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Enhanced Perinatal Surveillance— 15 Areas, 2005–2008

National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention
Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention



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Data are presented for cases of HIV infection among pregnant women reported to CDC through December 2009. All data are provisional.

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Contents

Commentary	5
References	7
Suggested Readings	7
Technical Notes	6
References	9
Figure	
1 Project areas: Enhanced perinatal HIV surveillance	10
Tables	
1 Number and percentage of HIV-infected pregnant women who gave birth to a live infant, by year of infant's birth and selected characteristics of mother, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States	11
2 Prenatal care of HIV-infected women, by year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States	13
3 Timing of HIV testing of HIV-infected women, by year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States	13
4 Receipt of antiretroviral therapy by HIV-infected women and HIV-exposed infants, by timing of therapy receipt and year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States	14
5 Method of delivery for HIV-infected women, by year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States	14
6 Substance use and toxicology screening of HIV-infected women during pregnancy, by year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States	15
7 Infectious disease screening of HIV-infected women during pregnancy, by year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States	16
8 Number and percentage of HIV-infected women with positive test results for sexually transmitted diseases or other selected conditions, by year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States	17
9 Prenatal care of HIV-infected women, by race/ethnicity and year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States	18
10 Timing of HIV testing of HIV-infected women, by race/ethnicity and year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States	19
11 Receipt of antiretroviral therapy by HIV-infected women and HIV-exposed infants, by timing of receipt, race/ethnicity, and year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States	20
12 Method of delivery for HIV-infected women, by race/ethnicity and year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States	22
13 Substance use and toxicology screening of HIV-infected women during pregnancy, by race/ethnicity and year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States	23
14 Type of birth, by year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States	27

15	Number and percentage of infants receiving prophylaxis against <i>Pneumocystis jiroveci</i> pneumonia during the first year of life, by year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States	27
16	Number and percentage of infants infected with HIV through mother-to-child transmission, by year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States	27
17	Number and percentage of infants infected with HIV through mother-to-child transmission, by race/ethnicity and year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States	28
18	Birth weight (grams) of children born to HIV-infected women, by race/ethnicity and year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States	29
19	Gestational age at birth among HIV-infected women, by race/ethnicity and year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States	30
20	Birth defects in first year of life in children born to HIV-infected women, by race/ethnicity and year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States	31
21	Type of facility where prenatal care was provided, by race/ethnicity and year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States	32

In February 1994, the Pediatric AIDS Clinical Trial Group Protocol 076 demonstrated that zidovudine (ZDV) could reduce the risk of mother-to-child HIV transmission from 25% to 8% [1]. As a result, a United States Public Health Service (USPHS) task force issued recommendations in August 1994 for the use of ZDV to reduce perinatal HIV transmission [2]. These guidelines were updated in July 2008 and include treatment options for HIV-infected pregnant women and for infants born to HIV-infected women. The guidelines also include recommendations for the medical monitoring of pregnant women and of infants who receive ZDV [3]. In July 1995, the USPHS published recommendations for HIV counseling and voluntary testing for all pregnant women, which include advice to health care professionals on educating women about the importance of knowing their HIV status and the steps to preventing mother-to-child transmission [4]. Revised recommendations for HIV testing for adults, adolescents, and pregnant women in health care settings were published in 2006. The 2006 HIV testing recommendations seek to provide more opportunities for pregnant women to be tested for HIV. The recommendations were revised to include the following: HIV screening as part of the routine panel screening for all pregnant women unless they decline; repeat HIV testing during the third trimester in areas with high HIV or AIDS incidence and in facilities with one or more HIV cases per 1,000 diagnosed in pregnant women in a year; and rapid HIV testing during delivery for all pregnant women without documented HIV test results [5].

After the HIV counseling and testing recommendations were published in 1995, CDC began conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance activities in 7 states to monitor the effect of the guidelines. Prevention indicators were assessed for the years before, during, and after the implementation of the guidelines (1993, 1995–1996). These indicators included receipt of prenatal care, HIV testing before or during pregnancy, and administration of ZDV to the mother antepartum and intrapartum and to the infant after birth. Data showed that an increased number of pregnant women and infants received ZDV after the recommendations were published. The proportion of infants infected

with HIV decreased from 16% of those who did not receive ZDV to 8% of those who received ZDV [6].

In 1999, the Institute of Medicine issued a report entitled *Reducing the Odds: Preventing Perinatal Transmission of HIV in the United States*. In this report, the committee described factors that lead to perinatal HIV transmission. They include the lack of prenatal care, HIV testing, and antiretroviral therapy (ART) for HIV-infected women and HIV-exposed infants [7]. Also in 1999, Congress appropriated \$10 million per year for activities aimed at reducing perinatal HIV infection. These activities included enhanced perinatal HIV surveillance, initially funded in 24 state and local health departments; perinatal HIV prevention programs, initially funded in 16 state health departments; and partnerships with 6 national organizations.

CDC implemented activities to further reduce perinatal HIV transmission in areas with high HIV prevalence. The Enhanced Perinatal Surveillance (EPS) project was created as an extension of routine HIV surveillance activities. The overall goals of EPS are to (a) assist in timely evaluation of perinatal prevention efforts; (b) monitor the implementation of the USPHS recommendations for counseling and voluntary testing of pregnant women, the use of antiretrovirals to prevent perinatal HIV transmission, and the effect of implementation of the USPHS recommendations on the trends of HIV disease among children; and (c) establish a surveillance system to collect data that will allow states to respond to selected requirements of the Ryan White CARE Act.

This report includes data from the 15 areas conducting EPS for live births from 2005 through 2008 (Figure 1). As of December 31, 2009, a total of 8,054 singleton births had been reported to EPS. The report is organized in 3 sections: (a) demographic, behavioral, and clinical information on HIV-infected pregnant women who gave birth; (b) demographic, behavioral, and clinical information on those women, by race/ethnicity; and (c) clinical information on infants born to HIV-infected women. EPS methods are described in the Technical Notes.

