

## **ABSTRACT**

Pregnant with reactive test for HIV and antiretroviral treatment during this stage, decreases the chances of vertical transmission, but after birth the infant received antiretroviral therapy and it is likely that the year six months this child present seroconversion, ie after having presented a negative reactivity this is positive, for this reason it was decided to research the following the same aims; Identify seroconversion who received breast exposed perinatal prophylaxis - children, which are to clear the following variables obtained from the specific objectives :, Number of infants who received prophylaxis, type of birth mothers of infants who received prophylaxis , predisposing to seroconversion of infants who received prophylaxis factors, the type of study that employment was not experimental, descriptive, cross-sectional, broke from the deductive method to reach the analytical and synthetic from which conclusions and recommendations were obtained, A questionnaire was used to collect data directly from the observation of the medical records of children and their mothers, with a population of 102, then a curriculum targeted women attending the hospital gynecologist executed to achieve that concienticen and raise awareness on the performance of the test and avoid risky behaviors.