HIV and STD Information
Michigan’s HIV/STD Hotline:
1-800-872-2437

Programs for Women and Children
Maternal Infant Health Program
517-335-8898; www.michigan.gov/mihp
Women, Infants, & Children (WIC) Program:
1-800-262-4784

Insurance
Health Insurance Consumer Assistance Program:
1-877-999-6442
Insurance Assistance Program:
1-877-342-2437
MI Child/Healthy Kids:
1-888-988-6300
MI Bridges:
www.mibridges.michigan.gov/access

Community Resources and Referrals
Call: 211, or contact your local health department for resources in your community

Tested for HIV, what’s next?

Your provider will talk with you about your test results. The test will tell you whether or not you have HIV.

- **A negative result** probably means that you are not infected with HIV. Your doctor can advise you whether you need to get another test.
- **A positive result** means that you will be engaged in care and will be prescribed medication.

By receiving medical care, throughout your pregnancy, you greatly reduce the risk of passing HIV to your baby.
What is HIV? How is it spread?

The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is the virus that can cause AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome). HIV is a chronic disease that can damage a body’s immune system. HIV spreads through blood, semen, vaginal fluids, and breast milk. A person can become infected with HIV, or spread HIV by:

- Vaginal, anal, or oral sex without a condom.
- Sharing needles or works when injecting drugs.
- Passing HIV from mother to baby during pregnancy, delivery, or through breastfeeding.

Why is HIV testing important during pregnancy?

If a pregnant woman has HIV, it can pass to her baby during pregnancy, delivery, and through breastfeeding.

You should be offered an HIV test in your first trimester, in the third trimester (28 weeks up to and including delivery), and again at 36 weeks or at delivery if you are at high risk.

An additional test should be offered to women at high risk at or prior to delivery. For example women who:

- Have a sexually transmitted disease (STD) during pregnancy
- Inject drugs
- Have a sex partner who injects drugs
- Have a partner who has had sexual contact with a man
- Have an HIV-infected partner
- Exchange sex for money or drugs
- Have a new partner or more than one sex partner during pregnancy

By knowing your status, you can take steps to stay healthy and protect your baby from HIV.

If HIV infection is found before delivery, you can meet with a doctor to receive medicine that fights HIV. This medicine can significantly decrease the risk of passing HIV to your baby.

How is the HIV test done?

As part of routine prenatal care, it is common for pregnant women to get tested for HIV. A simple blood test is performed to test for HIV and this can be done at the same time as other routine prenatal blood tests.

Rapid test: Some clinics or testing sites offer rapid testing. This is a test done on a small amount of blood from the tip of your finger. You will get the results in that same visit. If your result is positive you will need more testing to confirm your HIV status.