



HAL
open science

Reproductive health, social life and plans for the future of adolescents growing-up with HIV: a case-control study in Thailand

Louise Rolland-Guillard, Elise de La Rochebrochard, Wasna Sirirungsi, Cheeraya Kanabkaew, Didier Breton, Sophie Le Cœur

► To cite this version:

Louise Rolland-Guillard, Elise de La Rochebrochard, Wasna Sirirungsi, Cheeraya Kanabkaew, Didier Breton, et al.. Reproductive health, social life and plans for the future of adolescents growing-up with HIV: a case-control study in Thailand. *AIDS Care*, 2019, 31 (1), pp.90-94. 10.1080/09540121.2018.1516281 . hal-01989803v2

HAL Id: hal-01989803

<https://hal.science/hal-01989803v2>

Submitted on 7 Oct 2019

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Rolland-Guillard Louise, La Rochebrochard Elise (de), Sirirungsi Wasna, Kanabkaew Cheeraya, Breton Didier, Le Cœur Sophie, 2019, « Reproductive health, social life and plans for the future of adolescents growing-up with HIV: a case-control study in Thailand ». *AIDS Care*, 31(1), p. 90-94. DOI: 10.1080/09540121.2018.1516281.

Reproductive health, social life and plans for the future of adolescents growing-up with HIV: a case-control study in Thailand.

L. Rolland-Guillard^{a,b*}, E. de La Rochebrochard^{b,c}, W. Sirirungsi^d, C. Kanabkaew^e, D. Breton^{a,b}, S. Le Cœur^{b,d,e}

^a Strasbourg University, Demographic Institute of the University of Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France,

^b Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques (INED), Paris, France,

^c CESP, Fac. de médecine – Univ. Paris-Sud, Fac. de médecine – UVSQ, INSERM, Université Paris-Saclay, 94805 Villejuif, France,

^d Faculty of Associated Medical Sciences, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand,

^e Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), IRD174-PHPT, Chiang Mai, Thailand

*Louise Rolland-Guillard, 133 boulevard Davout, 75980 Paris cedex 20, France, +33 1 56 06 21 24, louise.rollandguillard@gmail.com

Elise de la Rochebrochard, 133 boulevard Davout, 75980 Paris cedex 20, France, +33 1 56 06 21 23, roche@ined.fr, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1639-7335>

Wasna Sirirungsi, 110 Intawaroros Road, Aumpur Muang. City: Chiang Mai. Pin/zip: 50200, +66 53 949222, wasna.s@cmu.ac.th, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4836-6170>

Cheeraya Kanabkaew, 187/10 Changklan Rd., Changklan, Muang, Chiang Mai 50100
Thailand, +66 5381 9125 to 29

Didier Breton, 22 rue R. Descartes, 67 084 Strasbourg cedex, France, dbreton@unistra.fr ,
+33 3 68 85 63 45

Sophie Le Coeur, 133 boulevard Davout, 75980 Paris cedex 20, France, lecoeur@ined.fr,
<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6952-9234>

Abstract

Most perinatally HIV-infected children receiving antiretroviral treatment now survive into adolescence. This is a period when young people experience puberty, shape their sexual identity and initiate their own social life. The aim of our analysis was to compare aspects of the sexual and reproductive health, social life and plans for the future of perinatally HIV-infected adolescents (PHIVAs) with a control group from the general population. We used data from the Teens Living with Antiretrovirals (TEEWA) survey carried out from 2010 to 2012 in Thailand among PHIVAs aged 12-19 years. Adolescents completed a self-administered questionnaire focusing on their daily life. Each PHIVA (case) was matched on sex, age and place of residence with a randomly selected adolescent from the general population (control). Analysis was stratified by gender and age; McNemar's test was used to compare cases and controls. A total of 1,142 adolescents (571 cases and 571 controls) were included in the analysis, 42% boys and 58% girls. Cases experienced puberty delay compared to controls ($p < 0.01$). Cases and controls did not differ in terms of sex education, sexual initiation, romantic relationships or friendships, and risky behaviours. However, PHIVAs were less likely to attend the education system ($p < 0.01$), to plan for marriage ($p < 0.01$) or parenthood ($p < 0.01$). PHIVAs do not differ substantially from controls in terms of sexual and social life. Yet, affirmative action policies could help counterbalance their educational handicap. Provision of psychosocial support could enhance their ability to make informed decisions with regards to family formation.

