

Summary

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Environmental Factor Affecting Infant Growth
 Student's Name
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 Course Title
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Impact of being a seropositive mother to the health and safety of an infant
 An infants environment ranges from the home they live, to the people they interact with among other physical aspects such as climate and air they breath.
 During infancy the baby mostly interacts with the mother most who serves as the primary care giver.
 The mother's health status has a direct bearing on an infant's growth and development.

Once a baby is born their environment shifts from the intrauterine life to the real world that presents all sorts of threats to their health,
 The new environment consists of the people around them, the house they live in, the kind of air they breath among others.
 The newborn's mother forms the immediate environment and she contributes remarkably to the growth and development of an infant.
 This presentation focuses on a newly HIV positive mother as a threat to an infants growth and development.
 During infancy a baby mainly interacts with their mother hence development is heavily dependent on the status of the mother.
 A mother is expected to exclusively breastfeed an infant for six months before weaning.
 Mothers are supposed to be jovial with the babies and interact with them playfully helping them to learn quickly.
 The mother is also expected to fend and provide best diet for their babies once they are weaned.
 Are expected to keep ensure their babies are compliant to medication if any and administered at the right time.

In a newly diagnosed HIV positive mother, the biggest risk posed to the child's growth and development is transmission of the virus.
 The baby risk of infection is during delivery and while breast feeding.
 With infection the baby's growth and development is affected in several ways. There is decrease in appetite leading to poor feeding.
Consequently there is reduced weight gain and milestones get delayed.

For a seropositive mother, her interaction with the newborn is somewhat impaired.
 For instance if her viral loads are not well controlled then the may have to forfeit breastfeeding their babies.
 Lack of mothers milk especially in the first six months makes the baby vulnerable to infections which tend to delay the milestones.
 The seropositive state of the mother has a direct effect on her mood and affect.

- Spelling mistake: seropositive
- Possible typo: infants
- Possible grammatical error: breath → breathe
- Punctuation error, sentence looks l...: Once
- Redundant phr...: the people ar... → the surroundi...
- Possible grammatical error: breath → breathe
- comma between...: environment a... → environment,
- ...
- Passive voice: are supposed to be
- Punctuation er...: Consequently → Consequently,
- Spelling mistake: seropositive
- Statistically detect wrong use ...: then → than
- Spelling mistake: seropositive

Depression is likely and this directly affects her care for the infant.
In a case where the baby was infected via vertical transmission, the depressed mother may not be so enthusiastic in taking care of the infant.
The infant may be at risk of developing stage four complications of HIV infection if not well taken care of by the mother.
In a case where the infant is not infected but the mother is infected but reports poor compliance to her medication, the infant is still at risk of infection with breastfeeding.

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For a newly diagnosed mother she may find it hard to accept her status. Depression may develop and children born to such mothers generally tend to have poor growth and development.
Possible cause could be neglect by the mother. Besides infecting the infant, they may not be so keen to comply with the medications under the circumstances. This leads to a poor prognosis of the disease.

Major health promotion strategy to reduce risk of impaired growth and development of children born to HIV positive mothers is health education and counselling.
The newly mother diagnosed mother educated in the disease, its course and progression and effectiveness of antiretroviral drugs in managing the disease.
Counselling on the depression and cognitive behavioral therapy to help the mother embrace a positive attitude towards her status.
Helping her to accept her diagnosis early enough improves the overall care of the baby and herself, enhances compliance to medication, viral loads are reduced and possibility of breast milk transmission diminished if the child was not exposed.

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Health promotion targeted to reduce the risk of vertical transmission and poor baby health outcomes, therefore involves:
Maternal education about HIV as a disease.
Education on the effectiveness of the available antiretroviral drugs in prevention of disease progression allowing one to lead a normal life.
Psychotherapy and cognitive behavioral therapy to manage depression for newly diagnosed mothers and encourage compliance to medication.

Health Promotion

The biggest risk for an infant born to a seropositive mother is infection and if it does not occur during delivery then it may occur during breast feeding. To prevent this from happening regular medical check is encouraged and screening for viral loads.
Mother encouraged to ensure well balanced diet the boosts body's immunity.

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Formation of social groups for such mothers creates a forum where they can get to interact, feel normal and express their challenges helps promote health.
Organizing routine campaigns to general community education.
Involving the rest of family members in caring for the baby and the mother shown to offer better outcomes in an infant's development.

To prevent development of the disease for new-born mothers encouraged to give antiretroviral prophylaxis for up to 12 weeks.
For breastfeeding mothers who stop at some point from taking the medication should also administer the ARV prophylaxis to the infants.
Use of cotrimoxazole prophylaxis from the time the infant is six weeks is indicated to prevent development of pneumocystis carinii pneumonia.
Baby should be immunized accordingly to reduce the risk of developing opportunistic infections.
Regular testing for HIV encouraged for early diagnosis in case of transmission.

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Recommendation on safety promotion
Involves strategies employed mainly to prevent vertical transmission of the disease or its progression.
The methods employed include:
Use of antiretroviral prophylaxis for sero-exposed babies. This is usually administered for at least twelve weeks. In a case where the diagnosis is confirmed then treatment is began altogether.

Spelling mistake: counselling → counseling

Spelling mistake: Counselling → Counseling

Punctuation error: therefore → therefore,

Spelling mistake: seropositive

Grammatical problem: use gerun... to ensure

Hyphenation p... well balanced → well-balanced

Spelling mistake: cotrimoxazole

Spelling mistake: pneumocystis

Spelling mistake: carinii → caring

Spelling mistake: sero-exposed

Possible agreement error: began

Spelling mistake: nevirapine → nevi rapine

Spelling mistake: zidovudine

Vertical transmission is the transfer of the HIV virus from the mother to the baby directly. Antiretroviral used for prophylaxis is nevirapine and zidovudine. In case of confirmed diagnosis then treatment initiated at the start, using zidovudine, lamivudine and lopinavir.

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There is need to administer cotrimoxazole prophylaxis also to these infants once they are at least 6 weeks old to prevent development of pneumocystis carinii pneumonia. Also the baby should be immunized as per regulations to reduce their susceptibility to other infections such as polio and rotavirus.

Recommendations on safety promotion for children born to seropositive mothers. Routine screening for HIV should be done for early detection of possible transmission and initiate early treatment before the disease has progressed. Embracing use of milk from donor mothers. Prevention of unintended pregnancies especially among teenagers.

in overall, an infants life is revolved around their mother and while this is a good situation in most of the time for a child's well being, in some situations it becomes challenging. Therefore, the recognition of the mother living with HIV as an environmental factor presenting a challenge to a child's normal growth is essential. Backed up by the high prevalence of HIV in the world, children born to such mothers is consequently high which creates the need to ensure that this particular population is equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills to care for their babies.

Impairment in a child growth and development in the first year of life may have significant implications in the life. In general, A delay in one phase of development automatically delays the next phase due to dependency in a series manner.

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Spelling mistake: zidovudine

Spelling mistake: lamivudine

Spelling mistake: lopinavir

Spelling mistake: cotrimoxazole

Spelling mistake: pneumocystitis

Spelling mistake: carinii → caring

Punctuation error: Also → Also,

as per (as, in ac...: as per → in accordance wi...

Spelling mistake: rotavirus → rota virus

Two consecutive dots: .. → .

Spelling mistake: seropositive

Checks that a sentence starts with ...: in → In

Possible typo: infants

Hyphenation problem: well being → well-being