three hundred and thirty-two (86%) were Muslim and Orthodox Christians. Regarding ethnicity, number of participants from Amhara, Oromo, and Berta ethnic groups was 175 (45.3%), 65 (16.8%), and 89 (23.1%), respectively. More than three-quarters of the respondents attended formal education from elementary to higher level, whereas the rest were not attending any formal education. One hundred and forty-five (37.6%) ANC followers were housewives, 123 (31.9%) were employed by either government or private institutions, and 58 (15%) were farmers. Almost half of pregnant mothers (50.8%) had an income of $\geq 1,000$ Ethiopian Birr for their household expenditure per month (Table 1).

Knowledge of MTCT and its prevention

More than half of the respondents (57.5%) had full knowledge about MTCT of HIV, but only 67 (17.4%) had knowledge on PMTCT of HIV/AIDS. Regarding transmission mode, 33.5%, 33.6%, and 32.8% of mothers said that transmission of HIV from mother to child occurred during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding, respectively. On the other hand, 36.9%, 34.9%, and 28.2% of respondents

Table 1 Sociodemographic characteristics of pregnant women attending antenatal care services in governmental health facilities of Assosa town, Northwest Ethiopia, 2014 (N=386)

Variables	Number	Percent
Age (years)		
≤ 19	104	26.9
20–29	221	57.3
30–45	61	15.8
Residence		
Rural	88	22.8
Urban	298	77.2
Ethnicity		
Amhara	175	45.3
Berta	89	23.1
Oromo	65	16.8
Shinasha	24	6.2
Others	33	8.6
Religion		
Orthodox Christian	165	42.7
Muslim	167	43.3
Protestant	49	12.7
Catholic	5	1.3
Educational status		
Cannot read and write	47	12.2
Read and write	40	10.4
Grade 1–8	88	22.8
Grade 9–12	94	24.4
Grade > 12	117	30.3
Occupation		
Merchant	32	8.3
Farmer	58	15.0
Employed	123	31.9
Student	28	7.3
Housewife	145	37.6
Marital status		
Unmarried	12	3.1
Married/living together	364	96.1
Divorced	3	0.8
Household expenditure (Ethiopian Birr/month)		
No response	96	24.9
≥ 1,000	196	50.8
< 1,000	94	24.4

knew that effective utilization of ART drugs, only breastfeeding up to 6 months, and having safe delivery can prevent MTCT of HIV (Table 2).

Factors affecting knowledge on MTCT

Compared to women who did not have sufficient knowledge on HIV/AIDS, those who had sufficient knowledge on HIV/AIDS were 2.9 times (adjusted odd ratio [AOR] = 2.86, 95% CI = 1.54–5.32) more likely to have better knowledge on MTCT of HIV. Women who had a favorable attitude to provider-initiated HIV testing and counseling (PITC) were 2.2 times (AOR = 2.19, 95% CI = 1.22–3.92) more likely to have better knowledge on MTCT of HIV than those who had

Table 2 Knowledge on MTCT and PMTCT among pregnant women attending antenatal care services in governmental health facilities of Assosa town, Northwest Ethiopia, 2014 (N=386)

Variables	Number	Percent
Full knowledge on MTCT		
Yes	222	57.5
No	164	42.5
MTCT could occur*		
During pregnancy	290	33.5
During delivery	291	33.6
During breastfeeding	284	32.8
Full knowledge on the existence of intervention to minimize MTCT		
Yes	67	17.4
No	319	82.6
PMTCT could be by*		
ART drugs	187	36.9
Only breastfeeding up to 6 months	177	34.9
Safe delivery	143	28.2

Note: *Analysis was done using multiple responses.

Abbreviations: ART, anti-retroviral treatment; MTCT, mother-to-child transmission; PMTCT, prevention of mother-to-child transmission.

a less favorable attitude. Pregnant women who did not expect any partner's reaction to positive HIV test result after testing were 1.6 times more likely (AOR = 1.58, 95% CI = 1.01–2.49) to have knowledge on MTCT of HIV than those who expected negative reaction from their partner. Age, ethnicity, religion, residence, educational status, monthly household expenditure, occupation, and marital status of respondents were significantly associated with knowledge on MTCT of HIV among ANC followers in the bivariate analysis, but all these variables did not retain their significance for multivariate analysis (Table 3).