Keywords : adolescents; Thailand; HIV/AIDS; Perinatal transmission; Reproductive Health; sexuality

Introduction

With antiretroviral therapy (ART), HIV infection has become a chronic disease and perinatally HIV-infected children are now able to survive and reach adolescence. Yet, they are entering this troubled period, often after a traumatic childhood: family history frequently disrupted by the illness or death of one or both parents; periods of serious illness; disclosure of their HIV status. Also, at a time when they initiate their sexuality, they have to learn how to manage their social, romantic and sexual life as an HIV-infected individual. Adolescence is a period of risk taking behaviours, and sexual behaviours such as intercourse without condom in this population could increase sexual transmission of HIV.

At the end of the 1980s, Thailand has been the country most affected by HIV in South-east Asia (UNDP, 2004). As a result, of the National program for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV launched in 2000 (Thisyakorn, 2017), perinatal transmission has affected only one generation of children in Thailand, mostly those born from the beginning of the 1990s until the beginning of the 2000s. With generalized access to ART, since 2003, these perinatally HIV-infected children are now entering adolescence.

In resource-limited settings, only a few studies have describe the reproductive health, social life and plan for the future of perinatally HIV-infected adolescents (PHIVAs) taken all together, and included a comparison group of HIV-negative youth (Bauermeister, Elkington, Brackis-Cott, Dolezal, & Mellins, 2009; Mu et al., 2015; Mutumba et al., 2015). In this national case-control survey, we aimed to compare some aspects of the reproductive health, risky behaviours, social life, family environment and plans for the future of PHIVAs, with uninfected adolescents from the general population.

Material and methods

TEEWA survey

The TEEnS Living With ARV (TEEWA) survey was carried out from 2011 to 2012 in 20 hospitals throughout Thailand among PHIVAs (12-19 years) receiving ART. A similar survey was carried out from 2012 to 2013 among a control group in the general population matched (one control per case) on sex, age and place of residence. Controls were randomly selected from the population register of the community.

The study was approved by Ethics Committee, Faculty of Associate Medical Sciences, Chiang Mai University. All participants provided written informed consent/assent. They were assured that the information provided was kept confidential.

The whole survey procedure has been described in details elsewhere (Le Coeur, Lelièvre, Kanabkaew, & Sirirungsi, 2017).

Population study selection

Among the 941 PHIVAs receiving ART in the study hospitals, 709 (75%) adolescents aged 12-19 years could be interviewed. For this analysis, PHIVAs living in orphanages (n=136) were excluded because their life style mostly depends on the orphanage's rules. Three additional PHIVAs who had no appropriate control in the general population were also excluded leading to a total of 571 PHIVAs and 571 uninfected controls.

Data collection

Self-administered questionnaires were completed by the cases and the controls, coupled with face-to-face interviews of their caregiver. Since some PHIVAs were not aware of their HIV status there was no reference to HIV, AIDS or ART in the self-administered questionnaire in order to prevent unintended disclosure.

The adolescent self-administered questionnaire was documenting aspects of their everyday life including school, work, self-reported happiness. Adolescents were interviewed on their puberty experience – voice change for boys and first menstruation for girls – sex education, romantic relationships (girl/boyfriend), and sexual activity. They were also interviewed on their relationship with their peers (hang-out with peers), with parents/caregivers (conflicts in the last year), risk behaviours (smoking and alcohol drinking), and plans for the future in terms of high education, family formation and children. Caregivers were interviewed on the household's financial situation and the vital status of the adolescent's parents.

Analysis

The analysis was stratified by gender and age: boys, aged 12-14 years and 15-19 years; girls, aged 12-14 years and 15-19 years. All variables were dichotomized. For this case-control study, the McNemar test was used to compare matched cases and controls. Data were analysed using SAS® version 9.4 software.

Results

The study population was composed of 571 PHIVAs matched with 571 controls. Both groups (cases and controls) were composed of 42% of boys and 58% of girls, 48% aged 12-14 years and 52% aged 15-19 years. Fifty nine percent of the adolescents were living in Northern Thailand, and 41% in the North-east, Centre and South.

Tables compare the characteristics of the adolescents in each age group, table 1 for boys and table 2 for girls. PHIVAs were significantly more often orphan—loss of one or both parents— ($p<0.01$), out of the education system ($p<0.01$), and lone children than the controls ($p<0.01$). Also, except for boys aged 15-19 years, the financial situation of their household was significantly more often perceived as “difficult” than the controls ($p<0.01$).

