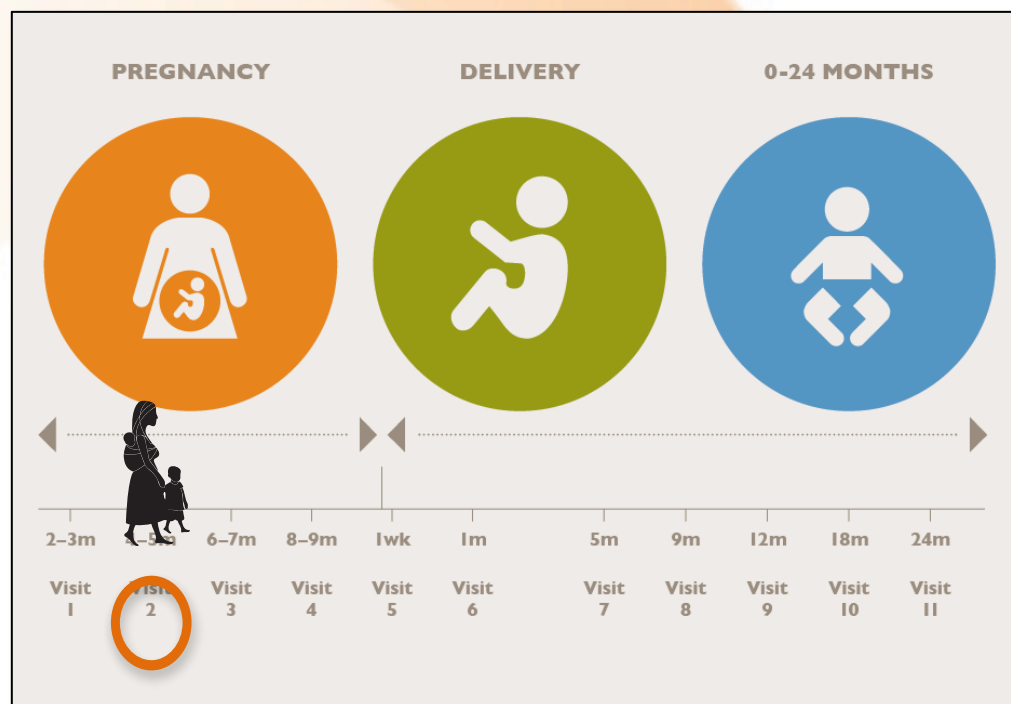


VISIT 2 

# VISIT 2





**Cadija** is pregnant. The ttc-HV advises her and her family that they should be tested for HIV during her antenatal consultation. Her husband **Braima** doesn't think it is necessary for him and the children to take the HIV test because they are all feeling healthy!

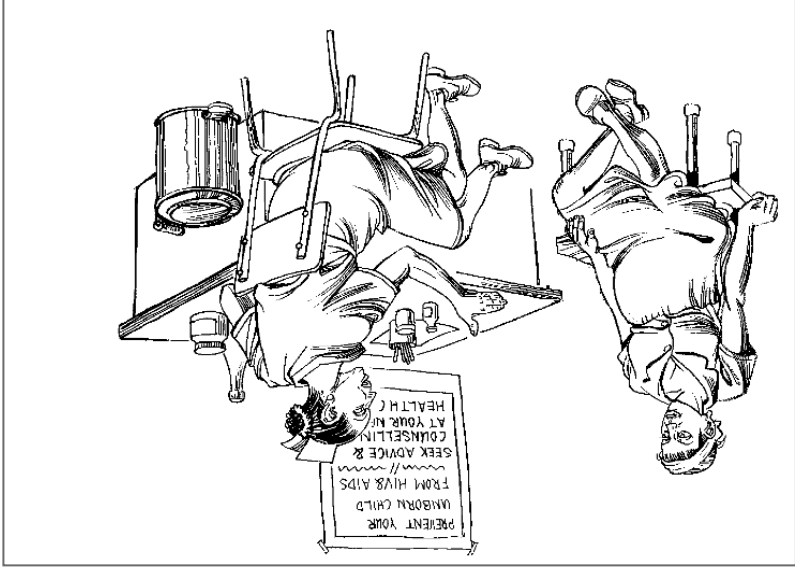




## Problem Story: HIV



At the antenatal clinic **Cadija** attends by herself, she is offered a test for HIV and takes it. **Cadija** finds out that she is HIV positive but she is scared to tell her husband **Braima** about the test.



## VISIT 2 ▲

**Problem Story: HIV**



During her pregnancy **Cadija** doesn't take all of the medicines as prescribed because she is so worried that her husband will find the medicines and will blame her.



