

2ND INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND VIROLOGY

November 14-15, 2025 | London, UK



Prossy Namusisi^{1,5§}, Edward Nelson Kankaka², Bernard Kikaire⁴, Sabrina Bakeera-Kitaka^{3,4}, Mary Nyanzi⁵, Philippa Musoke^{3,4,6}

1 Makerere University college of Health sciences, Kampala, Uganda

2 Rakai Health Sciences Program, Kalisizo, Uganda

3 Mulago National Referral Hospital, Kampala, Uganda

4 Department of Paediatrics and Child Health, Makerere University College of Health Sciences, Kampala, Uganda

5 Kawempe National Referral Hospital, Kampala, Uganda.

6 Makerere University Johns Hopkins University (MUJHU) Research Collaboration Kampala, Uganda

Missed opportunities for preventing mother to child HIV transmission in the Dolutegravir era; a matched case control study from a tertiary hospital in Uganda

Introduction

Missed opportunities in the prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) cascade account for the highest proportion of vertical transmissions observed in the era of dolutegravir. However, these have not been well described, and the factors associated with them have not been well investigated. We documented and analyzed these missed opportunities, and associated factors, at a high-volume tertiary/referral hospital in Uganda.

Methods

This was a matched case control study. Cases were perinatally exposed HIV Infected children under 5 years of age admitted at MNRH. Controls were HIV Exposed Uninfected children under 5 years of age admitted at MNRH. We determined the prevalence of missed opportunities in cases and controls, and conditional logistic regression was used to obtain the odds of missed opportunities among cases compared to the controls. Modified poisson regression was used to analyze the factors associated with missed opportunities. We also documented and ranked the frequencies of mother-reported reasons for missing opportunities.

Results

The mean age of study participants was 24.4 (+16.6) months. The prevalence of any missed opportunity was 33/45 (73.3%) among cases and 18/135 (13.3%) among controls. Missed opportunities in maternal HIV testing [OR 11.0, CI = 3.07, 39.42] and Nevirapine use [OR 5.84, CI=1.11, 30.61] were most associated with Mother to child HIV transmission (MTCT). Factors associated with missed opportunities included maternal stigma PR 1.63 CI [1.05, 2.52] and late diagnosis of HIV (postpartum and beyond) PR 3.35 CI [1.96, 5.73]. Mother-reported reasons for missed opportunities included services not provided by the health facilities.

Conclusion

The prevalence of any missed opportunity was high in this setting. Maternal experience of stigma was associated with substantially higher missed opportunity along the PMTCT cascade

2ND INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND VIROLOGY

November 14-15, 2025 | London, UK

Keywords

Missed opportunity, PMTCT Cascade, HIV, children, Mulago, Uganda

Biography

Dr. Namusisi Prossy is a dedicated pediatrician with a Master of Medicine in Paediatrics and Child Health from Makerere University and a Master of Public Health from the Bloomberg School of Public Health, USA, with a concentration in Epidemiology and Biostatistics. Her work focuses on advancing child health, with a strong research background in HIV/AIDS. Known for her leadership, creativity, and problem-solving skills, Dr. Prossy has contributed significantly to improving pediatric care and public health outcomes. She combines clinical excellence with data-driven public health strategies. Outside of her professional work, she enjoys traveling and exploring new cultures and perspectives.