

NEXT STEPS

TESTING HIV-POSITIVE DURING PREGNANCY

What does my result mean?



HIV and Pregnancy



Newborn HIV Testing



NOTES

NEXT STEPS: TESTING HIV POSITIVE DURING PREGNANCY

Created in Partnership with
Washington Hospital Center
Children's National Medical Center
DC Department of Health – HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis, STD, & TB Administration
PAMA AIDS Education & Training Center

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You have just received very difficult news. We hope that this information helps answer some of your questions.

WHAT DOES MY RESULT MEAN?

My HIV Test is Positive

- Your baby may have been exposed to HIV.
- Your doctor will talk to you about getting medicine to help prevent passing HIV from you to your baby during labor and delivery.
- You will need to have a second test to confirm that you have HIV.
- Your doctor will discuss treatment options for you and your baby, and other services available to you, after delivery.

WHEN AN HIV POSITIVE MOM AND HER BABY RECEIVE MEDICINE,
THE RISK FOR THE BABY GETTING HIV GOES FROM 25%
DOWN TO LESS THAN 2% (1 IN 50)

HIV and Pregnancy

- Your pregnancy is considered “high risk” if you are HIV positive.
- HIV can be spread from a mother to her baby during pregnancy, delivery or from breastfeeding.
- It is important for your health and your baby’s health to see your doctor often for blood tests and prenatal visits.
- Avoid invasive procedures like amniocentesis, internal monitoring of the baby with a scalp clip or having your water broken for a long time.
- You will be given medicine to help prevent passing HIV from you to your baby during your pregnancy, labor and delivery.
- Don’t pass the HIV from you to your baby! Taking the anti-HIV medicine while you are pregnant is the KEY to having a healthy baby.
- The goal is to get your viral load (amount of virus in your body) as close to 0 as possible before your baby is born.
- Your doctor will discuss the safest way to deliver your baby. Some women with HIV will have C-sections. If your viral load is close to zero (0) your doctor or midwife may let you try a natural birth.

Labor and Delivery

Go to the hospital as soon as you are in labor or your water breaks. If you are not sure if your water broke or not, call your doctor. If you see blood, go to the hospital or call 911.

Signs of labor include:

- Contractions happening every 3-5 minutes
- Contractions getting stronger or more painful over 2 hours

Passing HIV Infection to Others

- HIV can be passed through shared bodily fluids, such as blood or semen (cum).
- HIV can be spread through unprotected sex and injection drug use.
- HIV can ALSO spread from a mother to her baby during pregnancy, delivery or from breastfeeding.
- To protect yourself and your partners, use condoms when having vaginal, anal, or oral sex, even during pregnancy. You could get other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) that can cause problems with your pregnancy.
- Don't share items that can pass blood or bodily fluids from one person to another, like a toothbrush, a razor or sex toys.



IMPORTANT THINGS FOR MOM TO DO:

- ✓ Make an appointment with an HIV specialist right away. (Your doctor will refer you to one).
- ✓ Get medical care (treatment) for your HIV right away. It helps to control the virus before it gets worse.
- ✓ Your doctor will do more tests to find out how much HIV is in your body. These tests will also tell you how strong your immune system is to fight the HIV.
- ✓ You may need to take special (anti-retroviral) medicine to control the virus.

WHAT HAPPENS AFTER MY BABY IS BORN?

Things to Do for Baby:

- Make an appointment after your baby is born to see a Pediatric HIV Specialist. (You should be referred to a Pediatric HIV Specialist before you leave the hospital).
- Your baby will be taking a special (anti-retroviral) medicine when he/she leaves the hospital. It will help reduce the chance of HIV infection.
 - Follow the exact instructions for the medicine.
 - Give your baby the right amount of medicine at the right times.

Newborn HIV Testing

Your baby will receive an HIV test shortly after birth. If your baby has a positive result, it does not mean he or she has HIV. Newborns get antibodies from their mothers during pregnancy. This means the initial HIV test could have been reactive to your HIV antibodies, not their own. Another test will be needed to find out if your baby has HIV. Babies are usually tested 3 times: birth to 14 days; 1 to 2 months of age and; 3 to 6 months of age. These 3 tests are the preliminary (or first) tests.