PHIVAs had experienced puberty later than the controls as indicated by the significantly lower percentage of boys and girls aged 12-14 years who had been through puberty ($p<0.01$). There was no difference between PHIVAs and controls in terms of frequency of sexual education and sexual initiation. Among PHIVAs aged 15-19 years, 16% of boys and 8% of girls reported sexual debut versus 19% of boys and 10% of girls in controls. Among PHIVAs and controls, the median age at first sex was 15 years. Condom use at first sex was higher in PHIVAs than in controls (84% vs. 74%). There was no difference between PHIVAs and controls for tobacco use and alcohol drinking.

The social life of PHIVAs was not different from that of the controls as indicated by the percentage of those who declared that they hanged out with friends or who had a girl/boy friend. However in PHIVAs aged 15-19 years, only 74% of boys and 79% of girls perceived themselves as happy versus 89% and 94%, respectively in the controls ($p<0.01$).

Finally, PHIVAs declared less frequently planning for high education, marrying or having a life-partner and children. Among female PHIVAs aged 15-19 and still attending school, only 72% reported planning for high education compared to 87% in the general

population ($p < 0.01$). The difference was not significant for boys in the same age group. Only 17% of female PHIVAs aged 15-19 planned to marry and 12% to have children compare to 39% and 35% in the controls ($p < 0.01$). In male PHIVAs aged 15-19, 18% planned to marry and 14% to have children compare to 60% and 58% in the controls ($p < 0.01$).

Discussion

Our results indicate that in Thailand, the sexual, reproductive, and social life of PHIVAs does not differ substantially from that of adolescents in the general population. However, PHIVAs appear to have lower expectations in terms of education and family formation.

As in other studies, we found that PHIVAs experienced puberty later than adolescents from the general population (Buchacz et al., 2003; Szubert et al., 2015) (Bellavia et al., 2017; de Martino et al., 2001; Paige L. Williams et al., 2013). Puberty delay in PHIVAs has been found to be associated with older age at ART initiation, growth retardation and HIV disease severity (Bellavia et al., 2017; Szubert et al., 2015; Paige L Williams et al., 2013).

After age 15, the proportion of adolescents - either cases or controls - reporting having experienced sex was low: less than 10% for girls and 20% for boys. However, there was a lack of power to ascertain a possible statistical difference between cases and controls. Similarly low rates of sexual initiation had been found in Thailand (Lee & Oberdorfer, 2009) (Ruangkanchanasetr, Plitponkarnpim, Hetrakul, & Kongsakon, 2005).

When comparing PHIVAs with controls, the most striking difference was their lower aspirations with regards to education, family formation and parenthood. Planning the future can be difficult for adolescents with life-long disease. These self-restrictions could be related to depression, more frequent in AIDS-orphans (Cluver, Orkin, Gardner, & Boyes, 2012). Indeed, in our study, PHIVAs reported a lower level of happiness than the controls.

PHIVAs could be reluctant to continue their studies because of their disadvantaged socio-economic situation. Indeed, our study indicates that their households, lacking the income of the deceased parents, are facing more financial hardship compared to controls. Heavier pressures to become breadwinners for their household may explain the boys' lower willingness for high-education. Other reasons for school dropout could be neurocognitive impairments

related to HIV, school absenteeism due to severe illnesses (Mu et al., 2015) or discrimination from their peers or from the school staff (Mutumba et al., 2015).

Desire for family formation was lower than in a study in northern Thailand, in which 30% of PHIVAs reported desiring a marital life (17% in our study) and 24% a willingness to have children in the future (11% in our study) (Lee & Oberdorfer, 2009). Several qualitative studies among HIV-infected patients reported reluctance to building a family, following the difficult experience of one's disrupted family or fear of HIV status disclosure to partner (Hosek, Harper, & Domanico, 2000; Troussier & Tourette-Turgis, 2006).

The disinclination of PHIVAs with regards to parenthood could be related to their own difficult experience as a perinatally HIV-infected child or the strong family planning counselling from the medical staff (Fair, Sullivan, Dizney, & Stackpole, 2012). In a low-fertility country (Tu, Yan, & Zhao, 2017), social desirability is against having children when HIV-infected, though the risk of mother-to-child transmission is quasi-eliminated (Lolekha R, et al. 2016).

One limitation of our study is that despite its case-control design, we did not control for socio-economic background. Also, in the self-administered questionnaires, answers might have been affected by cultural bias, but there is no reason to believe that these biases affected the cases and controls differently.