## Problem Story: HIV



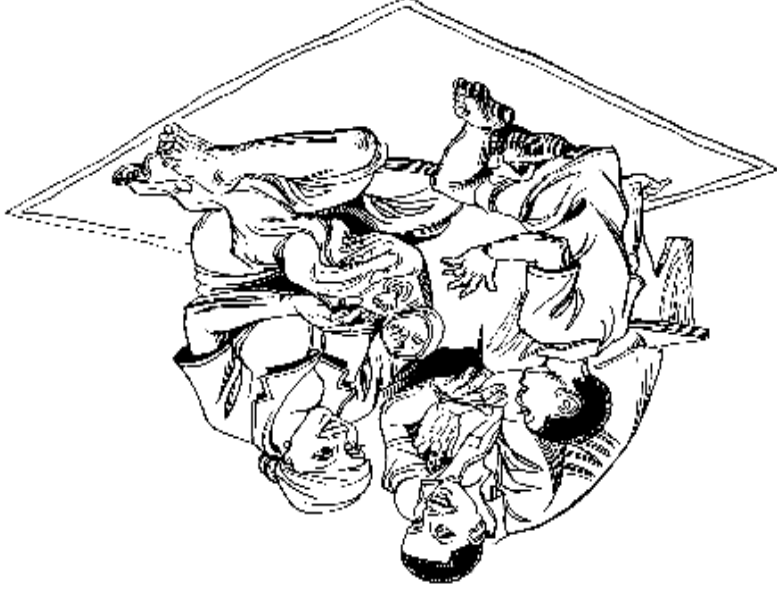
When the time comes to give birth, **Cadija** gives birth at home with the help of a traditional birth attendant, as advised by her mother in law, not in the facility as the nurse in her antenatal clinic advised her.



## Problem Story: HIV



When the baby is born, **Cadija** doesn't  
take the baby for the HIV test  
immediately because it seem like the baby  
is healthy and  
fine, she think  
that the baby did  
not catch HIV.



