

**AN ASSESSMENT OF FACTORS INFLUENCING RATES OF
PREGNANCY AMONG HIV POSITIVE WOMEN ATTENDING
COMPREHENSIVE CARE CLINIC IN KIAMBU DISTRICT
HOSPITAL.**

BY

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ABSTRACT

There has been a sharp rise in number of HIV positive women considering child bearing and parenthood, a trend that has worried scientists. This study aims to establish factors that influence pregnancy decisions among HIV positive women in Kiambu District Hospital CCC and their family planning needs. The study also aims to identify gaps in design of messages meant to empower HIV positive women make informed decisions regarding pregnancy. The study will target HIV positive women who got pregnant after they had been diagnosed with HIV but will not involve those who were diagnosed with HIV during antenatal care, respondents will be chosen from the active patients attending the CCC clinic in Kiambu District Hospital.

This was an exploratory cross-sectional study and employed purposive and simple random sampling to select 40 women who were interviewed using a questionnaire which was developed by the researcher. The questionnaire was divided into four segments depending on the nature of the information intended to be collected.

The sample size was determined using the formula by Yamane (1967) and it gave 40 respondents. Data quality control was achieved by pretesting the questionnaires and field editing of data. Data was collected for a period of one and half months and Interviews were conducted by Stephen Charagu Njuguna who was the researcher after all ethical considerations had been met. Data analysis was done and the results were presented in tables, bar graphs and pie charts.

The following were the conclusions:

HIV positive women are still engaged in unprotected sex. The sources for family planning information among HIV positive women are still unreliable, More HIV positive women are getting pregnant before knowing their HIV status, Young women below the age of 19 are engaging in sexual activities.

The following were the recommendations:

HIV positive women should be encouraged to engage in protected sex, this can lead to reduction in the number of unwanted pregnancy as well as to reduce HIV transmission, The Government should train more health personnel so that the source of family planning information should be provided by reliable personnel, The Government should also provide more written literature which should be circulated through social forum, chief's barazas, The ministry of medical services should encourage all women to get HIV tests before starting a new relationship.