The purpose of this report is to describe the population of HIV-infected women who gave birth during

2005–2008. These data provide information for further focusing perinatal prevention efforts in the United States and the dependent areas. The data are presented by child’s birth year so that readers can understand the characteristics of this population in a particular year.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The majority of HIV-infected pregnant women reported to EPS were of race/ethnicity other than white: 65% were black/African American, 23% were Hispanic/Latino, 1% were Asian, <1% were American Indian/Alaska Native, and <1% were Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander; whites represented only 9% (Table 1).
- Forty-six percent (46%) of the HIV-infected pregnant women were exposed to HIV through heterosexual contact, 8% were exposed through injection drug use, 8% through other exposure category, and exposure was unknown for 37% (Table 1).
- Most (90%) of the HIV-infected pregnant women received some prenatal care. Seven percent of HIV-infected women did not receive prenatal care (Table 2).
- HIV status was known before the pregnancy for 68% of HIV-infected pregnant women; 3% of women were diagnosed with HIV during labor and delivery (Table 3).
- Eighty-four percent of HIV-infected pregnant women received ARTs during the prenatal period and 85% received ARTs during labor and delivery. Of the infants born to HIV-infected women, 96% received ARTs during the neonatal period (Table 4).
- More than one third (40%) of the HIV-infected pregnant women had an elective cesarean section; 40% had a vaginal birth (Table 5).
- Twenty-eight percent of the HIV-infected pregnant women had used illicit drugs during pregnancy (Table 6).
- By race/ethnicity, the following percentages of HIV-infected pregnant women received prenatal care: 92% of Hispanic/Latino women, 90% of black/African American women, 90% of Asian women, and 89% of white women (Table 9).
- By race/ethnicity, the percentages of HIV-infected pregnant women who were tested before pregnancy were: 71% of white women, 68% of black/African American women, 68% of Hispanic/Latino women, and 68% of Asian women (Table 10).
- ARTs during the prenatal period were received by 87% of white women, 87% of Hispanic/Latino women, 86% of Asian women, and 84% of black/African American women (Table 11).
- ARTs during the intrapartum period were received by 92% of Asian women, 86% of white women, 86% of Hispanic/Latino women, and 85% of black/African American women (Table 11).
- The following percentages of infants, categorized by mother’s race/ethnicity, received ARTs during the neonatal period: 97% of infants born to white women, 96% of those born to black/African American women, 96% of those born to Hispanic/Latino women, and 96% of those born to Asian women (Table 11).
- The percentages of HIV-infected women, by race/ethnicity, who had an elective cesarean section, were: 45% of Hispanic/Latino women, 43% of white women, 39% of black/African American women, and 39% of Asian women (Table 12).
- The following percentages of HIV-infected women, by race/ethnicity, had a vaginal delivery: 41% of black/African American women, 40% of white women, 38% of Hispanic/Latino women, and 38% of Asian women (Table 12).
- The percentage of HIV-infected women who reported illicit drug use during pregnancy varied by race/ethnicity: 50% of white women, 27% of black/African American women, 24% of Hispanic/Latino women, and 11% of Asian women (Table 13).
- Of 8,054 infants born to HIV-infected women, 179 (2%) were perinatally infected with HIV, 5,683 (71%) were not infected, and 2,192 (27%) remain in the indeterminate category (Table 16).
- By race/ethnicity, the following percentages of HIV-infected pregnant women delivered preterm: 38% of black/African American women, 37% of Hispanic/Latino women, 36% of white women, and 33% of Asian women (Table 19).
- The following percentages of HIV-infected women, by race/ethnicity, had children identified to have a birth defect within their first year of life: 7% of Hispanic/Latino women, 6% of black/African

American women, 5% of white women, and 3% of Asian women (Table 19).

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SUGGESTED READINGS

- CDC. Revised surveillance case definitions for HIV infection among adults, adolescents, and children aged <18 months and for HIV infection and AIDS among children aged 18 months to <13 years—United States, 2008. *MMWR* 2008;57(RR-10):1–12.
- CDC. Guidelines for national HIV case surveillance, including monitoring for HIV infection and AIDS. *MMWR* 1999;48(RR-13):1–28.
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Technical Notes

This surveillance supplemental report describes the data collected from the 15 areas in the United States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico that were funded to conduct the Enhanced Perinatal Surveillance (EPS) project. During the time period covered by this report, these project sites included 9 state health departments, Puerto Rico, and 5 city health departments. This project constitutes a population-based and facility-based surveillance system for HIV-infected mothers and their perinatally exposed children. Data were collected by using both the HIV case report form and a supplemental EPS data abstraction form. After the removal of personally identifying information, the data collected for EPS were submitted to CDC (see Figure 1 for participating areas).

Mother-infant pairs were identified through several means: pediatric HIV surveillance, reports of HIV-infected pregnant women to surveillance, birth registry matching to birth certificate records, and hospital discharge summaries. Where laws and regulations allowed, areas conducted a linkage of the enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) and the birth registry for the birth years 2005–2008 to obtain a list of all possible mother-infant pairs. A small proportion of women who had not been tested or who did not disclose their HIV status during pregnancy were identified through their child's HIV-infection status. The report does not include HIV-exposed children who were not tested but presumed to be negative.

Methods used by the areas to collect these data required linkage of mother-infant pairs and review of the records of both mother and infant. These records include prenatal care records, maternal HIV clinic records, labor and delivery records, pediatric birth records, pediatric HIV medical records, other pediatric medical records, birth certificates, death certificates, and health department records. The area-specific methods for collecting these data, however, differed to comply with local HIV reporting laws and regulations. Using the EPS abstraction forms, the areas collected information on the mother: prenatal care, HIV testing history, receipt of antiretroviral therapy during pregnancy, substance use, and clinical information. The areas also collected birth history and pediatric history for the infant and then conducted follow-up of each

infant every 6 months until the infant's HIV status was determined.

EPS data collection was either population-based or facility-based. Population-based areas were defined as those that included all HIV-exposed infants born to HIV-infected mothers within a geographic area (e.g., state or city). Medical records for all HIV-exposed infants and HIV-infected mothers were abstracted from all facilities within the defined geographic area. Facility-based areas collected data in selected facilities within the geographic area. The selected facilities were those serving large numbers of HIV-infected women (e.g., delivery hospitals or high-risk prenatal clinics) and HIV-exposed children (e.g., specialty pediatric clinics, pediatric HIV clinics). The medical records for HIV-exposed infants and HIV-infected mothers were abstracted from the facilities selected in these geographic areas.

Project areas collected data on HIV-exposed infants (and their mothers) born during 2005 through 2008. All infants born in the state, dependent area, city, or facility specified as the project site have been included. These include each infant of a multiple birth (e.g., twins, triplets).

TABULATION AND PRESENTATION OF DATA

Data in this report are provisional. This report includes EPS reports received by CDC through December 2009. All data tables are stratified by year of infant's birth.

The race/ethnicity categories are the categories used following the implementation of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive 15 [1]. These revised standards, which were implemented January 1, 2003, superseded the 1977 standards and reflect a change in federal policy on the collection of data on race and ethnicity.

Table 1 shows the numbers and percentages of HIV-infected women who gave birth to a live infant and who were reported to EPS. Tables 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21 show data by infant's birth year and the mother's race/ethnicity. The cumulative totals reflect all racial/ethnic categories for the 4 birth cohort years. Because of small numbers for American Indian/ Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiian/other

Pacific Islanders, Tables 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21 do not show data for these groups.

For the purposes of this report, women with HIV infection are counted only once in a hierarchy of exposure categories. If a woman is reported as having more than one mode of exposure, she is classified in the exposure category listed first in the hierarchy. Women whose exposure category is classified as heterosexual contact are those who reported heterosexual contact with a person with, or at increased risk for, HIV infection (e.g., an injection drug user) [2].