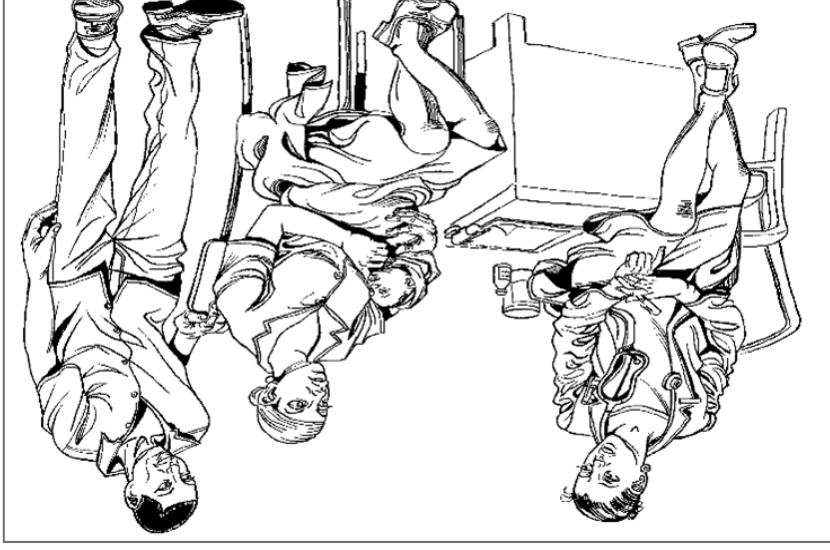


## Problem Story: HIV

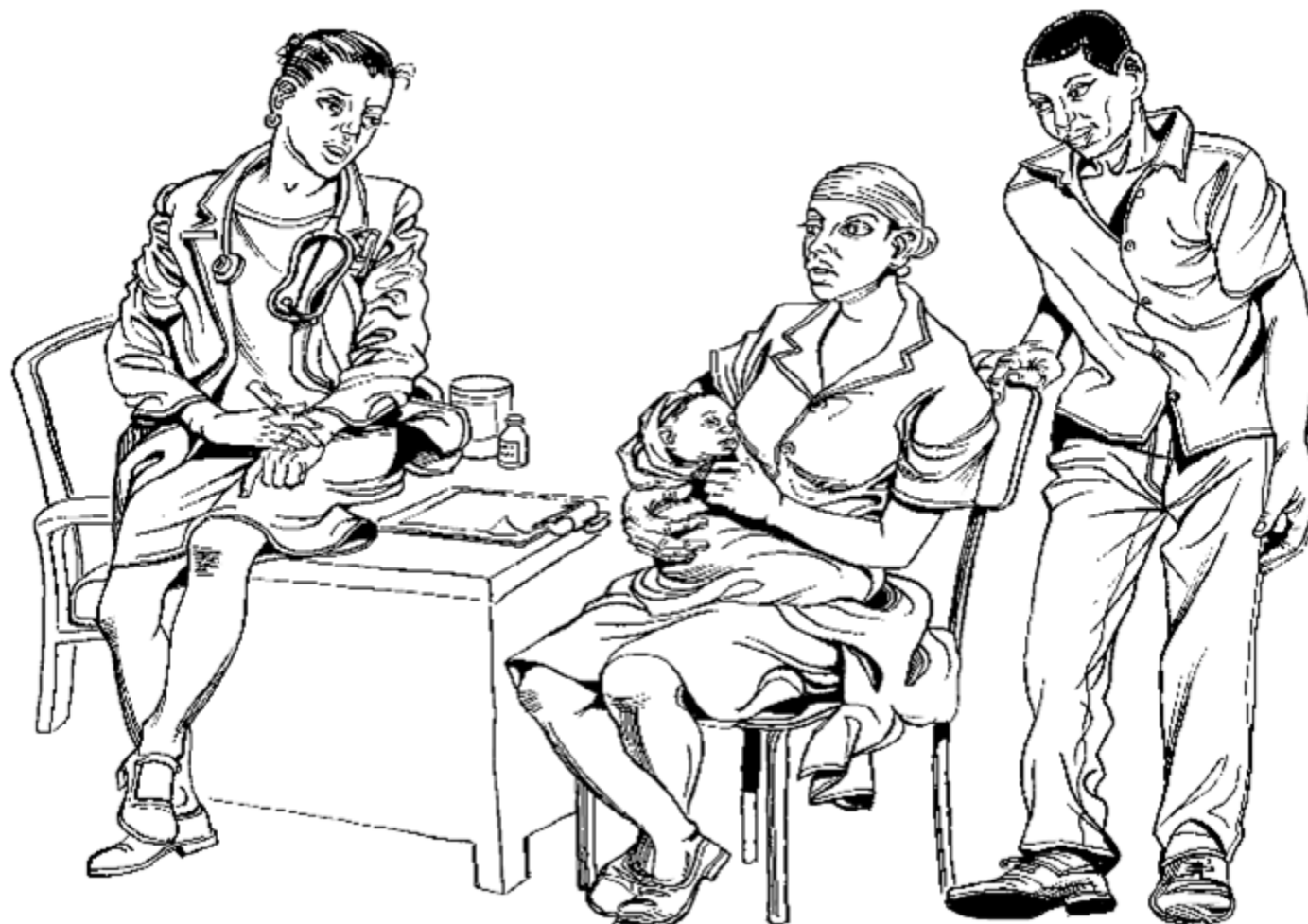


Within a year the baby gets very sick and they take him to the clinic, and find out he is very ill with HIV. Braima is angry that Cadija didn't tell him about her HIV test result. The nurse explains it is very difficult for a baby once sick with HIV to recover, and that Cadija could have prevented her baby getting HIV by taking ARV medicines.

She advises that the husband and all the children at home must be tested for HIV.



## VISIT 2



## Problem Story: HIV



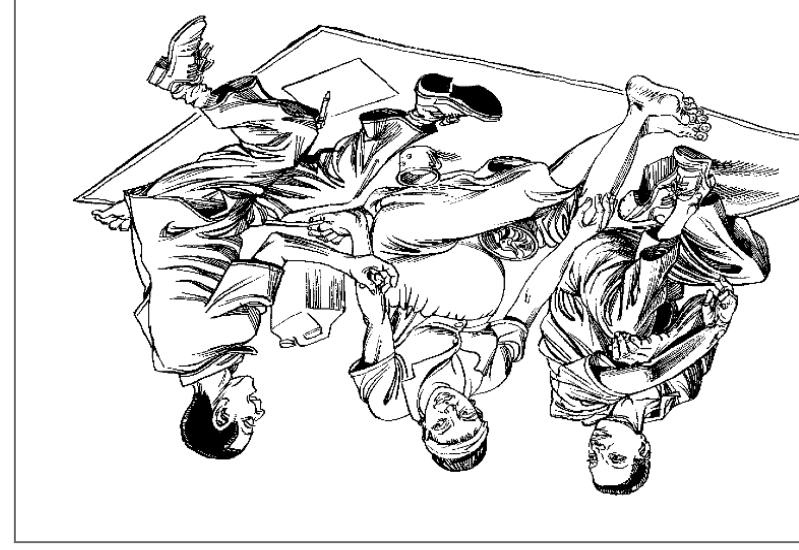
## Problem Story: HIV: Guiding Questions

1. What practices did you see in this story, are these positive or negative practices for the family?  
**Negative:**
  - Both Cadija and Braima, and their children should have gone for the HIV test and gotten treatment
  - Cadija did not take the HIV medicines which would have prevented her baby from getting HIV
  - Cadija gave birth at home increasing the risk of HIV transmission to the baby.
  - When the baby was born they should have taken the baby to be HIV tested immediately, and before the baby became sick with HIV.
2. Do these practices happen in your community at all?
  - For example: how do women feel about talking to their partners about HIV? Do HIV + women always take ARVs medicines during pregnancy? Do children of HIV positive parents always get tested early?
3. Could anything like this happen in your family? What have you learned?

## VISIT 2



**Positive Story: HIV**



**Founney** is pregnant. The ttc-HV told **Founney** and her husband **Babakar** that it was important to go for **antenatal consultation** together and to make sure that they both get an HIV and TB test, along with their children if they have not been tested.