- If babies test negative on 2 of the 3 preliminary tests, they should be given an HIV antibody test between 12-18 months. Babies who test negative for HIV antibodies at this time are not HIV infected.
- Babies are considered HIV positive if they test positive on 2 of the 3 preliminary HIV tests. Babies who test positive for HIV antibodies still need to be tested again at 15 to 18 months. A positive HIV antibody result after 18 months of age confirms HIV infection in children.

Breastfeeding

- HIV can be passed to your baby by your breast milk.
- It is recommended that you should NOT breastfeed until you know the results of your second test.
- After your results come back you can talk with your doctor or midwife about how best to feed your baby.

DO NOT BREASTFEED YOUR BABY

NEXT STEPS: TESTING HIV POSITIVE DURING PREGNANCY

Baby's Name:

Date of Birth:

Place of Birth:

Delivery Method (Vaginal / C-section):

BABY MEDICINES

AZT (Zidovudine) Dose:

AZT Start Date:

Other Medicines:

MY BABY'S DOCTOR/CLINIC

Doctor/Clinic Name:

Street Address:

City, State, ZIP code:

Phone:

APPOINTMENTS

Date:	Time:	am/pm
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Date:	Time:	am/pm
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Date:	Time:	am/pm
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Date:	Time:	am/pm
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TEST RESULTS

Date:	Result #1:
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Date:	Result #2:
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Date:	Result #3:
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Date:	Result #4:
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ISSUES, CONCERNS, PROBLEMS

MEDICATIONS

Medicine for Mom:

It is important to take care of yourself. This means you need to take your medicine. Your baby needs you to be healthy.

- If you were taking HIV medicines when you were pregnant, keep taking the medicine until you talk to your doctor about other treatments. DO NOT stop taking your medicine.
- If you were just diagnosed with HIV and are not taking HIV medicine, your doctor will talk to you about treatment that's right for you.

Medicine for Baby:

Babies exposed to HIV should take a medicine called AZT (Zidovudine) for 6 weeks.

- It is taken by mouth and helps prevent your baby from getting HIV from you.
- Your baby should start taking AZT within 6-12 hours after being born.

After your baby finishes the 6 weeks of AZT, he/she may need to take another medicine (combination of SMZ/TMP, Bactrim) to prevent a special type of pneumonia (P.carinii/jiroveci (PCP).

- Your baby should start taking this medicine when he/she is 6 weeks old and finished taking the AZT.
- Your baby should keep taking this medicine until you know for sure that he/she does NOT have HIV.

FACTS ABOUT AZT

AZT (Zidovudine or Retrovir), is a type of anti-HIV drug called a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI). This class of medicines blocks an enzyme, called reverse transcriptase, which HIV needs to make more copies of itself.

AZT was approved by the FDA in 1987 for the treatment and prevention of HIV infection. This medicine is given to adults, children, and pregnant women. It is also given to babies that are exposed to HIV from their

mother for the first 6 weeks of life.

Because AZT was the first anti-HIV drug approved, it has been studied more than any other HIV drug. AZT greatly reduces the risk of HIV passing from the mother to her baby. It is usually given to HIV-positive pregnant women together with other anti-HIV medicines during the pregnancy, given intravenously (IV) during labor to the mom, and given by mouth to the baby for its first 6 weeks of life.

Side Effects

The medication your baby is taking has some side effects. The most common side effect of the medicine AZT is anemia, a shortage of red blood cells. The doctor will monitor your baby for anemia. Your baby will get blood tests like a Complete Blood Count (CBC) to check for signs of anemia.

You should watch your baby for serious side effects. If your baby has any of the following serious side effects, call your doctor's office right away. If you cannot reach the doctor or are unsure of what to do, call 911.

- High Temperature
 - *If your baby is 3 months or younger, a temperature higher than 100.4.
 - *If your baby is older than 3 months, a temperature higher than 101.
- Continuous Vomiting or Diarrhea
- Continuous Cough
- Rash that gets worse or spreads
- Unexplained weight loss or not eating
- Lethargic (extremely tired) or hard to wake up

It is important to take all medications as scheduled (when they are supposed to be taken). WHY?