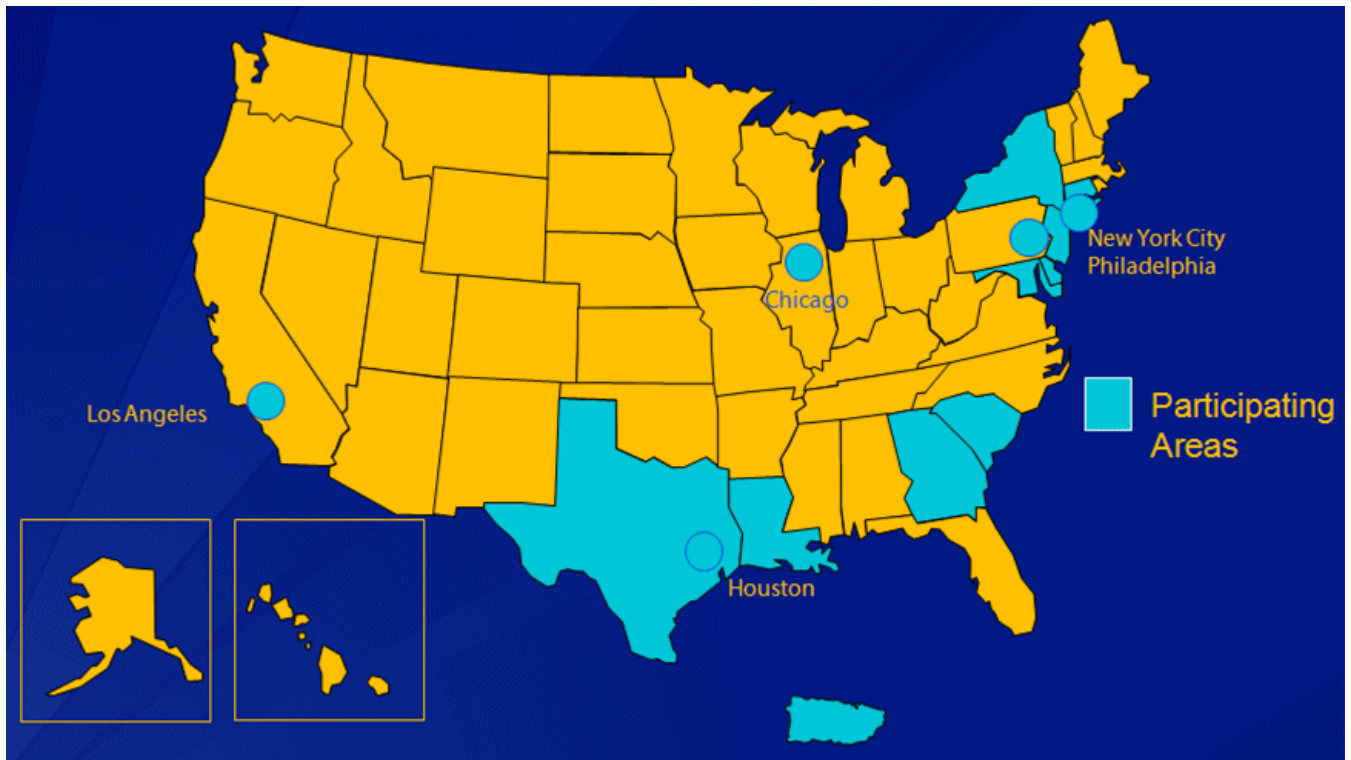
Missing data are categorized in this report as unknown. Missing information is a result of data collection methods. Charts and medical records are often missing key information and are sometimes not available. Patients are also lost to follow-up which makes it difficult to ascertain missing or unknown information. EPS data are collected prospectively and therefore completeness of data may improve over time.

The EPS protocol includes follow-up of all HIV-exposed infants until HIV status can be determined. According to the revised HIV surveillance case definition for adults and children published in December 2008 [3], a child younger than 18 months and born to an HIV-infected woman can be classified as not infected only if virologic or antibody testing was performed during specified periods. If the tests were not performed or were not performed during the specified time periods, the child's status is classified as indeterminate [3]. In this report, the status of approximately one third (27%) of the total number of infants is indeterminate. It is presumed that many of these infants are not infected with HIV, but their status is indeterminate because the criteria for classification as not infected have not been met. Therefore, caution must be used in interpreting the perinatal HIV transmission rates. Follow-up of these indeterminate cases is ongoing.

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Figure 1. Project areas: Enhanced perinatal HIV surveillance



This map shows the 15 participating enhanced perinatal surveillance areas (which include 9 state, 5 city, and Puerto Rico health departments).

- Chicago
- Connecticut
- Delaware
- Georgia
- Houston
- Los Angeles
- Louisiana
- Maryland
- New Jersey
- New York City
- New York State
- Philadelphia
- Puerto Rico
- South Carolina
- Texas

Table 1. Number and percentage of HIV-infected pregnant women who gave birth to a live infant, by year of infant's birth and selected characteristics of mother, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States

	Year of infant's birth								Cumulative Total	
	2005		2006		2007		2008			
	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^b
Age at delivery (yr)										
13–19	130	6	138	7	119	6	102	6	489	6
20–24	443	21	424	20	420	21	379	21	1,666	21
25–34	1,038	49	1,057	50	980	48	861	48	3,936	49
≥35	386	18	386	18	398	20	366	20	1,536	19
Unknown	101	5	109	5	114	6	103	6	427	5
Race/ethnicity										
American Indian/Alaska Native	5	<1	3	<1	4	<1	0	0	12	<1
Asian	14	1	21	1	19	1	18	1	72	1
Black/African American	1,415	67	1,389	66	1,309	64	1,153	64	5,266	65
Hispanic/Latino	433	21	486	23	471	23	447	25	1,837	23
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	1	<1	2	<1	3	<1
White	189	9	182	9	196	10	160	9	727	9
Other	28	1	25	1	22	1	23	1	98	1
Unknown	14	1	8	<1	9	<1	8	<1	39	<1
Exposure category										
Injection drug use	203	10	176	8	162	8	136	8	677	8
Heterosexual contact ^c	933	44	960	45	960	47	891	49	3,744	46
Other ^d	140	7	167	8	178	9	192	11	677	8
Unknown	822	39	811	38	731	36	592	33	2,956	37
Marital status										
Single	1,074	51	1,179	56	1,101	54	1,036	57	4,390	55
Married	321	15	325	15	321	16	280	15	1,247	15
Separated	19	1	24	1	15	1	20	1	78	1
Divorced	15	1	24	1	27	1	13	1	79	1
Widowed	10	<1	7	<1	3	<1	5	<1	25	<1
Unknown	659	31	555	26	564	28	457	25	2,235	28

Table 1. Number and percentage of HIV-infected pregnant women who gave birth to a live infant, by year of infant's birth and selected characteristics of mother, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States (cont)

	Year of infant's birth								Cumulative Total	
	2005		2006		2007		2008			
	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^a	No.	% ^b
Mother's country of birth^e										
United States	1,119	53	1,125	53	1,121	55	1,004	55	4,369	54
U.S. dependent areas ^f	66	3	78	4	62	3	79	4	285	4
Mexico	21	1	29	1	29	1	21	1	100	1
Honduras	7	<1	14	1	4	<1	12	1	37	<1
Dominican Republic	8	<1	17	1	14	1	17	1	56	1
El Salvador	4	<1	12	1	10	<1	7	<1	33	<1
Cameroon	4	<1	14	1	10	<1	10	1	38	<1
Ivory Coast	10	<1	10	<1	7	<1	5	<1	32	<1
Other ^g	83	4	101	5	105	5	117	6	406	5
Unknown	776	37	714	34	669	33	539	30	2,698	33
Total	2,098		2,114		2,031		1,811		8,054	

Note. Because of rounding, column percentages may not total to 100 percent.