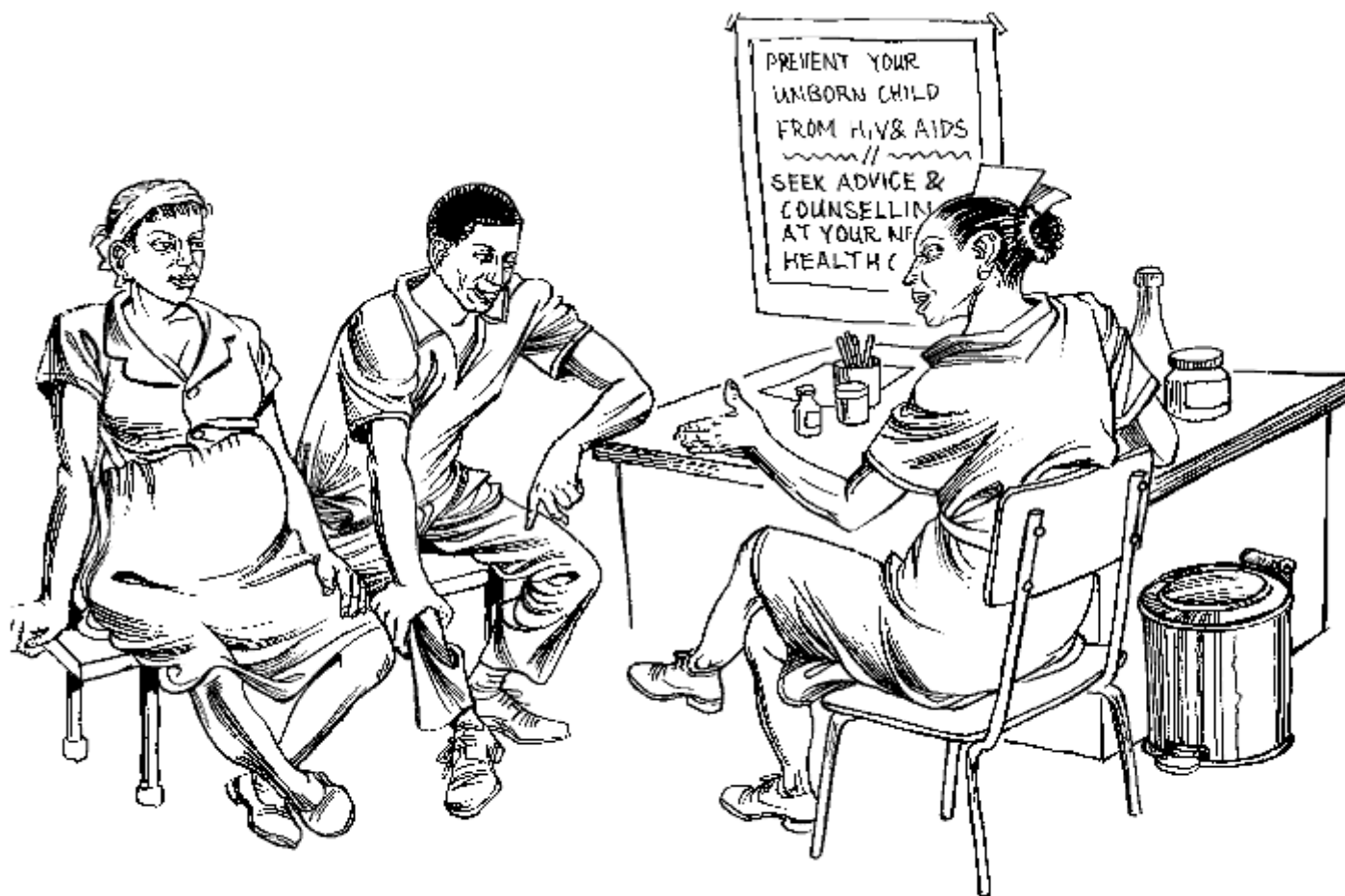


**Positive Story: HIV**



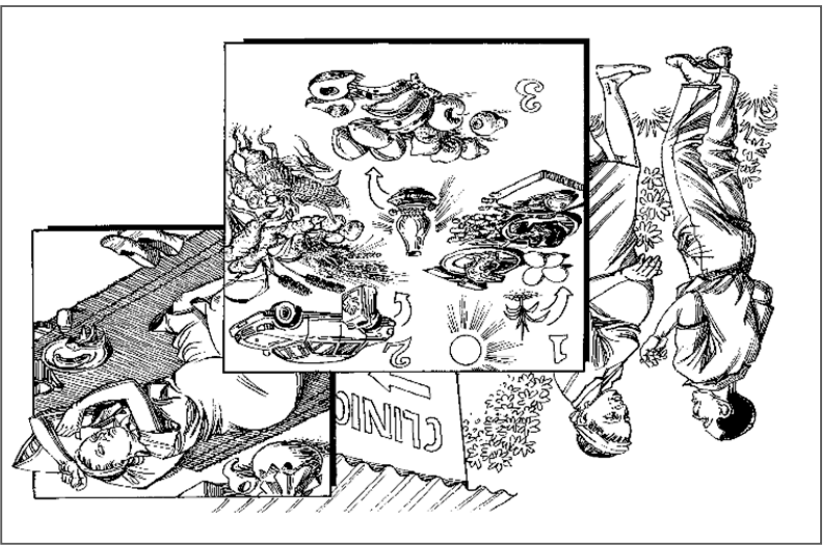
The nurse has told **Founney** and her husband that they have both tested positive for both HIV and TB, and advises **Founney** that she and her baby will need special care during pregnancy and delivery. The nurse gives **both** **Babakar and Founney** **HIV medicine (ART)** and tells them exactly how to take it, as they both need the medicine.

