

# A Study of pregnant women having HIV and Its effects on their family

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India is 2<sup>nd</sup> largest country of population in world. In India there are lots of issues regarding social and health like cancer, Diabetes, HIV/AIDS etc. HIV is not only a health problem but also social because it spreads speedily and there are many misconceptions in country because of ignorance about it and many people don't know the reasons behind it. HIV is a virus that targets and alters the immune system, increasing the risk and impact of other infections and diseases. With out treatment, the infection might increase to an advanced disease stage called AIDS.

What is HIV?

Human immune deficiency virus (HIV) is virus that attacks immune cells called CD<sub>4</sub> cells, which are type of T cell. It reduces man's immunity power. These are white blood cells that move around the body. detecting faults and anomalies in cells as well as infections when HIV targets and infitreates these cells, it reduces the body's ability to combat often diseases.

HIV is a life long infection. However, receiving treatment and managing the disease effectively can prevent HIV from reaching the serve level and reduce the risk of person passing on the virus.

**What is AIDS?**

AIDS is the most advanced stage of HIV infection. Once HIV infection develop into AIDS infections and cancer pose a greater risk.

**Causes -**

There are four causes due to which it spreads from one patient to another.

- 1) **Vaginal secretions** - Unsafe intercourse while not using condom that if one of the two partners is affected by HIV it goes to another.
- 2) **Blood** - If HIV affected blood doner is donated to the another patient.
- 3) HIV infected serienge, injections.
- 4) **Breast Milk** - A pregnant women living with HIV given with might transfer the disease to her child.

Systems of HIV infection

Many patients is ignore about HIV fever, joint pain, enlarged glands, ared rash tiredness, muscleaches, sove throat, chills etc.

The first case of HIV infection was found in 1981 among the hemosexual in the U.S.A. In India HIV first case reported among commercial sex worker as prostitute in 1986.

The present investigation is concerned with the consequence of family life and HIV/AIDS disease among the pregnant women of Amravati District. Pregnant women are suffering from different disease during the birth of new child they are unable to get proper treatment of their disease. More over different medical assistance and families have been provided for their proper treatment under the government assistance. So only it suddenly struck in my mind and to make an empirical study on pregnant women having HIV disease and its effects on rehabilitation and family life.

In the ancient time the social, educational, economical and cultural status of women are measurable and diapidated but in the course of time social status and culture predicament has increased but no any notice able change had been observed. Where as in the medieval period they are started their work and hard work to sustained their life in the age of modernization as they develop. In the courses of time the government assistance and facilities has been providing to the women.

HIV/AIDS disease is increasing in the women in comparison to men. The family structure of poor people are unable to take challenges of HIV/AIDS in the family of women. Most of the women are unable to the care in their life and another precaution about the children and new born baby. HIV infection is common in when whose husband is affected by HIV and wife is unknown about her husband because any symptoms of HIV infection may not appear for 10 years. HIV affected husband may not notice any symptoms that he has the virus. Some husbands may feel healthy from starting while they are infected HIV. In such situation wife is unknown while HIV is transmitted through sexual intercourse.

HIV have detrimental effect on the health of pregnant women and children and may become on underlying of maternal mortality and prenatal mortality. HIV also result in an increased risk of premature delivery and low birth weight.

The transmission of HIV infection from mother to child can be sharply reduced is antiretroviral durgs are administered to a women during pregnancy and delivery and to the infant shortly after birth. Reducing HIV transmission from a pregnant woman living with HIV to her infant requires a range of interventions beginning with voluntary and confidential cancelling and testing for pregnant women followed by antiretroviral phophylaxis for pregnant women with HIV and their reborn by for antiretroviral therapy for the mother if eligible and safe delivery practice and guidance in selecting a suitable infant feeding option in order to prevent mother to child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV.

When women get affected by HIV she doesn't get fair treatment in family as well as society. Many women are expelled from family and society also boycott them. Most of the times they don't get money from husband for medical treatment. When women delivered after pregnancy and birth a child that child doesn't get fair treatment in family. In create the problem of rehabilitation of HIV affected new born baby and mother. Society looks at them doubtfully and do not help them. If we think about seriously about it we come to the conclusion that husbands are the main behind women having HIV. When they first go to counselling centre they ask about sexual intercourse with men other than husband. On that time HIV affected women are not able to answer.

After the conception period women have to do the hard work in the family and field. Any medical treatment not available in the family. It is essential to provide the healthily facilities by the family and husband.

### **Methodology of the Study :**

In this particular research the researcher concentrate in the problem of title of study because HIV in such a serious health problem with pregnant women and their rehabilitation in family because women are doing important role in family.

**Objectives of the Study :**

- 1) To study the personal and family background of the pregnant women living with HIV/AIDS.
- 2) To analyse the awareness about HIV/AIDS.
- 3) To study the socio-economic condition of respondents.
- 4) To find out effect of HIV on the pregnant women and her family.

**Nature of Study :**

The proposed study was explorative in nature. It will be exploratory in the sense its propose is to formulate a problem for more precise investigation on the plan.

**Universe of Study :**

The research study conducted in the Amravati district. The collection of data from ART centre, general hospital, Amravati. The number of cases of pregnant women living with HIV/AIDS while researcher selected 50 pregnant women having HIV/AIDS during the year and this is the universal of study. For the section of the respondents that pregnant women have a HIV that is 190.

**Sample :**

In this present study that pregnant women having HIV/AIDS were taking treatment at ART center who are respondents. The convenience sampling method was used and selected 50 pregnant women having HIV/AIDS.

For data collection primary and secondary method was used as interview schedule, novels, magazine and census reports etc.

**Review of Literature :**

Review of literature is an important part of research that correlated to research which worked on HIV/AIDS.

Baglore NACO (2011) According to Annual report 172000 people were died from AIDS related causes while without HIV having been diagnosed.

N.S.S. department of Padmavati Mahila University, Andra Pradesh researched that the student have revealed that 13 years for girls and 15 years for the boys are ideal age for in production in family life education.

**Major Finding :**

The researcher has been presented recommendation on the basis of major finding and conclusions of the present study. The major finding and conclusions are presented here on the basis of primary data which has been processed and analysis scientifically.

- 1) While studying personal and family back ground of the pregnant women having HIV/AIDS in the study that majority of the 76% women are belongs to 21 to 37 year age group.
- 2) Educational status of respondents are found that 94% of the women are low educational status.
- 3) While studying detection of HIV that 99% women living with HIV after their marriage.

- 4) 51% of the respondents opined that they have been humiliated in the family.
- 5) Majority of the 74% women had low economical status while depend on the their husband and they might be engaged in labour work.
- 6) Majority of the 89% women's husband already affected from HIV/AIDS. It indicated from data that they were knowing HIV status of husband i.e. 80% respondents.
- 7) 77% respondents opined that they know the HIV status of them during pregnancy period.
- 8) It was found that majority i.e. 91% respondents are taking treatment treduenty from govt. hospital.
- 9) It is present study i.e. majority of respondents are not getting moral and social support from family.
- 10) It is found that 77% respondents stated it is to much difficult for rehabilitation in society.
- 11) It is found that 79% respondents stated it that they are not getting fare treatment from there family.

#### **Recommendation :**

- 1) Government should be able to work at very grassroots levels awariness of HIV/AIDS.
- 2) Social organization should have arrange awareness companies on HIV/AIDS frequently such as street play.
- 3) Health department should shows film.
- 4) To provide sex education at college level.

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