The 15 EPS areas include: Chicago, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Houston, Los Angeles, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York City, New York State, Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, and Texas.

^a Percentages represent proportions of the total number of HIV-infected women for a given birth year.

^b Percentages represent proportions of the total number of HIV-infected women for all four birth years.

^c Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^d Includes blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk not reported or not identified.

^e Countries with a minimum of 30 women in the cumulative total for all four birth years.

^f U.S. dependent areas include Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and Northern Mariana Islands.

^g Includes countries with fewer than 30 women in the cumulative total.

Table 2. Prenatal care of HIV-infected women, by year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States

	Year of infant's birth								Cumulative Total	
	2005		2006		2007		2008			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Prenatal care^a										
Yes	1,846	88	1,896	90	1,830	90	1,655	91	7,227	90
No	151	7	159	8	140	7	113	6	563	7
Unknown	101	5	59	3	61	3	43	2	264	3
Total	2,098		2,114		2,031		1,811		8,054	

Note. Because of rounding, column percentages may not total to 100 percent.

The 15 EPS areas include: Chicago, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Houston, Los Angeles, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York City, New York State, Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, and Texas.

^a Includes only women who had documentation of prenatal care in their records. Prenatal care is the regular health care women should receive during pregnancy from an obstetrician or midwife.

Table 3. Timing of HIV testing of HIV-infected women, by year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States

Timing of mother's HIV test	Year of infant's birth								Cumulative Total	
	2005		2006		2007		2008			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Before pregnancy	1,386	66	1,383	65	1,421	70	1,277	71	5,467	68
During pregnancy	573	27	611	29	483	24	427	24	2,094	26
At delivery	68	3	54	3	56	3	46	3	224	3
After birth	35	2	33	2	25	1	18	1	111	1
Unknown	36	2	33	2	46	2	43	2	158	2
Total	2,098		2,114		2,031		1,811		8,054	

Note. Because of rounding, column percentages may not total to 100 percent.

The 15 EPS areas include: Chicago, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Houston, Los Angeles, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York City, New York State, Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, and Texas.

Table 4. Receipt of antiretroviral therapy by HIV-infected women and HIV-exposed infants, by timing of therapy receipt and year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States

Receipt of antiretroviral therapy	Year of infant's birth								Cumulative Total	
	2005		2006		2007		2008			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Prenatal period—HIV-infected women										
Yes	1,716	82	1,783	84	1,712	84	1,583	87	6,794	84
No	265	13	255	12	237	12	179	10	936	12
Unknown	117	6	76	4	82	4	49	3	324	4
Intrapartum period—HIV-infected women										
Yes	1,707	81	1,826	86	1,738	86	1,588	88	6,859	85
No	264	13	209	10	219	11	164	9	856	11
Unknown	127	6	79	4	74	4	59	3	339	4
Neonatal period—HIV-exposed infants										
Yes	1,980	94	2,011	95	1,958	96	1,755	97	7,704	96
No	44	2	50	2	36	2	16	1	146	2
Unknown	74	4	53	3	37	2	40	2	204	3
Total^a	2,098		2,114		2,031		1,811		8,054	

Note. Because of rounding, column percentages may not total to 100 percent. The numbers of women receiving antiretroviral therapy prenatally and intrapartum are not mutually exclusive.

The 15 EPS areas include: Chicago, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Houston, Los Angeles, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York City, New York State, Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, and Texas.

Table 5. Method of delivery for HIV-infected women, by year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States

Method of delivery	Year of infant's birth								Cumulative Total	
	2005		2006		2007		2008			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Vaginal	864	41	833	39	804	40	740	41	3,241	40
Cesarean section										
Elective ^a	812	39	877	41	830	41	729	40	3,248	40
Non-elective	308	15	327	15	316	16	293	16	1,244	15
Type of decision unknown	63	3	49	2	45	2	22	1	179	2
Unknown	51	2	28	1	36	2	27	1	142	2
Total	2,098		2,114		2,031		1,811		8,054	

Note. Because of rounding, column percentages may not total to 100 percent.

The 15 EPS areas include: Chicago, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Houston, Los Angeles, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York City, New York State, Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, and Texas.

^a Refers to a cesarean section that is performed before the membranes rupture and before labor begins. However, a planned cesarean section that was performed ahead of schedule because of unexpected circumstances was considered elective.

Table 6. Substance use and toxicology screening of HIV-infected women during pregnancy, by year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States

	Year of infant's birth								Cumulative Total	
	2005		2006		2007		2008			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Illicit drug use^a										
Yes	624	30	587	28	556	27	498	27	2,265	28
No	1,287	61	1,372	65	1,358	67	1,196	66	5,213	65
Unknown	187	9	155	7	117	6	117	6	576	7
Alcohol/tobacco use^b										
Alcohol	27	1	32	2	30	1	21	1	110	1
Tobacco	308	15	304	14	278	14	276	15	1,166	14
Alcohol and tobacco	59	3	56	3	55	3	36	2	206	3
None	1,704	81	1,722	81	1,667	82	1,478	82	6,571	82
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Toxicology screening^c										
Positive result	233	11	208	10	193	10	194	11	828	10
Negative result	197	9	210	10	165	8	131	7	703	9
Not done	255	12	231	11	173	9	215	12	874	11
Unknown	1,413	67	1,465	69	1,500	74	1,271	70	5,649	70
Total	2,098		2,114		2,031		1,811		8,054	

Note. Because of rounding, column percentages may not total to 100 percent.

The 15 EPS areas include: Chicago, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Houston, Los Angeles, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York City, New York State, Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, and Texas.

^a Included only if noted in medical or social work records during pregnancy: amphetamines, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, heroin, marijuana, methadone, methamphetamines, opiates, or other drugs.

^b Only if noted in the medical or social work records during pregnancy.

^c Conducted during pregnancy. If more than 1 toxicology screening was done and any result was positive, the screening result was considered positive.