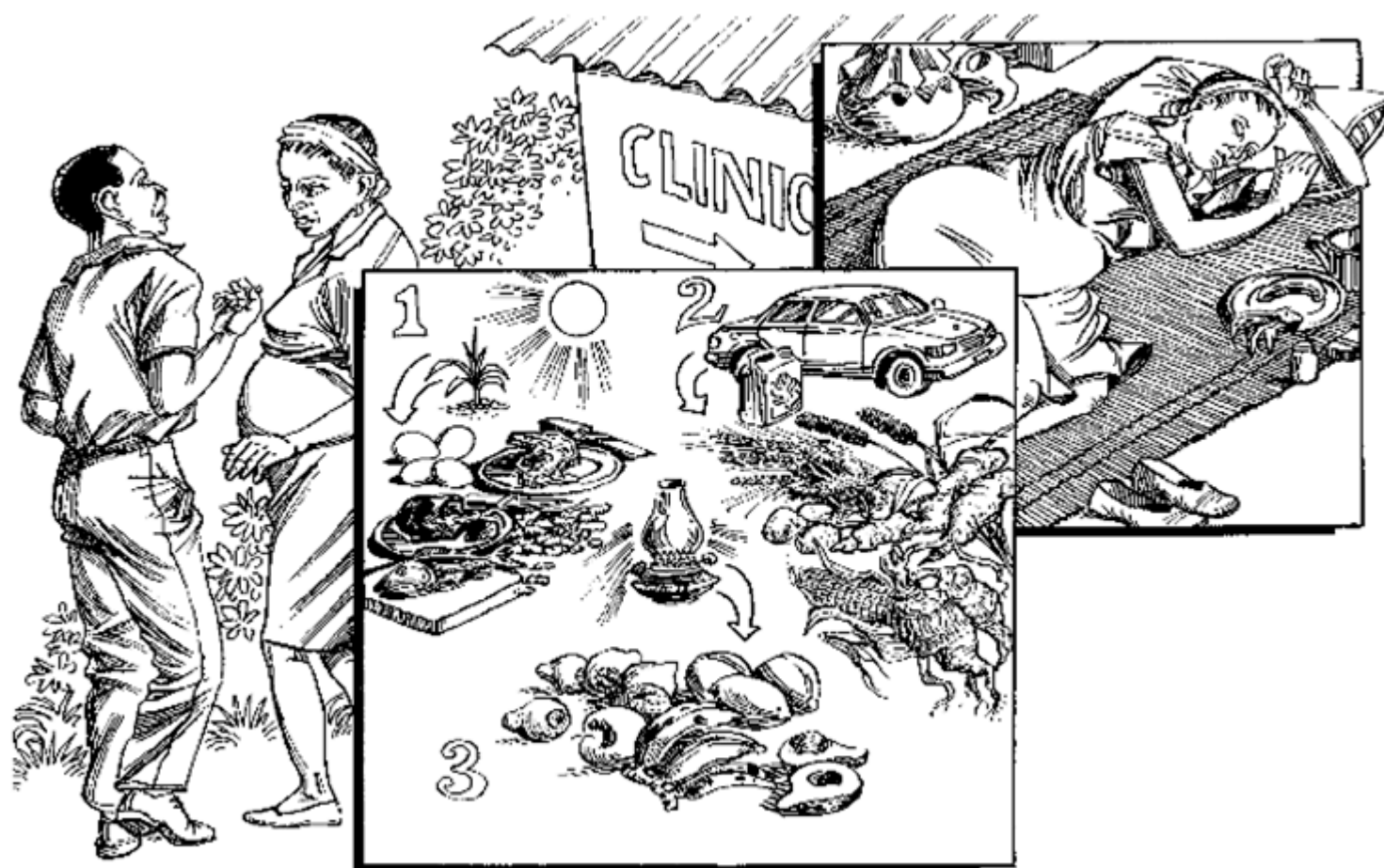






Even though **Founney** and **Babakar** are discouraged they know that they need to pay even more attention to taking good care of **Founney** during her pregnancy, as well as taking her medicines, so that she does not get sick with HIV. They remember that the ttc-HV told her to increase the amount and numbers of times a day she eats, and to eat food from the three food groups. She also told **Founney** and **Babakar** how important it is for **Founney** to rest.