Despite the constraint plans for their future and their disadvantaged socio-economic situation, PHIVAs in Thailand adopted similar social, sexual and risky behaviours than their peers from the general population. Social science studies indicate that Thai youth are prone to adopt behaviours from the Western teenagers' culture (Dubus, 2011; Siriyuvasak, 2004). However, they are also influenced by Buddhism that encourages self-acceptance and acceptance of the destiny (karma) (Gabaude, 2001) and emphasizes gender differences (Pongsapich, 2001).

Planning for the future is a vital aspect of identity development relying on socialization factors such as family and school (Nurmi, 1991). Although PHIVAs behave like any other adolescents of their age, they might fear that their prospect will change in their adult life. It may be advisable that policy makers provide affirmative action policies to help counterbalance PHIVAs' educational handicap. Psychosocial and medical services may also deliver comprehensive information to ensure that PHIVAs are able to make informed decisions with regards to family formation.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the adolescents and their families who participated in the study. We are also thankful to the staff from the participating centres. We want to specially thank the staff from PHPT, in particular Nirattiya Jaisieng for the data management and Kunnatee Saopang for the data-entry, as well as the interviewers Parinya Jongpaijitsakul and Surush Suwunta.

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

Funding

This work was supported by the SIDACTION under Grant [AI22-1/01855]; and Oxfam GB under Grant [THAA51].

ORCID

L. Rolland-Guillard, <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9601-4025>

References

- Bauermeister, J. A., Elkington, K., Brackis-Cott, E., Dolezal, C., & Mellins, C. A. (2009). Sexual behavior and perceived peer norms: Comparing perinatally HIV-infected and HIV-affected youth. *Journal of youth and adolescence, 38*(8), 1110-1122.
- Bellavia, A., Williams, P. L., DiMeglio, L. A., Hazra, R., Abzug, M. J., Patel, K., . . . Geffner, M. E. (2017). Delay in sexual maturation in perinatally HIV-infected youths is mediated by poor growth. *AIDS, 31*(9), 1333-1341.
- Buchacz, K., Rogol, A. D., Lindsey, J. C., Wilson, C. M., Hughes, M. D., Seage, G. R. I., . . . Team, f. t. P. A. C. T. G. S. (2003). Delayed Onset of Pubertal Development in Children and Adolescents With Perinatally Acquired HIV Infection. *JAIDS Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes, 33*(1), 56-65.
- Cluver, L. D., Orkin, M., Gardner, F., & Boyes, M. E. (2012). Persisting mental health problems among AIDS-orphaned children in South Africa. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, 53*(4), 363-370.
- de Martino, M., Tovo, P.-A., Galli, L., Gabiano, C., Chiarelli, F., Zappa, M., . . . Children, f. t. I. R. f. H. I. i. (2001). Puberty in perinatal HIV-1 infection: a multicentre longitudinal study of 212 children. *AIDS, 15*(12), 1527-1534.
- Dubus, A. (2011). *Thaïlande : Histoire, société, culture*. Paris: La Découverte.
- Fair, C., Sullivan, K., Dizney, R., & Stackpole, A. (2012). "It's Like Losing a Part of My Family": *Transition Expectations of Adolescents Living with Perinatally Acquired HIV and Their Guardians, 26*, 1-7.
- Gabaude, L. (2001). Approche du bouddhisme thaïlandais. *la Thaïlande contemporaine, Paris, L'Harmattan, 1*, 3-38.
- Hosek, S. G., Harper, G. W., & Domanico, R. (2000). Psychological and social difficulties of adolescents living with HIV: A qualitative analysis. *Journal of Sex Education and Therapy, 25*(4), 269-276.

