Discussion (cont’d): Many regions in the US still lag in universal maternal HIV screening during pregnancy.1 Third trimester retesting was only 28% in one recent report. 4 Thus a major goal of elimination of MTCT remains early and late pregnancy HIV screening. However, increased risk during pregnancy or breastfeeding and sexual transmission to women contemplating pregnancy, continue to occur. With the large body of scientific evidence that now supports the concepts of U=U, PrEP and PEP, we can no longer accept such events as inevitable.

Conclusions: 1. In the era of U=U, sexual transmission to HIV-exposed women contemplating pregnancy, pregnant or breast-feeding is entirely preventable, but only when their exposure status is known. 2. Rare MTCT will continue to occur among women who test HIV Ab negative under current testing and screening guidelines.