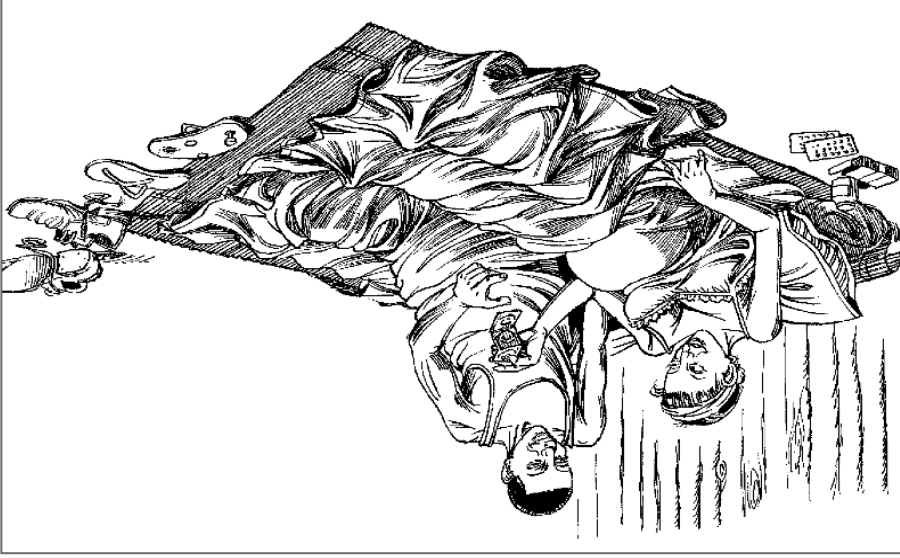




**Positive Story: HIV**



Another way to protect the baby from getting infected with HIV during pregnancy is to use condoms correctly during every sexual encounter. **Founney** and **Babakar** use condoms throughout the pregnancy to prevent further infections, as well as taking their HIV medicines.