Medicines only work when taken the same time every day. If you do not take medicines properly (i.e. if you miss a dose, take at the wrong time, or take on the wrong day) the HIV virus will get worse and the medicines won't work.

If you are having problems taking your medications on time, do not stop your medications without talking to your doctor first. Your doctor or nurse will be happy to help you find ways to help you take your medicines.

Tips to help take medicines on time:

- Take medicines when you perform a regular daily activity (like brushing your teeth).
- Set a timer, pager or cell phone to go off when it is time to take your medicine.
- Keep a calendar and write down what time you give each dose of medicine to help remember when the next dose is due.
- Have someone help you:
 - Tell a family member about the schedule and ask them to help remind you of when the doses are due.
 - If you need someone else to give the baby medicine, have them watch you first, then watch them do it. This way both of you will know that they can do it correctly.


HOW DO I GIVE MEDICINES TO MY BABY?

It is harder to give medicine to babies because they do not understand why they must take it. Sometimes you may have to make your child take medicine, even when he or she doesn't want to. Here are some suggestions for giving medicine to babies more easily:


1. Get the medicine ready: take it out of its storage area, wash your hands with soap and water.
2. Make sure the medicine says your baby's name, the correct medicine type, and looks clear, with no particles floating around.
3. Measure the amount of medicine you are to give your baby. Use a brown oral syringe or the one your doctor gave you.
4. Sit in a firm, comfortable chair with the medicine near you.
5. Put a towel or bib over the baby, or near his mouth to wipe any medicine that runs out.
6. Hold the baby on your lap. If you are right handed, hold the baby in your left arm (do the opposite if you are left handed).
7. Put the baby's right arm around your back like he's giving you a hug gently. Hold the baby's left arm with your left hand.
8. Support the baby's head and right shoulder between your left arm and chest so that the head stays still. Tilt the head back just a little.




9. Put the medicine in the corner of the baby's mouth towards the back, along the side of the tongue. This makes it harder for the baby to spit. Give small amounts as he swallows it and make sure you are not forcing it in too fast.
10. Gently keep the baby's mouth closed by holding under the chin until he swallows.
11. It's okay to give your baby a bottle after the medicine to wash it down.
12. Talk to the baby in a soothing way, never shout or show anger. Babies don't know what they are doing. If what the baby is doing is upsetting you, if you just can't take it, or if you need a break to cool off, ask for help from another adult right away. *Never hit or shake a baby!*
13. When the medicine is finished, hold your baby sitting upright over your shoulder or on your lap for a few minutes to comfort and cuddle him/her.



Put the medicine in the corner of the baby's mouth towards the back, along the side of the tongue.



Gently keep baby's mouth closed until she swallows.



Speak softly and say kind and soothing things

IF YOUR BABY SPITS OUT THE MEDICINE OR VOMITS WITHIN THIRTY MINUTES OF BEING GIVEN THE MEDICINE YOU CAN GIVE YOUR BABY ANOTHER DOSE. IF YOU AREN'T SURE WHAT TO DO, CALL YOUR BABY'S DOCTOR.

Q & A: WHAT DO I DO IF...

What do I do if the baby is wiggling and crying and won't open his/her mouth?

- Wait until you calm the baby down before attempting to give the medicine. You can try gentle rocking, singing, or even walking with the baby to calm him/her down first.
- You don't want to force medicine in the mouth of a screaming baby; it can possibly hurt the baby and is a bad pattern to get into for giving medicine.
- You can use your clean fingers or the syringe to gently pry open the mouth. Sometimes the baby will even try to suck on the syringe; that's okay too.

What do I do if someone spills or knocks over the bottle and lots of the medicine gets out?

- Call your doctor immediately to get a refill for the AZT.

What do I do if there are particles floating in the AZT?

- Call your doctor for a refill.

What do I do if the baby is sleeping?

- For the medicine to work, your baby must take it every 6 hours.
- If you can get your baby to swallow the liquid and is never fully awake, that is okay. If the medicine drools out, it's not okay. The medicine can't work if the baby does not swallow it.

What do I do if I drop the syringe in a dirty place?

