It's time to strengthen linkages between maternal and newborn health (MNH) and HIV

This visual highlights current guidance from WHO on best supporting and strengthening MNH/HIV linkages in the context of human rights and gender equality. It complements and builds upon work by partners in the Interagency Working Group on Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) & HIV Linkages and others.

All WHO maternal health guidelines are also relevant for women living with or affected by HIV

- Guideline on maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health
- · Guideline on sexual and reproductive health and rights of women living with HIV



WHO guidance supports the sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) of women living with HIV and in sero-discordant couples

- · Consolidated guidelines on SRHR of women living with HIV
- Guidance on couples HIV testing and counselling including antiretroviral therapy for treatment and prevention in serodiscordant couples

Maternal and newborn health strategies include HIV interventions

- Strategies towards ending preventable maternal mortality
- Every newborn: an action plan to end preventable deaths

HIV strategies include maternal and newborn health interventions

- · Global health sector strategy on HIV
- Start Free Stay Free AIDS Free Framework

Women may be at increased risk of HIV infection during pregnancy & breastfeeding due to physiological & behavioural risks and violence

- Pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum and newborn care: A guide for essential practice
- Responding to intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women



Normative Guidance for comprehensive SRHR

Eliminating vertical transmission during pregnancy, delivery and breastfeeding requires integration of HIV testing and counselling within maternal health and antenatal care services

- Eliminating mother-to-child transmission of HIV and keeping their mothers alive: Updated Job aid for health workers
- Guideline: Updates on HIV and infant feeding



Providing a continuum of care supporting reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health can improve maternal health and combat HIV

- Preventing HIV and unintended pregnancies: Strategic <u>framework</u>
- A policy guide for implementing essential interventions for reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health

Prevention interventions for people people at risk of lilling with IN Yuman Rights

Sexual A

MNH & HIV

Quality of care

HIV remains an important cause of maternal

- Trends in maternal mortality
- Global causes of maternal death: A WHO systematic analysis

and accountability

Integrating HIV prevention and treatment programmes with MNH can reduce new infections in women & their infants during pre-, peri-, and postpartum periods

- · Consolidated guidelines on the use of antiretroviral drugs for treating and preventing HIV infection
- · Guidance on couples HIV testing and counselling





equality

Improving monitoring of maternal and newborn mortality requires a distinction of whether the cause is due to HIV or the person was living with HIV and died of other causes.

- The WHO application of ICD-10 to deaths during pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium
- The WHO application of ICD-10 to deaths during the perinatal period

Providing a continuum of quality of care for every pregnant woman and newborn throughout pregnancy, childbirth and the postnatal period increases health and well-being

- Standards for improving quality of maternal and newborn care in health facilities
- Companion of choice during labour and childbirth for improved quality of care

Freedom from stigma, discrimination, & coercion empowers clients to exercise their SRHR & increases accountability in MNH & HIV services

- The prevention and elimination of disrespect and abuse during facility-based childbirth
- Health care for women subjected to intimate partner violence or sexual violence: A clinical handbook