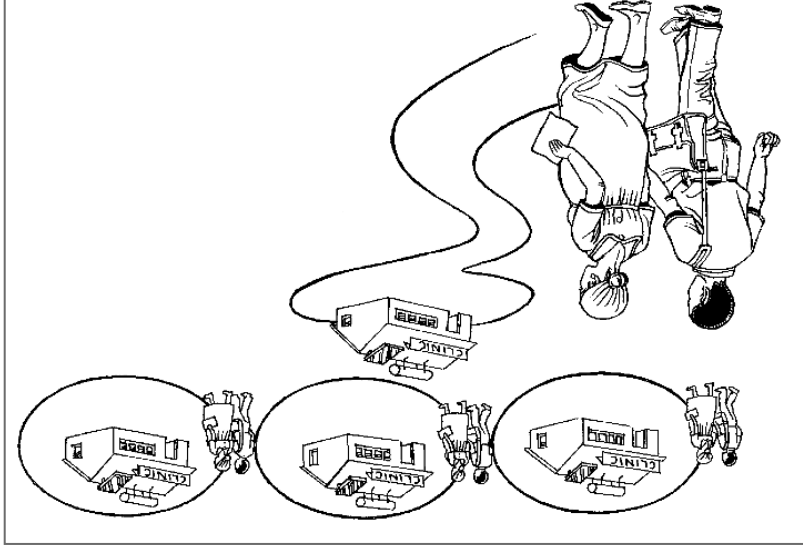


**Positive Story: HIV**

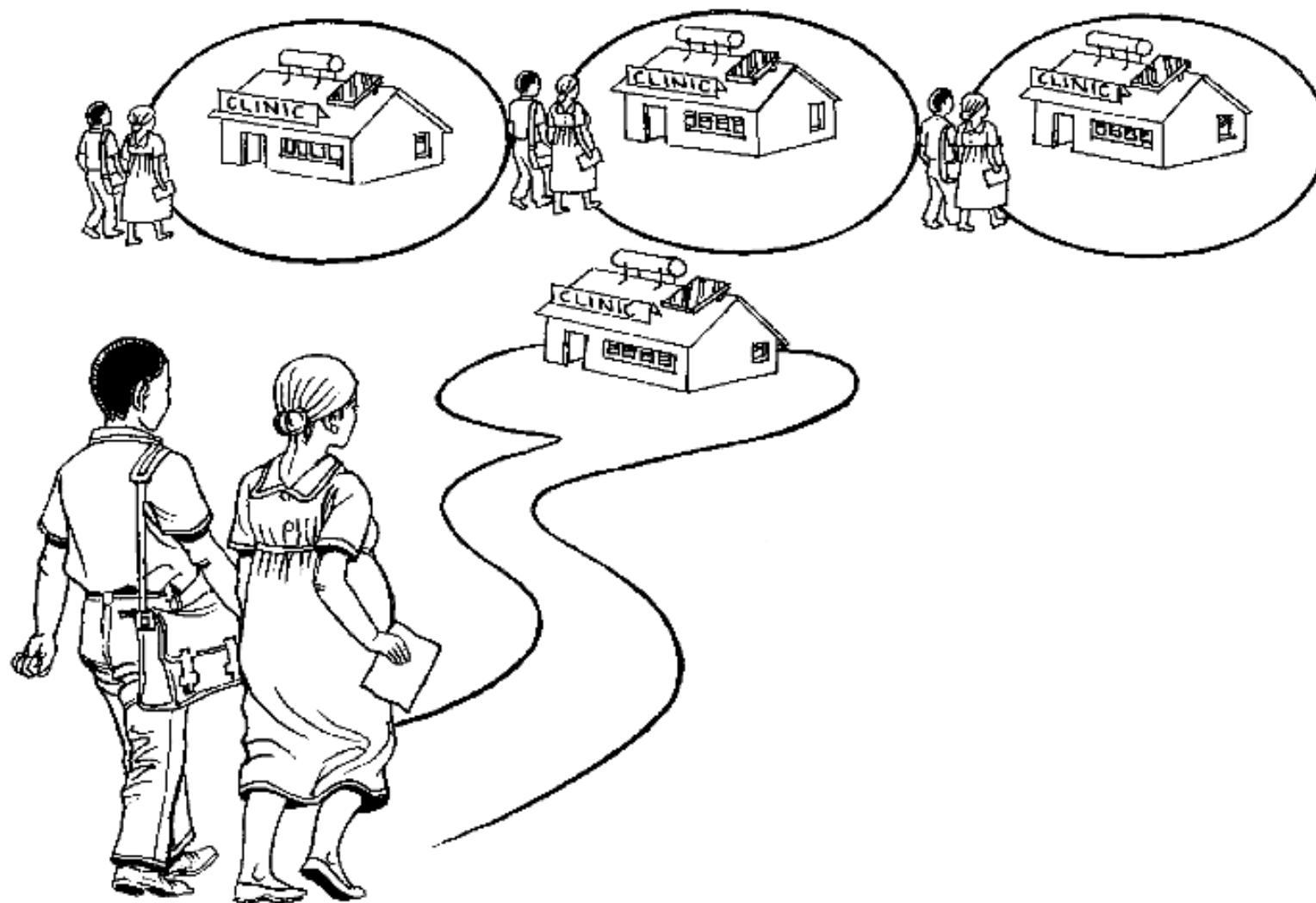


**Founey** and **Babakar** attend all four ANC visits. They know that because of their HIV status they should choose to deliver their baby at the health facility where **Founey** and the baby can get medicine and special care. The ttc-HV has explained that the medicines, known as ARVs (antiretrovirals), given to

the mother throughout pregnancy and breastfeeding during pregnancy will help protect the baby from getting HIV.



