

Barrier to Achieve Coverage of PMTCT Program into Antenatal Care at Community Health Centre in Denpasar City, Bali Province – Indonesia : An Evaluation Study



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Background

- The majority of HIV transmission in Indonesia is through heterosexual contact.
- Without systematic intervention programs, estimated 38,500 children will be born with HIV by the end of 2015.
- The Indonesian Ministry of Health responded to this emerging epidemic by integrating PMTCT program into antenatal care at community health centre (CHC).
- Bali Province has introduced this new policy platform since 2014 and encourages all pregnant women visiting CHC to be tested for HIV. After one year implementation, further evaluation is required to provide inputs for program improvement.

Methods

- An evaluation study was conducted using descriptive design. A total of 16 respondents (2 health office staff; 11 health centre staff; 3 pregnant women) were interviewed using semi-structured questionnaire. Data collected were analyzed thematically.

Conclusion

- The integration of PMTCT program into antenatal care at CHC is the right approach to improve HIV testing uptake for pregnant women. However, a referral mechanism and networking with other private care remains the main barrier to improving coverage of HIV testing. Strengthening linkages between private midwives, private hospital, clinics, specialists and CHC are a key to enhance this integration strategy.

Result

- Out of 11,719 pregnant women, 43% (from 60% target) was offered HIV testing and 98% of them were tested for HIV (17 pregnant women are HIV positive).
- There were two main themes found in this study.
 - a. Firstly, the referral mechanism between private midwives and satellite health centre is one of the bottlenecks of low coverage. Direct referral of pregnant women by private midwives results in lowering the testing rate as they might not come to undergo testing. A referral system by sending blood sample for testing was found to be more reliable.
 - b. Secondly, private hospitals, clinics, and specialists were not involved in this program, whereas half pregnant women underwent antenatal care in those sites.



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