CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF PERINATAL RISK FACTORS AND FEEDING TACTICS IN INFANTS BORN OF HIV-INFECTED MOTHERS

Atabekov N.S
Yunusov M.M
Atahajiev M.S
Sanitary Epidemiological Welfare and Public Health
Committee under the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Andijan State Medical University
Andijan branch of Kokand University
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Relevance . Mother and child health protection is modern of the health care system dominant from directions is one . HIV infection global medical and social problem as public health seriously threatening , especially reproductive aged women and children born to them between causing negative consequences . Vertical transmission ahead preventive measures aimed at taking to practice wide current despite being infected with HIV There are known cases of infection in babies born from mothers remains at the level . This and perinatal risk of infection during the period In-depth study of the factors , assessment of clinical features of pregnancy and care of newborns and feeding tactics improvement the necessity shows .

Literature to the information According to , in pregnant women with HIV infection clinical course of the disease often opportunistic infections with pathological complications of pregnancy until the end reason will be Such cases are out of date before that's right , of tap water early departure , placental shortage and fetal hypoxia like complications development danger increases . As a result asphyxia in newborns , premature neonatal distress and adaptive of possibilities weakening observation can In this context , HIV is infectious in children born to mothers perinatal danger determine the factors and them elimination a comprehensive approach aimed at development is urgent profession of scientific and practical importance will do .

patient of the study is HIV- infected perinatal in babies born to mothers danger factors , the possibility of vertical transmission and the physical nature of artificial feeding to development clinical evaluation of the effect .

Materials and Methods : Pregnant women with HIV infection were included in the study . and clinical anamnesis of babies born from them , antinatal and early neonatal era indicators and feeding characteristics were analyzed. Pregnancy , childbirth , cases of asphyxia, the possibility of vertical infection and the physical condition of babies development dynamics were comparatively evaluated.

Results . Take The research conducted on HIV infection in the health care system of the republic ahead preventive measures aimed at obtaining to do despite being increased , HIV infection There are known cases of infection in babies born from mothers in percentages to meet showed that in pregnant women with HIV infection clinical course of the disease and opportunistic Infections are complications of pregnancy until the end take was determined to arrive . Especially antinatal during observed pathological conditions - from term before that's right , of tap water early to leave and Premature placental migration — the risk of vertical transmission important contributing factors as expression It happened .

To the results of the study according to HIV infection Babies born to mothers with preterm labor are more likely to suffer from birth asphyxia and are more likely to be born prematurely . neonatal during to the body negative impact doer factors development was noted . This and adaptation of newborns opportunities limited and them separately medically to control to take the necessity shows .

This with together with HIV infection artificial to babies born from mothers milk of mixtures free of charge to be given risk of infection through breast milk in reduction effective preventive measure it was determined that But this is the first time thing proved to be free under conditions of artificial

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feeding separate in children physical lagging behind in development and frequent cases of illness are observed , this is their health additional risk for factors formation can In this case, artificial feeding is correct organization growth , type of food individual selection and children's growth indicators confirms that regular monitoring is important .

Conclusion . Perinatal pregnancy with HIV infection complications and risk of vertical infection increase with is characterized . Antinatal pathological conditions of infection from mother increasing the likelihood of transmission to the child main from factors is one . Formula feeding reduces the transmission of HIV through breast milk while serving, children 's physical development permanent require control is enough Perinatal danger factors early detection, dynamic monitoring of pregnant women and for newborn babies individual care and feeding strategy development children health care and neonatal complications is an important condition for reduction .

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