Factors affecting knowledge on PMTCT

There was a statistically significant difference of knowledge on PMTCT of HIV among women with respect to their monthly household expenditure; participants who had > 1,000 Ethiopian Birr for monthly expenditure were 3.5 times (AOR = 3.46, 95% CI = 1.26–9.51) more likely to have better knowledge of PMTCT of HIV as compared to those who had ≤ 1,000 Ethiopian Birr. Respondents who had full knowledge on MTCT of HIV were 3.3 times (AOR = 3.32, 95% CI = 1.60–6.92) more likely to have knowledge on PMTCT of HIV than those who did not have. Those respondents who had a favorable attitude to PITC were 4.3 times (AOR = 4.27, 95% CI = 1.95–9.34) better knowledgeable than those who had a less favorable attitude to PITC, and respondents who did not expect any partner's reaction to positive HIV test result after testing were 3.6 times (AOR = 3.56, 95% CI = 1.58–8.01) more likely to have knowledge on MTCT of HIV than those who expected a negative reaction from their

Table 3 Association between knowledge of MTCT and explanatory variables among pregnant women attending antenatal care services in governmental health facilities of Assosa town, Northwest Ethiopia, 2014 (N=386)

Variables	Full knowledge on MTCT		COR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)	P-value
	Yes	No			
Residence					
Urban	185	113	2.57 (1.39–3.66)	1.61 (0.95–2.73)	0.077
Rural	37	51	1.00	1.00	
Expected partner's reaction to positive HIV test result					
Positive	158	90	2.03 (1.33–3.10)	1.58 (1.01–2.49)	0.047
Negative	64	74	1.00	1.00	
Sufficient knowledge on HIV/AIDS					
Yes	203	122	3.68 (2.05–6.61)	2.86 (1.54–5.32)	0.001
No	19	42	1.00	1.00	

Notes: The assumptions for the application of multivariate logistic regression analysis were fulfilled by using Hosmer and Lemeshow test, and the model was adequately fitted ($P=0.151$). For explanatory variables having more than two categories, the overall significance of P -value was used. Significant values are in bold.

Abbreviations: MTCT, mother-to-child transmission; COR, crude odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; AOR, adjusted odds ratio.

partner. Age, ethnicity, occupation, number of ANC visits, knowledge on HIV/AIDS, and stigmatized attitude toward people living with HIV/AIDS were significantly associated with knowledge on PMTCT of HIV among ANC followers in the bivariate analysis, but all of these variables did not retain their significance in multivariate analysis (Table 4).

Discussion

Improving knowledge on MTCT and PMTCT of HIV among populations at higher risk of HIV infection is essential in implementing comprehensive HIV responses like ARV prophylaxis for children who will be born from HIV-exposed mothers, initiating ART drugs for mothers based on option B+ rules, and preventing extended pregnancies. In this study, 57.5% of ANC followers had full knowledge about MTCT

of HIV. This proportion was much lower than from Ghana, Nigeria, and Gondar (87.7%, 74.5%, and 88.5%, respectively).^{18–20} However, this proportion was a little bit higher than from Tanzania (50%) and South Africa (38.3%).^{21–22} The poor result in this study may be due to lack of proper counseling by health professionals during their ANC visit, or poor health education in the health facilities, especially regarding the three critical modes of HIV transmission from mother to child.

Lack of knowledge on MTCT of HIV among ANC followers contributed to the transmission of HIV from mother to children. In this study, a small proportion (17.5%) of mothers knew that PMTCT of HIV could be prevented by use of ARV drugs, by only breastfeeding up to 6 months, and safe delivery. This proportion was less than that from Addis

Table 4 Association between knowledge of PMTCT and explanatory variables among pregnant women attending antenatal care services in governmental health facilities of Assosa town, Northwest Ethiopia, 2014 (N=386)