Table 7. Infectious disease screening of HIV-infected women during pregnancy, by year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States

Screening ^a	Year of infant's birth								Cumulative Total	
	2005		2006		2007		2008			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Group B <i>Streptococcus</i>										
Yes	1,030	49	1,179	56	1,150	57	1,039	57	4,398	55
No	204	10	166	8	141	7	156	9	667	8
Unknown	864	41	769	36	740	36	616	34	2,989	37
Hepatitis B										
Yes	1,342	64	1,532	72	1,470	72	1,358	75	5,702	71
No	60	3	36	2	33	2	26	1	155	2
Unknown	696	33	546	26	528	26	427	24	2,197	27
Rubella										
Yes	1,294	62	1,491	71	1,423	70	1,308	72	5,516	68
No	73	3	50	2	49	2	51	3	223	3
Unknown	731	35	573	27	559	28	452	25	2,315	29
Syphilis										
Yes	1,342	64	1,534	73	1,486	73	1,346	74	5,708	71
No	63	3	34	2	26	1	21	1	144	2
Unknown	693	33	546	26	519	26	444	25	2,202	27
Total	2,098		2,114		2,031		1,811		8,054	

Note. Because of rounding, column percentages may not total to 100 percent.

The 15 EPS areas include: Chicago, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Houston, Los Angeles, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York City, New York State, Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, and Texas.

^a Screening performed during pregnancy. Each woman is represented 4 times, once for each condition.

Table 8. Number and percentage of HIV-infected women with positive test results for sexually transmitted diseases or other selected conditions, by year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States

Diagnosis	Year of infant's birth								Cumulative Total	
	2005		2006		2007		2008			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sexually transmitted disease^a										
Yes	459	22	471	22	491	24	440	24	1,861	23
No	679	32	625	30	638	31	645	36	2,587	32
Unknown	960	46	1,018	48	902	44	726	40	3,606	45
Selected condition^b										
Yes	492	23	536	25	558	27	482	27	2,068	26
No	655	31	580	27	525	26	569	31	2,329	29
Unknown	951	45	998	47	948	47	760	42	3,657	45
Total	2,098		2,114		2,031		1,811		8,054	

Note. Because of rounding, column percentages may not total to 100 percent.

The 15 EPS areas include: Chicago, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Houston, Los Angeles, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York City, New York State, Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, and Texas.

^a Includes presumptive or definitive diagnoses during pregnancy of the following sexually transmitted disease: chlamydia, genital herpes (primary herpes and active lesions), gonorrhea, hepatitis B, syphilis, and *Trichomonas*.

^b Includes presumptive or definitive diagnoses during pregnancy of the following conditions: bacterial vaginosis, group B *Streptococcus*, hepatitis C, or pelvic inflammatory disease.

Table 9. Prenatal care of HIV-infected women, by race/ethnicity and year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States

	Year of infant's birth								Cumulative Total	
	2005		2006		2007		2008			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Asian										
Prenatal care^a										
Yes	12	86	19	90	16	84	18	100	65	90
No	1	7	2	10	1	5	0	0	4	6
Unknown	1	7	0	0	2	11	0	0	3	4
Total	14		21		19		18		72	
Black/African American										
Prenatal care^a										
Yes	1,237	87	1,244	90	1,175	90	1,064	92	4,720	90
No	113	8	112	8	99	8	68	6	392	7
Unknown	65	5	33	2	35	3	21	2	154	3
Total	1,415		1,389		1,309		1,153		5,266	
Hispanic/Latino										
Prenatal care^a										
Yes	395	91	441	91	438	93	408	91	1,682	92
No	25	6	33	7	26	6	31	7	115	6
Unknown	13	3	12	2	7	1	8	2	40	2
Total	433		486		471		447		1,837	
White										
Prenatal care^a										
Yes	166	88	164	90	173	88	142	89	645	89
No	11	6	11	6	13	7	11	7	46	6
Unknown	12	6	7	4	10	5	7	4	36	5
Total	189		182		196		160		727	

Note. Because of rounding, column percentages may not total to 100 percent. American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, unknown, and other races excluded due to small numbers. See Table 2 for cumulative totals of all races.

The 15 EPS areas include: Chicago, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Houston, Los Angeles, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York City, New York State, Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, and Texas.

^a Includes only those women who had documented prenatal care. Prenatal care is the regular health care women should receive during pregnancy from an obstetrician or midwife.

Table 10. Timing of HIV testing of HIV-infected women, by race/ethnicity and year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States

Timing of mother's HIV test	Year of infant's birth								Cumulative Total	
	2005		2006		2007		2008			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Asian										
Before pregnancy	11	79	12	57	14	74	12	67	49	68
During pregnancy	3	21	7	33	2	11	6	33	18	25
At delivery	0	0	2	10	2	11	0	0	4	6
After birth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	1
Total	14		21		19		18		72	
Black/African American										
Before pregnancy	932	66	913	66	921	70	812	70	3,578	68
During pregnancy	387	27	393	28	304	23	282	24	1,366	26
At delivery	47	3	42	3	38	3	27	2	154	3
After birth	24	2	19	1	14	1	9	1	66	1
Unknown	25	2	22	2	32	2	23	2	102	2
Total	1,415		1,389		1,309		1,153		5,266	
Hispanic/Latino										
Before pregnancy	283	65	312	64	331	70	320	72	1,246	68
During pregnancy	127	29	152	31	114	24	103	23	496	27
At delivery	13	3	7	1	12	3	14	3	46	3
After birth	8	2	11	2	9	2	4	1	32	2
Unknown	2	<1	4	1	5	1	6	1	17	1
Total	433		486		471		447		1,837	
White										
Before pregnancy	132	70	129	71	138	70	116	73	515	71
During pregnancy	44	23	42	23	51	26	30	19	167	23
At delivery	7	4	3	2	4	2	3	2	17	2
After birth	1	1	3	2	0	0	4	3	8	1
Unknown	5	3	5	3	3	2	7	4	20	3
Total	189		182		196		160		727	

Note. Because of rounding, column percentages may not total to 100 percent. American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, unknown, or other races excluded due to small numbers. See Table 3 for cumulative totals of all races.

The 15 EPS areas include: Chicago, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Houston, Los Angeles, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York City, New York State, Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, and Texas.