- Get a clean one if you have one available.
- If you do not have a clean one, wash the syringe in hot, soapy water.
- Go to a pharmacy/drug store or your doctor's office for a new oral syringe as soon as you can.



What if the baby gets red itchy bumps, or hives and /or is breathing very fast or hard for more than 30 seconds?

- CALL 911 right away. If your child has already taken AZT in the hospital, it is not likely that the medicine is causing the allergic reaction. Something else could be causing these symptoms.

How can I make this easier?

- Use a permanent marker to mark the line on the syringe at the level of the dose. Cover it with clear tape to make sure it's permanent for everyone.
- Ask your health care worker to show you how to make accurate measurements by lining up the syringe plunger on the marked line representing the amount to give. When drawing up liquid, make sure that the tip of the syringe remains under the level of liquid. If there are bubbles, tap the syringe to get rid of them.

Who can I call for help?

- Call 911 if it is a medical emergency.
- Call or go to your regular pediatrician's office.
- You can go to the CNMC Children's Health Center's walk-in-urgent care between 8:00am and 4:30pm Monday thru Friday or call for a same day appointment at 202-476-2123. This clinic is open to new patients.
- For a same day appointment with your pediatrician at the Children's Health Centers in Southeast, you must call in advance. For Good Hope Road SE, call (202) 476-6900, and for Martin Luther King Jr Ave SE, call (202) 476-6575.
- If your pediatrician is at CNMC Children's Health Clinic or CNMC Southeast Children's Health Centers, you can call for evening/ weekend phone advice at (202) 476-2123. This phone advice is ONLY available to patients who get their regular pediatric care at one of these centers.
- Children's National Medical Center has a 24-hour Pediatric Emergency Room: (202) 476-5200 .

COMMUNITY SUPPORT AND RESOURCES

AIDS DRUG ASSISTANCE

The DC AIDS Drug Assistance Program (DC ADAP) provides HIV medication for people unable to afford them. Although there isn't a waiting list, there are requirements that need to be met in order to qualify. DC ADAP also assists individuals whose insurance does not fully provide for HIV medicine. Contact:

**Department of Health: HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis,
STD and Tuberculosis Administration (HAHSTA)**
899 N. Capitol Street, NE, 4th Floor
Washington, DC 20002
(202) 671-4900

NEEDLE EXCHANGE

The use of clean needles is an effective way of preventing transmission of HIV. There is a needle exchange program administered by the Department of Health. Through this program you can turn in your used needles and syringes for clean, unused needles. There are currently three providers in the District that provide needle exchange services.

Bread for the City
1525 7th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 265-2400

HIPS
1309 Rhode Island Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 232-8150

Family and Medical Counseling Services
2041 MLK Jr. Avenue, SE, Suite M-2
Wash, D.C. 20020
(202) 889-7900

MEDICAL TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

These organizations provide transportation for individuals who need to go to doctor appointments, pharmacies, or other medical services. Call for details.

Andromeda Transcultural Health

1400 Decatur Street, NW
Washington, DC 20011
(202) 291-4707

Children's National Medical Center/ Burgess Center

111 Michigan Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20010
(202) 476-5389

Christ House

1717 Columbia Road, NW
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 328-1100

MENTAL HEALTH / COUNSELING SERVICES

Outpatient diagnostic, mental health and substance abuse services are available to people living with HIV/AIDS. Services include individual, couple or group therapy; psychiatric assessments, treatment planning, monitoring and psychopharmacological medications. Spiritual and bereavement counseling is also available.

Andromeda Transcultural Health

1400 Decatur Street, NW
Washington, DC 20011
(202) 291-4707

Carl Vogel Center

1012 14th Street, NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 638-0750

Children's National Medical Center/Burgess Center

111 Michigan Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20010
(202) 476-5389

Family and Medical Counseling Services

2041 MLK Jr. Avenue, SE, Suite M-2
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 889-7900



**MENTAL HEALTH /
COUNSELING SERVICES (Cont.)**

Howard University Hospital
2041 Georgia Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20060
(202) 865-4564

La Clínica del Pueblo
2831 15th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 462-4788

Us Helping Us
3636 Georgia Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20010
(202) 446-1100

Whitman-Walker Health
1701 14th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20009
Main: (202) 745-3500;
Appointments: (202) 939-7690

CASE MANAGEMENT

Case managers coordinate medical, psychological and support services, as well as referrals to community programs. Case managers also guarantee access to services that are culturally and language relevant, and sensitive to gender identification, age and sexual orientation of the client.

