Pregnant Women With HIV Are Generally Receiving Proper Prenatal Care

However, various disparities based on race and insurance type persist.

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By and large, HIV-positive pregnant women are receiving adequate prenatal care, although various disparities based on race and insurance type persist. Just 15 percent of such women received inadequate prenatal care in 2016, according to a recent analysis.

Publishing their findings in National Vital Statistics Reports, researchers analyzed 2016 datareported about prenatal care in all U.S. states.

Seventy-seven percent of pregnant women with HIV started prenatal care during their first trimester, including 82 percent of those in their 30s, 61 percent of those younger than 30 and 37 percent of those younger than 15. About one in four expectant HIV-positive mothers younger than 15 received late or no prenatal care.

A bit more than half of Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander women started prenatal care during their first trimester compared with 82 percent of white women. About 20 percent of Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander women received later or no prenatal care compared with 4.3 percent of white women.

Among women age 25 or older, 88 percent of those with a bachelor's degree or higher received first trimester care compared with 63 percent of women with less than a high school education.

Fifty-five percent of women who paid for their delivery out of pocket received first trimester prenatal care compared with 68 percent of women with Medicaid and 87 percent of women with private insurance.

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