Neonatal deaths in Nigeria have been increasingly high. This became worse with the epidemic of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). These deaths were associated with varying degrees of Low Birth Weight (LBW), still births and high transmission rate of HIV from mother to her baby either in-utero, during birth or during the breastfeeding period.

**Aim**

This study aimed at assessing the pregnancy outcome of HIV sero-positive mothers who were on Highly Active Anti-Retroviral Therapy (HAART). This was done by considering the pregnancy outcome (live births, still-births or intra-uterine foetal deaths), gestational age at delivery, birth weights and transmission rate of HIV from paired mothers to their babies.

**Methods**

A prospective cross-sectional study of sixty five paired mothers and their babies attending Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission (PMTCT) clinic in Plateau State Specialist Hospital (PSSH), Jos was carried out between April - July 2010.

A structured questionnaire with relevant information on mothers and their babies was used. The enrolled pregnant women were followed till delivery and their babies followed up till six weeks after delivery.

The data collected was analysed using Epi info 3.3.2 version.
**Results**

The mean maternal age was 30.26 ± 3.2 years; mean maternal weight was 64.03 ± 10.9 kg while the mean birth weight of the babies was 2.95 ± 0.5 kg. All the paired mothers had live births. There were no still-births, Intra-Uterine Foetal Deaths (IUFDs) and no Pre-Term Deliveries (PTD) reported. About 12 (18.5%) of these babies had their birth weight <2.5 kg (LBW) and only 1 (1.5%) was positive to PCR-DNA test at six weeks of age.

**Conclusion**

The study has demonstrated the pregnancy outcome of HIV sero-positive mothers who were on HAART in the PMTCT programme in PSSH.

The use of HAART in HIV sero-positive mothers gave rise to 100% term live births. The babies mean weight was put at 2.95 ± 0.5 kg with 80.0% of the babies having normal weight (2.5-4.0 kg). LBW was observed in 12 (18.5%) of babies which were more from mothers who initiated HAART while they were already pregnant. The overall transmission rate was observed to be 1.5%. The mode of delivery or time of initiation of HAART in HIV pregnant women was shown not to be directly associated with MTCT of HIV.