AIDS Healthcare Foundation
2141 K Street, NW, Suite 606
Washington, DC 20037
(202) 293-8680

Andromeda Transcultural Health
1400 Decatur Street, NW
Washington, DC 20011
(202) 291-4707

Building Futures
1440 Meridian Place, NW
Washington, DC 20010
(202) 639-0361

Carl Vogel Center
1012 14th Street, NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 638-0750

Children's National Medical Center/Burgess Center

111 Michigan Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20010
(202) 476-5389

Christ House

1717 Columbia Road, NW
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 328-1100

Community of Hope

2250 Champlain Street, NW
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 232-9022
M-F, 8:30-5pm
Tues and Thurs, evening hours

Damien Ministries

2200 Rhode Island Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20018
(202) 526-3020

**Family and Medical
Counseling Services**

2041 MLK Jr. Avenue, SE, Suite M-2
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 889-7900

Family Connections

111 Michigan Avenue, NW
Suite 4208
Washington, DC 20010
(202) 476-5490

Homes for Hope

3003-A G Street, SE
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 582-0169

La Clínica del Pueblo

2831 15th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 462-4788

**Regional Addiction Prevention, Inc.
(RAP)**

1949 4th Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002
(202) 462-7500

Terrific, Inc

1222 T Street, NW
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 462-8526

Union Temple Baptist Church

1225 W Street, SE
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 678-8822

Unity Health Care

1220 12th Street, SE, Suite 120
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 715-7901

NEXT STEPS: TESTING HIV POSITIVE DURING PREGNANCY

CASE MANAGEMENT (Cont.)

Us Helping Us

3636 Georgia Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20010
(202) 446-1100

Whitman-Walker Health

1701 14th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20009
Main: (202) 745-3500;
Appointments: (202) 939-7690

Women's Collective

1331 Rhode Island Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20018
(202) 483-7003

EMERGENCY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Financial assistance for rent and utilities and food vouchers are provided to clients who meet the eligibility requirements.

DC Care Consortium

7059 Blair Road, NW
Suite 101
Washington, DC 20012
(202) 223-9550

CHILD CARE AND BABYSITTING

To allow parents with HIV/AIDS to keep essential medical, mental health, or social service appointments, facility-based child care services are provided to clients who meet the eligibility requirements.

Children's National Medical Center/ Burgess Center

111 Michigan Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20010
(202) 476-5389

Terrific, Inc.

1222 T Street, NW
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 462-8526



FOOD BANK AND HYGIENE

The agencies below provide food items, feminine hygiene products, nutritional supplements, and grocery vouchers at community-based distribution sites.

Carl Vogel Center

1012 14th Street, NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 638-0750

Damien Ministries

2200 Rhode Island Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20018
(202) 526-3020

Family and Medical Counseling Services

2041 MLK Jr. Avenue, SE, Suite M-2
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 889-7900

Food and Friends

219 Riggs Road, NE
Washington, DC 20011
(202) 269-2277
(Must be homebound, shelter bound, or unable to prepare meals to qualify. Food is home-delivered on a weekly basis.)

NUTRITIONAL COUNSELING AND SUPPORT

Nutritional assessment, screening, and management help people living with HIV/ AIDS to develop healthy dietary regimens. Key services include nutritional support, menu planning, education, and nutritional consultations. Counseling is provided by licensed dietitians.