Table 11. Receipt of antiretroviral therapy by HIV-infected women and HIV-exposed infants, by timing of receipt, race/ethnicity, and year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States

Receipt of antiretroviral therapy	Year of infant's birth								Cumulative Total	
	2005		2006		2007		2008			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Asian										
Prenatal period—HIV-infected women										
Yes	12	86	19	90	15	79	16	89	62	86
No	1	7	2	10	3	16	0	0	6	8
Unknown	1	7	0	0	1	5	2	11	4	6
Intrapartum period—HIV-infected women										
Yes	14	100	20	95	16	84	16	89	66	92
No	0	0	1	5	2	11	0	0	3	4
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	11	3	4
Neonatal period—HIV-exposed infants										
Yes	14	100	20	95	18	95	17	94	69	96
No	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	6	2	3
Total	14		21		19		18		72	
Black/African American										
Prenatal period—HIV-infected women										
Yes	1,140	81	1,158	83	1,090	83	1,013	88	4,401	84
No	193	14	180	13	166	13	115	10	654	12
Unknown	82	6	51	4	53	4	25	2	211	4
Intrapartum period—HIV-infected women										
Yes	1,143	81	1,208	87	1,116	85	1,016	88	4,483	85
No	188	13	133	10	147	11	110	10	578	11
Unknown	84	6	48	3	46	4	27	2	205	4
Neonatal period—HIV-exposed infants										
Yes	1,338	95	1,328	96	1,267	97	1,123	97	5,056	96
No	29	2	28	2	23	2	12	1	92	2
Unknown	48	3	33	2	19	1	18	2	118	2
Total	1,415		1,389		1,309		1,153		5,266	

Table 11. Receipt of antiretroviral therapy by HIV-infected women and HIV-exposed infants, by timing of receipt, race/ethnicity, and year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States (cont)

Receipt of antiretroviral therapy	Year of infant's birth								Cumulative Total	
	2005		2006		2007		2008			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Hispanic/Latino										
Prenatal period—HIV-infected women										
Yes	363	84	417	86	413	88	400	89	1,593	87
No	53	12	57	12	50	11	37	8	197	11
Unknown	17	4	12	2	8	2	10	2	47	3
Intrapartum period—HIV-infected women										
Yes	361	83	415	85	408	87	395	88	1,579	86
No	52	12	54	11	55	12	37	8	198	11
Unknown	20	5	17	3	8	2	15	3	60	3
Neonatal period—HIV-exposed infants										
Yes	410	95	463	95	452	96	438	98	1,763	96
No	12	3	16	3	13	3	2	<1	43	2
Unknown	11	3	7	1	6	1	7	2	31	2
Total	433		486		471		447		1,837	
White										
Prenatal period—HIV-infected women										
Yes	166	88	161	88	166	85	136	85	629	87
No	16	8	14	8	18	9	20	13	68	9
Unknown	7	4	7	4	12	6	4	3	30	4
Intrapartum period—HIV-infected women										
Yes	159	84	155	85	170	87	139	87	623	86
No	19	10	19	10	15	8	15	9	68	9
Unknown	11	6	8	4	11	6	6	4	36	5
Neonatal period—HIV-exposed infants										
Yes	181	96	175	96	193	98	155	97	704	97
No	2	1	4	2	0	0	2	1	8	1
Unknown	6	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	15	2
Total	189		182		196		160		727	

Note. Because of rounding, column percentages may not total to 100 percent. The numbers of women receiving antiretroviral therapy prenatally and intrapartum are not mutually exclusive. American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, unknown, and other races excluded due to small numbers. See Table 4 for cumulative totals of all races.

The 15 EPS areas include: Chicago, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Houston, Los Angeles, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York City, New York State, Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, and Texas.

Table 12. Method of delivery for HIV-infected women, by race/ethnicity and year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States

Method of delivery	Year of infant's birth								Cumulative Total	
	2005		2006		2007		2008			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Asian										
Vaginal	5	36	10	48	6	32	6	33	27	38
Cesarean section										
Elective ^a	5	36	7	33	10	53	6	33	28	39
Non-elective	4	29	4	19	2	11	6	33	16	22
Type of decision unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	1
Total	14		21		19		18		72	
Black/African American										
Vaginal	592	42	561	40	525	40	496	43	2,174	41
Cesarean section										
Elective ^a	530	37	564	41	523	40	431	37	2,048	39
Non-elective	224	16	214	15	206	16	201	17	845	16
Type of decision unknown	41	3	34	2	35	3	15	1	125	2
Unknown	28	2	16	1	20	2	10	1	74	1
Total	1,415		1,389		1,309		1,153		5,266	
Hispanic/Latino										
Vaginal	183	42	178	37	187	40	156	35	704	38
Cesarean section										
Elective ^a	187	43	216	44	199	42	218	49	820	45
Non-elective	46	11	79	16	73	15	63	14	261	14
Type of decision unknown	8	2	10	2	7	1	4	1	29	2
Unknown	9	2	3	1	5	1	6	1	23	1
Total	433		486		471		447		1,837	
White										
Vaginal	72	38	73	40	71	36	72	45	288	40
Cesarean section										
Elective ^a	77	41	82	45	88	45	64	40	311	43
Non-elective	26	14	20	11	31	16	17	11	94	13
Type of decision unknown	9	5	4	2	3	2	3	2	19	3
Unknown	5	3	3	2	3	2	4	3	15	2
Total	189		182		196		160		727	

Note. Because of rounding, column percentages may not total to 100 percent. American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, unknown, and other races excluded due to small numbers. See Table 5 for cumulative totals for all races.

The 15 EPS areas include: Chicago, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Houston, Los Angeles, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York City, New York State, Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, and Texas.

^a Refers to a cesarean section that is performed before the membranes rupture and before labor begins. However, a planned cesarean section that was performed ahead of schedule because of unexpected circumstances was considered elective.

Table 13. Substance use and toxicology screening of HIV-infected women during pregnancy, by race/ethnicity and year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States

	Year of infant's birth								Cumulative Total	
	2005		2006		2007		2008			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Asian										
Illicit drug use^a										
Yes	2	14	2	10	3	16	1	6	8	11
No	9	64	17	81	14	74	17	94	57	79
Unknown	3	21	2	10	2	11	0	0	7	10
Alcohol/tobacco use^b										
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tobacco	2	14	0	0	1	5	1	6	4	6
Alcohol and tobacco	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	1
None	12	86	21	100	17	89	17	94	67	93
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toxicology screening^c										
Positive result	0	0	2	10	1	5	0	0	3	4
Negative result	2	14	1	5	2	11	0	0	5	7
Not done	1	7	2	10	1	5	3	17	7	10
Unknown	11	79	16	76	15	79	15	83	57	79
Total	14		21		19		18		72	

Table 13. Substance use and toxicology screening of HIV-infected women during pregnancy, by race/ethnicity and year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States (cont)

	Year of infant's birth								Cumulative Total	
	2005		2006		2007		2008			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Black/African American										
Illicit drug use^a										
Yes	398	28	360	26	351	27	299	26	1,408	27
No	886	63	938	68	886	68	785	68	3,495	66
Unknown	131	9	91	7	72	6	69	6	363	7
Alcohol/tobacco use^b										
Alcohol	15	1	23	2	15	1	16	1	69	1
Tobacco	170	12	183	13	164	13	155	13	672	13
Alcohol and tobacco	44	3	37	3	34	3	25	2	140	3
None	1,186	84	1,146	83	1,095	84	957	83	4,384	83
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	<1	0	0	1	<1
Toxicology screening^c										
Positive result	160	11	147	11	134	10	133	12	574	11
Negative result	153	11	153	11	109	8	85	7	500	9
Not done	159	11	140	10	113	9	138	12	550	10
Unknown	943	67	949	68	953	73	797	69	3,642	69
Total	1,415		1,389		1,309		1,153		5,266	