## VISIT 2

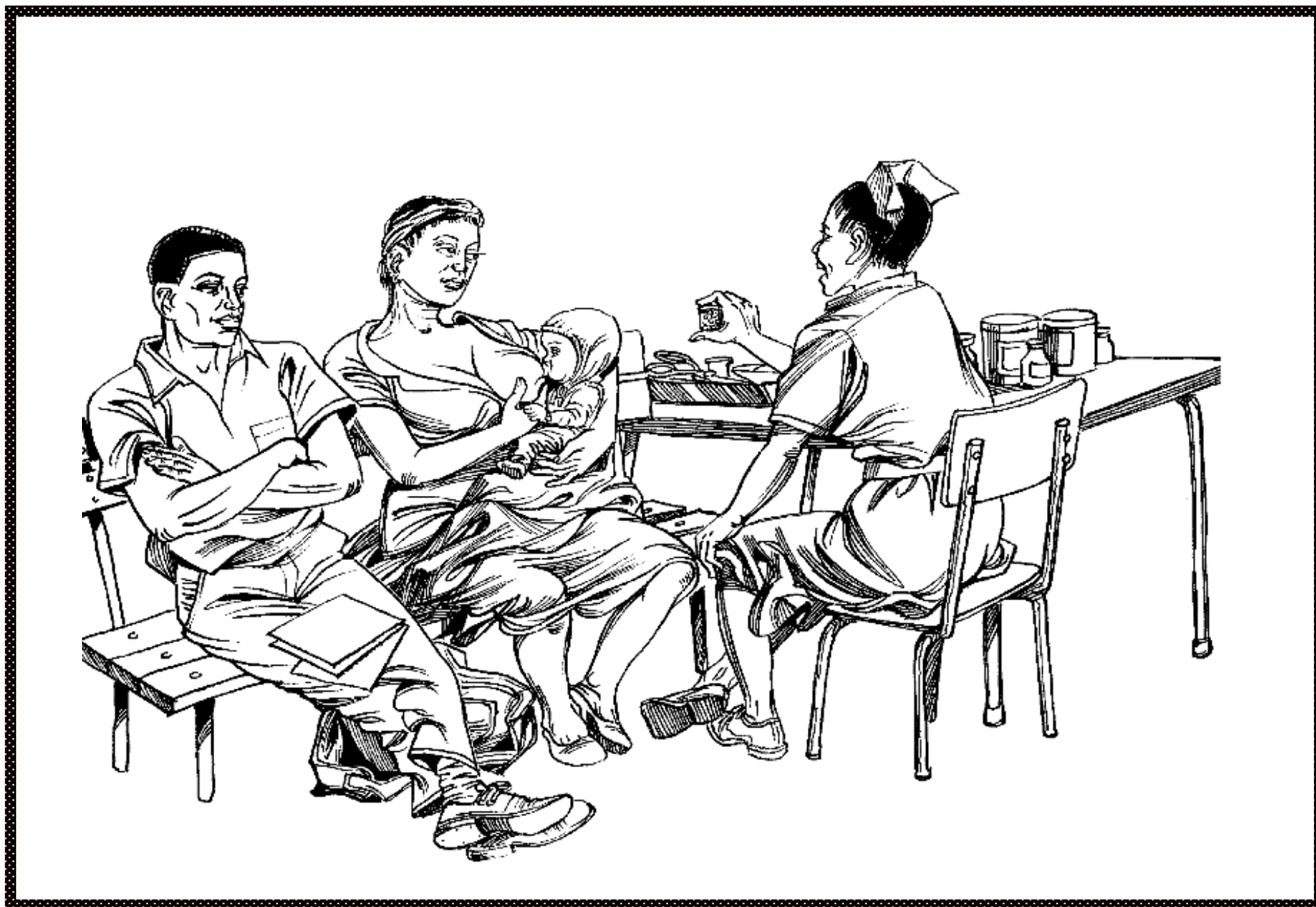


**Positive Story: HIV**

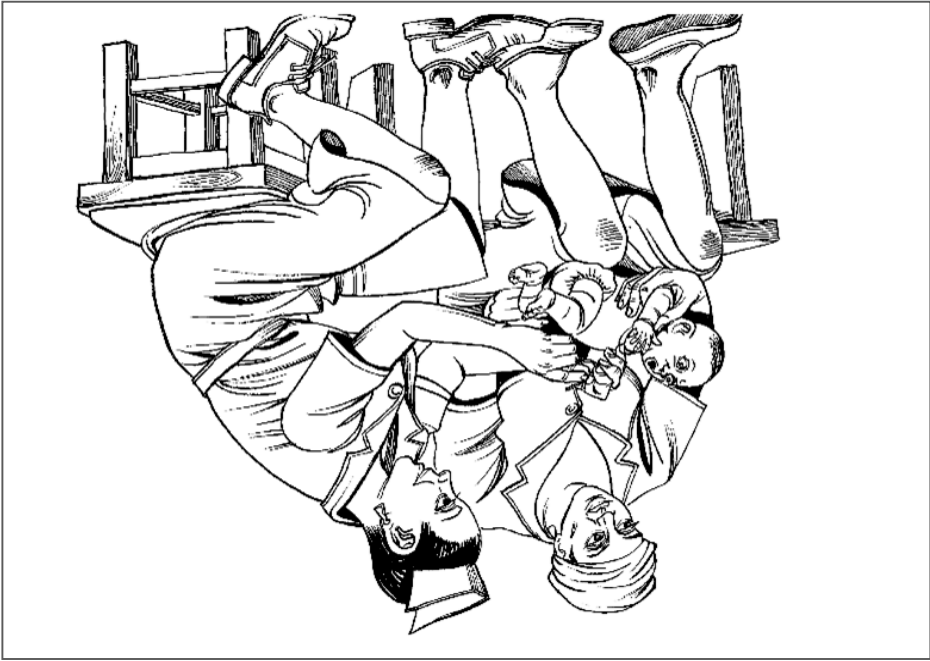


**Founney** has safely delivered a baby girl at the health facility, and began breastfeeding in the first hour of life – with help from the midwife. The nurse tells **Founney** and **Babakar** that it is very important to give only breast milk and the medicine to the baby for **six months**, to protect it from diseases and help it grow well. **Founney** must not give the baby any traditional drinks or animal milk.





**Positive Story: HIV**



The baby is tested for HIV and the test is negative. Founney and Babakar are very happy.





**Positive Story: HIV**



## F: Positive Story: HIV: Guiding Questions

1. What behaviours / practices did they see in the story?

### Possible Answers

- They should go for ante-natal care, and get HIV and TB tests for both of them and their children
- An HIV-positive woman needs special nutrition and extra rest
- An HIV positive women should deliver in a health facility, to protect the baby from getting infected with HIV during delivery
- HIV and TB-positive people need to take medicine, and it is very important to finish all medicine
- HIV positive people should use condoms during sexual intercourse, especially during pregnancy, to reduce the risk to the unborn baby
- An HIV-positive mother should exclusively breastfeed during the first 6 months. No other foods or liquids should be given.
- The baby should be tested for HIV as soon as possible after delivery

2. Do similar things happen in your community?

3. Do any of these happen in your own experience/family/ home? Have you learned any new ideas from this story? If so, what did you learn? What might you do differently?



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