Andromeda Transcultural Health

1400 Decatur Street, NW
Washington, DC 20011
(202) 291-4707

Carl Vogel Center

1012 14th Street, NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 638-0750

Children's National Medical Center/ Burgess Center

111 Michigan Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20010
(202) 476-5389

Christ House

1717 Columbia Road, NW
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 328-1100

**NUTRITIONAL COUNSELING
AND SUPPORT (Cont.)**

Damien Ministries

2200 Rhode Island Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20018
(202) 526-3020

**Family and Medical
Counseling Services**

2041 MLK Jr. Avenue, SE, Suite M-2
Washington, D.C. 20020
(202) 889-7900

Food and Friends

219 Riggs Road, NE
Washington, DC 20011
(202) 269-2277

**Regional Addiction Prevention, Inc.
(RAP)**

1949 4th Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002
(202) 462-7500

Whitman-Walker Health

1701 14th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20009
Main: (202) 745-3500;
Appointments: (202) 939-7690

**SUBSTANCE ABUSE
COUNSELING**

The following agencies provide outpatient substance abuse treatment and counseling for people living with HIV/ AIDS. Assessments, individual, and group counseling are provided by professional substance abuse counselors, certified addictions treatment counselors and/or licensed mental health professionals.

Andromeda Transcultural Health

1400 Decatur Street, NW
Washington, DC 20011
(202) 291-4707

Carl Vogel Center

1012 14th Street, NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 638-0750

**Children's National Medical
Center/ Burgess Center**

111 Michigan Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20010
(202) 476-5389

**DC Department of Health –
Department of Behavioral
Health (DBH)**

Administrative office:

1300 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002

Assessment & Referral office:

70 N Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002
(202) 727-8857

**Family and Medical
Counseling Services**

2041 MLK Jr. Avenue, SE, Suite M-2
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 889-7900

Howard University Hospital

2041 Georgia Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20060
(202) 865-4564

La Clínica del Pueblo

2831 15th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 462-4788

**Regional Addiction Prevention, Inc.
(RAP)**

1949 Fourth Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002
(202) 462-7500

Whitman-Walker Clinic

1701 14th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20009
Main: (202) 745-3500
Appointments: (202) 939-7690

LEGAL SERVICES

Attorneys are available for assistance with HIV/AIDS discrimination, durable powers of attorney, advance health care directives, development of wills, life insurance, and other legal services.

Whitman-Walker Clinic

1701 14th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20009
Main Line: (202) 745-3500

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HOUSING SERVICES

Housing Counseling Services, Inc provides comprehensive housing services that include home-buyer education classes, counseling and advocacy services, referrals and support services. The Gatekeeper Program at HCS is a centralized source for housing services and information for individuals living with HIV/AIDS.

Housing Counseling Services, Inc (HCS)

2410 17th Street, NW, Suite 100
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 667-7006



HOTLINES

Hotlines are toll-free and available 24 hours/day unless otherwise noted.

ACCESS Helpline

For depression and other mental health concerns; run by the DC Department of Behavioral Health: (888) 793-4357 or (202) 561-7000

AIDSinfo

Provides confidential information about HIV/AIDS clinical trials and treatment: (800) HIV-0440 (448-0440) (Mon-Fri 12-5pm)

CDC National HIV/AIDS Info-Line

(800) 342-AIDS (2437)
Mon-Fri 8am-8pm

Know HIV/AIDS

Offers a free guide about HIV/AIDS and connects individuals to local HIV/AIDS services: (866) 344-KNOW (5669)

National Perinatal HIV Consultation and Referral Service

Perinatal Hotline: (888) 448-8765

National Association for People With AIDS (NAPWA)

Offering support and assistance for
individuals living with HIV/AIDS:
(866) 846-9366
Mon-Fri 9-5pm

National Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) Hotline

Provides anonymous, confidential information on STDs, including referrals to clinical and other services:
(800) 227-8922

***Líneas de asistencia disponibles
en Español:***

ACCESS HelpLine

Mental Health: (888) 793-4357 or
(202) 561-7000

AIDSinfo

(800) HIV-0440 (448-0440)

La Clínica del Pueblo

(202) 462-4788 (Lun-Vie 9am-5pm)

National CDC HIV/AIDS Info-Line

(800) 342-2437

Know HIV/AIDS

(866) 344-5669

NOTES

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NEXT STEPS: TESTING HIV POSITIVE DURING PREGNANCY



Washington
Hospital Center
MedStar Health

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



Created in Partnership with:

Washington Hospital Center
Children's National Medical Center
DC Department of Health

HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis, STD, & TB Administration
PAMA AIDS Education & Training Center

DC TAKES ON HIV