Table 13. Substance use and toxicology screening of HIV-infected women during pregnancy, by race/ethnicity and year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States (cont)

	Year of infant's birth								Cumulative Total	
	2005		2006		2007		2008			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Hispanic/Latino										
Illicit drug use^a										
Yes	114	26	122	25	106	23	100	22	442	24
No	293	68	327	67	338	72	319	71	1,277	70
Unknown	26	6	37	8	27	6	28	6	118	6
Alcohol/tobacco use^b										
Alcohol	8	2	6	1	8	2	3	1	25	1
Tobacco	68	16	60	12	56	12	60	13	244	13
Alcohol and tobacco	9	2	8	2	13	3	5	1	35	2
None	348	80	412	85	394	84	379	85	1,533	83
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toxicology screening^c										
Positive result	34	8	26	5	29	6	31	7	120	7
Negative result	28	6	36	7	28	6	24	5	116	6
Not done	51	12	59	12	42	9	53	12	205	11
Unknown	320	74	365	75	372	79	339	76	1,396	76
Total	433		486		471		447		1,837	

Table 13. Substance use and toxicology screening of HIV-infected women during pregnancy, by race/ethnicity and year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States (cont)

	Year of infant's birth								Cumulative Total	
	2005		2006		2007		2008			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
White										
Illicit drug use^a										
Yes	99	52	92	51	91	46	85	53	367	50
No	78	41	76	42	97	49	65	41	316	43
Unknown	12	6	14	8	8	4	10	6	44	6
Alcohol/tobacco use^b										
Alcohol	3	2	2	1	7	4	2	1	14	2
Tobacco	61	32	56	31	54	28	50	31	221	30
Alcohol and tobacco	6	3	8	4	7	4	3	2	24	3
None	119	63	116	64	128	65	105	66	468	64
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toxicology screening^c										
Positive result	36	19	29	16	26	13	27	17	118	16
Negative result	13	7	17	9	24	12	20	13	74	10
Not done	36	19	28	15	15	8	18	11	97	13
Unknown	104	55	108	59	131	67	95	59	438	60
Total	189		182		196		160		727	

Note. Because of rounding, column percentages may not total to 100 percent. American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, unknown, and other races excluded due to small numbers. See Table 6 for cumulative totals for all races.

The 15 EPS areas include: Chicago, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Houston, Los Angeles, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York City, New York State, Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, and Texas.

^a Included only if noted in medical or social work records during pregnancy: amphetamines, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, heroin, marijuana, methadone, methamphetamines, opiates, or other drugs.

^b Only if noted in the medical or social work records during pregnancy.

^c Conducted during pregnancy. If more than 1 toxicology screening was done and any result was positive, the screening result was considered positive.

Table 14. Type of birth, by year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States

Birth type	Year of infant's birth								Cumulative Total	
	2005		2006		2007		2008			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Single	1,982	94	2,010	95	1,920	95	1,705	94	7,617	95
Twin	85	4	78	4	82	4	69	4	314	4
Triplet or greater	0	0	3	<1	3	<1	6	<1	12	<1
Unknown	31	1	23	1	26	1	31	2	111	1
Total	2,098		2,114		2,031		1,811		8,054	

Note. Because of rounding, column percentages may not total to 100 percent.

The 15 EPS areas include: Chicago, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Houston, Los Angeles, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York City, New York State, Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, and Texas.

Table 15. Number and percentage of infants receiving prophylaxis against *Pneumocystis jiroveci* pneumonia during the first year of life, by year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States

Prophylaxis received	Year of infant's birth								Cumulative Total	
	2005		2006		2007		2008			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1,030	49	1,019	48	920	45	623	34	3,592	45
No	433	21	481	23	498	25	533	29	1,945	24
Unknown	635	30	614	29	613	30	655	36	2,517	31
Total	2,098		2,114		2,031		1,811		8,054	

Note. Because of rounding, column percentages may not total to 100 percent.

The 15 EPS areas include: Chicago, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Houston, Los Angeles, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York City, New York State, Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, and Texas.

Table 16. Number and percentage of infants infected with HIV through mother-to-child transmission, by year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States

HIV status	Year of infant's birth								Cumulative Total	
	2005		2006		2007		2008			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Infected	60	3	38	2	51	3	30	2	179	2
Not infected	1,563	74	1,563	74	1,439	71	1,118	62	5,683	71
Indeterminate ^a	475	23	513	24	541	27	663	37	2,192	27
Total	2,098		2,114		2,031		1,811		8,054	

Note. Because of rounding, column percentages may not total to 100 percent.

The 15 EPS areas include: Chicago, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Houston, Los Angeles, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York City, New York State, Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, and Texas.

^a Includes cases with missing infant's HIV status. Indeterminate as of December 2009.

Table 17. Number and percentage of infants infected with HIV through mother-to-child transmission, by race/ethnicity and year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States

HIV status	Year of infant's birth								Cumulative Total	
	2005		2006		2007		2008			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Asian										
Infected	0	0	0	0	2	11	0	0	2	3
Not infected	10	71	20	95	13	68	12	67	55	76
Indeterminate ^a	4	29	1	5	4	21	6	33	15	21
Total	14		21		19		18		72	
Black/African American										
Infected	40	3	25	2	32	2	14	1	111	2
Not infected	1,045	74	1,020	73	945	72	710	62	3,720	71
Indeterminate ^a	330	23	344	25	332	25	429	37	1,435	27
Total	1,415		1,389		1,309		1,153		5,266	
Hispanic/Latino										
Infected	15	3	10	2	12	3	5	1	42	2
Not infected	342	79	371	76	322	68	290	65	1,325	72
Indeterminate ^a	76	18	105	22	137	29	152	34	470	26
Total	433		486		471		447		1,837	
White										
Infected	4	2	2	1	4	2	11	7	21	3
Not infected	140	74	130	71	135	69	86	54	491	68
Indeterminate ^a	45	24	50	27	57	29	63	39	215	30
Total	189		182		196		160		727	

Note. Because of rounding, column percentages may not total to 100 percent. Data represents the total number of singleton births. If a woman delivered multiple infants, only one infant is represented in this table.

American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, unknown, and other races excluded due to small numbers. See Table 16 for cumulative total of all races.

The 15 EPS areas include: Chicago, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Houston, Los Angeles, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York City, New York State, Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, and Texas.

^a Includes cases with missing infant's HIV status. Indeterminate as of December 2009.

