



Some issues for HIV positive women

- Sexual and reproductive health
 - Not only point of difference
 - Stigma and discrimination
 - Partner and other violence
 - Late diagnosis
 - Access to health care and uptake ART
- Transwomen

Medicare ineligible

- Temporary student
- Business visa
- Bridging visa
- Spousal visa
- Employer sponsored
- Visitor

Sexual and Reproductive Health

- Fertility choices
 - Impacted by access to health care and ART
- Contraception
- Cervical screening
 - HPV vaccination

ART

- Patchwork of agreements and access regimes
 - ATRAS 2012
- Important considerations in selection ART
 - ART safety
 - Toxicities
 - Drug interactions

Ms RM

- Resident on 457 visa working full-time
- Diagnosed screening (permanent residency application process) July 2010
 - Partner positive on screening
- ART online purchase then ATRAS
- Early unplanned pregnancy August 2011
 - Screening for Down syndrome high risk
 - Referred Maternal Fetal Medicine Unit/s
- Delivered healthy baby ELSCS in “out of district” HHS February 2012

Perinatal HIV transmission

- 1994 (prior to AZT use) 21 - 40% transmission rate
 - 1995 (AZT use) rate fell to 11%
- 2018 risk of transmission can be < 1-2%
 - Aware of HIV infection
 - Antenatal care
 - Effective ART
 - Delivery protocols
 - Availability of scheduled CS if needed
 - Avoidance of invasive neonatal procedures
 - Management of neonate

- Australia has a world class public health system

- Model of care (regardless of medicare eligibility) well established for tuberculosis