Variables	Full knowledge on PMTCT		COR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)	P-value
	Yes	No			
Household monthly expenditure (Ethiopian Birr/month)					
No response	21	75	4.98 (1.79–13.86)	7.58 (2.49–23.09)	0.002
$\geq 1,000$	41	155	4.71 (1.80–12.35)	3.46 (1.26–9.51)	
$< 1,000$	5	89	1.00	1.00	
Sufficient knowledge on HIV/AIDS					
Yes	65	260	7.38 (1.76–30.97)	3.65 (0.78–16.99)	0.099
No	2	59	1.00	1.00	
Full knowledge on MTCT					
Yes	56	166	4.69 (2.37–9.29)	3.32 (1.60–6.92)	0.001
No	11	153	1.00	1.00	
Expected partner's reaction to positive HIV test result					
Positive	58	190	4.38 (2.09–9.14)	3.56 (1.58–8.01)	0.002
Negative	9	129	1.00	1.00	

Notes: The assumptions for the application of multivariate logistic regression analysis were fulfilled by using Hosmer and Lemeshow test, and the model was adequately fitted ($P=0.715$). For explanatory variables having more than two categories, the overall significance of P -value was used. Significant values are in bold.

Abbreviations: PMTCT, prevention of mother-to-child transmission; COR, crude odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; AOR, adjusted odds ratio; MTCT, mother-to-child transmission.

Ababa and Gondar where 76.8% and 83.5% knew that MTCT of HIV is preventable.^{20,23} In this study, 36.9% of pregnant women knew that ARV drugs have a preventive effect on MTCT of HIV, which is much lower than from Gondar study where 58.4% knew that MTCT of HIV could be prevented by ARV drugs.²⁰ The poor result in this study could be due to the fact that pregnant women generally knew that MTCT of HIV is preventable, but they did not know the specific methods of prevention. This may result from the ineffectiveness of counseling, health education, and promotion services given by health facilities. This poor result may affect the goal of elimination of MTCT of HIV because the strategy is not only overlaid on the government and the health facilities but every pregnant woman should also know the critical method of prevention of MTCT to take appropriate interventions given by health facilities.

Among the sociodemographic factors, higher monthly expenditure had a positive association with full knowledge on PMTCT of HIV among pregnant women. The positive effect in this study could be due to the fact that those who had higher monthly expenditure might get information about PMTCT of HIV from different sources of information (newspapers and mass media). Due to this, they may develop confidence, and this confidence might lead them to independently get access to ANC, PMTCT, and PITC services. Also, they might get the chance to learn from health professionals. This information may enhance women's knowledge about PMTCT of HIV.

A positive association was reported between knowledge on MTCT and PMTCT of HIV and overall knowledge on HIV/AIDS among ANC followers in the study area. This finding was consistent with a study conducted in Northwest Ethiopia.²⁰ The knowledge on MTCT and PMTCT of HIV also had a positive association with attitude of pregnant women to PITC and expected partner's reaction to positive HIV test result during their ANC follow-up. This could be due to the reason that those pregnant women who had sufficient knowledge about HIV/AIDS had a positive attitude to PITC during their ANC visit, and women who had smooth communication with their partner or expected positive reaction from their partner about HIV positive test result may have access to get knowledge on MTCT and PMTCT of HIV from health facilities during HIV testing and counseling, PMTCT services, communication with partner, and from other sources like mass media and newspaper. These possible explanations were consistent with a study conducted in Uganda, where women who had positive attitude may have more access to information about HIV from different sources.²⁴ A study conducted in Meket District, Northeast

Ethiopia, also supports these possible explanations. Mothers who received information on HIV from health care provider and who had discussion with partner about MTCT were positively associated with increased maternal knowledge of MTCT of HIV.²⁵

Conclusion

Knowledge of ANC attendants about MTCT and PMTCT in the study area was low. This may contribute to increased transmission of MTCT of HIV and lead to unsuccessful PMTCT intervention and hinder the achievement of the goal of eliminating new HIV infection in children by 2015 laid out in the United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS global plan. Hence, key actors and implementors of PMTCT program should address or provide women with accurate and up-to-date knowledge of HIV transmission, risk of transmission to babies, and interventions available to reduce and possibly eliminate the transmission of the virus to children.

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Authors' contributions

SA contributed to proposal development, data cleaning, data analysis, and manuscript preparation. WA and AA contributed to approval of the proposal development, data analysis, and manuscript preparation. All authors contributed toward data analysis, drafting and critically revising the paper and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest in this work.

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