Table 18. Birth weight (grams) of children born to HIV-infected women, by race/ethnicity and year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States

Birth weight (gms)	Year of infant's birth								Cumulative Total	
	2005		2006		2007		2008			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Asian										
Very low birth weight ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Low birth weight ^b	1	7	4	19	2	11	5	28	12	17
Normal ^c	13	93	17	81	16	84	13	72	59	82
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	1
Total	14		21		19		18		72	
Black/African-American										
Very low birth weight ^a	76	5	59	4	63	5	44	4	242	5
Low birth weight ^b	284	20	271	20	243	19	240	21	1,038	20
Normal ^c	1,031	73	1,035	75	988	75	865	75	3,919	74
Unknown	24	2	24	2	15	1	4	<1	67	1
Total	1,415		1,389		1,309		1,153		5,266	
Hispanic/Latino										
Very low birth weight ^a	12	3	12	2	11	2	9	2	44	2
Low birth weight ^b	65	15	82	17	63	13	81	18	291	16
Normal ^c	349	81	383	79	392	83	356	80	1,480	81
Unknown	7	2	9	2	5	1	1	<1	22	1
Total	433		486		471		447		1,837	
White										
Very low birth weight ^a	5	3	10	5	6	3	6	4	27	4
Low birth weight ^b	34	18	23	13	31	16	33	21	121	17
Normal ^c	148	78	148	81	154	79	119	74	569	78
Unknown	2	1	1	1	5	3	2	1	10	1
Total	189		182		196		160		727	

Note. Because of rounding, column percentages may not total to 100 percent. American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, unknown, and other races excluded due to small numbers.

The 15 EPS areas include: Chicago, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Houston, Los Angeles, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York City, New York State, Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, and Texas.

^a Very low birth weight is defined as weight less than 1,500 grams.

^b Low birth weight is defined as weight between 1,500 and 2,499 grams.

^c Normal birth weight is defined as weight of 2,500 grams or greater.

Table 19. Gestational age at birth among HIV-infected women, by race/ethnicity and year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States

Gestational age by weeks	Year of infant's birth								Cumulative Total	
	2005		2006		2007		2008			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Asian										
Preterm ^a	4	29	5	24	4	21	11	61	24	33
Normal ^b	9	64	16	76	14	74	7	39	46	64
Unknown	1	7	0	0	1	5	0	0	2	3
Total	14		21		19		18		72	
Black/African American										
Preterm ^a	534	38	535	39	486	37	433	38	1,988	38
Normal ^b	843	60	837	60	807	62	711	62	3,198	61
Unknown	38	3	17	1	16	1	9	1	80	2
Total	1,415		1,389		1,309		1,153		5,266	
Hispanic/Latino										
Preterm ^a	138	32	196	40	180	38	174	39	688	37
Normal ^b	281	65	282	58	287	61	268	60	1,118	61
Unknown	14	3	8	2	4	1	5	1	31	2
Total	433		486		471		447		1,837	
White										
Preterm ^a	61	32	61	34	74	38	63	39	259	36
Normal ^b	118	62	117	64	116	59	93	58	444	61
Unknown	10	5	4	2	6	3	4	3	24	3
Total	189		182		196		160		727	

Note. Because of rounding, column percentages may not total to 100 percent. American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, unknown, and other races excluded due to small numbers.

The 15 EPS areas include: Chicago, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Houston, Los Angeles, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York City, New York State, Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, and Texas.

^a Preterm is defined as gestational age of less than 38 weeks.

^b Normal is defined as gestational age of greater than or equal to 38 weeks.

Table 20. Birth defects in first year of life in children born to HIV-infected women, by race/ethnicity and year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States

Birth defects in first year of life	Year of infant's birth								Cumulative Total	
	2005		2006		2007		2008			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Asian										
Yes	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	6	2	3
No	10	71	16	76	15	79	7	39	48	67
Unknown	4	29	5	24	3	16	10	56	22	31
Total	14		21		19		18		72	
Black/African American										
Yes	69	5	77	6	87	7	67	6	300	6
No	972	69	958	69	962	73	800	69	3,692	70
Unknown	374	26	354	25	260	20	286	25	1,274	24
Total	1,415		1,389		1,309		1,153		5,266	
Hispanic/Latino										
Yes	26	6	37	8	26	6	34	8	123	7
No	334	77	380	78	375	80	326	73	1,415	77
Unknown	73	17	69	14	70	15	87	19	299	16
Total	433		486		471		447		1,837	
White										
Yes	13	7	8	4	6	3	6	4	33	5
No	135	71	124	68	150	77	106	66	515	71
Unknown	41	22	50	27	40	20	48	30	179	25
Total	189		182		196		160		727	

Note. Because of rounding, column percentages may not total to 100 percent. American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, unknown, and other races excluded due to small numbers.

The 15 EPS areas include: Chicago, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Houston, Los Angeles, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York City, New York State, Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, and Texas.

Table 21. Type of facility where prenatal care was provided, by race/ethnicity and year of infant's birth, 2005–2008—15 areas conducting enhanced perinatal surveillance, United States

Type of facility	Year of infant's birth								Cumulative Total	
	2005		2006		2007		2008			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Asian										
Private care (OB/GYN, midwife)	0	0	6	29	4	21	2	11	12	17
HMO clinic (for prenatal care)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OB/GYN clinic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adult HIV specialty clinic	3	21	4	19	7	37	8	44	22	31
Correctional facility	0	0	1	5	1	5	0	0	2	3
Other	1	7	0	0	2	11	0	0	3	4
Unknown	10	71	10	48	5	26	8	44	33	46
Total	14		21		19		18		72	
Black/African American										
Private care (OB/GYN, midwife)	176	12	192	14	204	16	143	12	715	14
HMO clinic (for prenatal care)	2	<1	9	1	9	1	11	1	31	1
OB/GYN clinic	589	42	642	46	615	47	626	54	2,472	47
Adult HIV specialty clinic	77	5	78	6	65	5	53	5	273	5
Correctional facility	14	1	5	<1	6	<1	6	1	31	1
Other	20	1	17	1	14	1	11	1	62	1
Unknown	537	38	446	32	396	30	303	26	1,682	32
Total	1,415		1,389		1,309		1,153		5,266	
Hispanic/Latino										
Private care (OB/GYN, midwife)	48	11	43	9	55	12	35	8	181	10
HMO clinic (for prenatal care)	4	1	1	<1	4	1	3	1	12	1
OB/GYN clinic	193	45	252	52	226	48	253	57	924	50
Adult HIV specialty clinic	15	3	23	5	25	5	28	6	91	5
Correctional facility	1	<1	3	1	0	0	2	<1	6	<1
Other	4	1	3	1	3	1	4	1	14	1
Unknown	168	39	161	33	158	34	122	27	609	33
Total	433		486		471		447		1,837	
White										
Private care (OB/GYN, midwife)	35	19	24	13	22	11	28	18	109	15
HMO clinic (for prenatal care)	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	1
OB/GYN clinic	66	35	76	42	98	50	63	39	303	42
Adult HIV specialty clinic	6	3	7	4	0	0	5	3	18	2
Correctional facility	2	1	3	2	3	2	3	2	11	2
Other	4	2	4	2	3	2	1	1	12	2
Unknown	75	40	66	36	69	35	59	37	269	37
Total	189		182		196		160		727	

Note. Because of rounding, column percentages may not total to 100 percent. American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, unknown, and other races excluded due to small numbers.

The 15 EPS areas include: Chicago, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Houston, Los Angeles, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York City, New York State, Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, and Texas.