- Le Coeur, S., Lelièvre, E., Kanabkaew, C., & Sirirungsi, W. (2017). Une enquête auprès d'adolescents nés avec le VIH: le projet TEEWA en Thaïlande. *Population*, 72(2), 343-368.
- Lee, B., & Oberdorfer, P. (2009). Risk-taking behaviors among vertically HIV-infected adolescents in northern Thailand. *Journal of the International Association of Physicians in AIDS Care*, 8(4), 221-228.
- Lolekha R., Boonsuk S., & Plipat T., et al. (2016). Elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV - Thailand. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 65, 562-566. <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6522a2>
- Mu, W., Zhao, Y., Khoshnood, K., Cheng, Y., Sun, X., Liu, X., . . . Zhang, F. (2015). Knowledge and perceptions of sexual and reproductive health and HIV among perinatally HIV-infected adolescents in rural China. *AIDS Care*, 27(9), 1137-1142.
- Mutumba, M., Bauermeister, J. A., Musiime, V., Byaruhanga, J., Francis, K., Snow, R. C., & Tsai, A. C. (2015). Psychosocial challenges and strategies for coping with HIV among adolescents in Uganda: a qualitative study. *AIDS patient care and STDs*, 29(2), 86-94.
- Nurmi, J.-E. (1991). How Do Adolescents See Their Future? A Review of the Development of Future Orientation and Planning. *Developmental Review*, 11, 1-59.
- Pongsapich, A. (2001). La famille thaïlandaise, passé et présent. *la Thaïlande contemporaine, Paris, L'Harmattan*, 1, 3-38.
- Ruangkanchanasetr, S., Plitponkarnpim, A., Hetrakul, P., & Kongsakon, R. (2005). Youth risk behavior survey: Bangkok, Thailand. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 36(3), 227-235.
- Siriyuvasak, U. (2004). Popular culture and youth consumption: Modernity, identity and social transformation. In Koichi (Ed.), *Feeling Asian modernities: transnational consumption of Japanese TV dramas* (Vol 1, pp. 177-202), Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press.
- Szubert, A. J., Musiime, V., Bwakura-Dangarembizi, M., Nahiry-Ntege, P., Kekitiinwa, A., Gibb, D. M., . . . Team, t. A. T. (2015). Pubertal development in HIV-infected African children on first-line antiretroviral therapy. *AIDS*, 29(5), 609-618.
- Thisyakorn, U. (2017). Elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV: lessons learned from success in Thailand. *Paediatrics and International Child Health*, 37(2), 99-108.

- Troussier, T., & Tourette-Turgis, C. (2006). La qualite de la vie sexuelle et affective favorise la prevention chez les personnes vivant avec le VIH. *Sexologies*, 15(3), 165-175.
- Tu, E. J.-C., Yan, Y., & Zhao, J. (2017). Ultra-low fertility, gender equity and policy considerations. *Asian Education and Development Studies*, 6(2), 112-124. doi: doi:10.1108/AEDS-02-2016-0016
- UNDP. (2004). Thailand's response to HIV/AIDS: Progress and challenges *Thailand's response to HIV/AIDS: Progress and challenges*: United Nations Development Programme Bangkok,, Thailand.
- Williams, P. L., Abzug, M. J., Jacobson, D. L., Wang, J., Van Dyke, R. B., Hazra, R., . . . Geffner, M. E. (2013). Pubertal Onset in HIV-infected Children in the Era of Combination Antiretroviral Treatment. *AIDS (London, England)*, 27(12), 1959-1970.

Table 1. Characteristics of boys born with HIV (cases) compared with the general population (controls).

	12-14 years					15-19 years				
	Cases (n=136) Born with HIV		Controls (n=136) General population		p-value	Cases (n=102) Born with HIV		Controls (n=102) General population		p-value
	%	(95% CI%)	%	(95% CI%)		%	(95% CI%)	%	(95% CI%)	
Social environment										
One or both parents dead or of unknown status	77%	(70-84%)	10%	(5-15%)	<0.001	91%	(86-97%)	12%	(6-18%)	<0.001
Not attending school	11%	(6-16%)	1%	(0-3%)	<0.001	38%	(29-48%)	20%	(12-27%)	0.004
No sibling	67%	(59-75%)	28%	(20-35%)	<0.001	77%	(69-86%)	30%	(21-39%)	<0.001
Financial situation perceived as difficult ^(a)	36%	(28-44%)	20%	(13-27%)	0.003	26%	(18-35%)	23%	(14-31%)	0.527
Reproductive health										
Have experienced puberty ^(b)	41%	(33-49%)	64%	(56-72%)	<0.001	79%	(71-87%)	75%	(66-83%)	0.411
Have had sex education	79%	(72-86%)	82%	(76-89%)	0.446	89%	(83-95%)	85%	(78-92%)	0.433
Have had sexual intercourse ^(c)	1%	(0-2%)	1%	(0-2%)	1.000	16%	(8-23%)	19%	(10-27%)	0.439
Risk behaviors										
Tobacco use	5%	(1-9%)	9%	(4-14%)	0.225	29%	(21-38%)	29%	(21-38%)	1.000
Drink alcohol	9%	(4-14%)	13%	(7-18%)	0.297	33%	(24-42%)	37%	(28-47%)	0.446
Social life and happiness										
Hang out with friends ^(d)	54%	(45-62%)	51%	(42-59%)	0.541	78%	(70-86%)	82%	(75-90%)	0.433
Have Girl/Boy friend	12%	(6-17%)	15%	(9-22%)	0.369	30%	(21-39%)	39%	(30-49%)	0.150
Have arguments with caregivers or parents	74%	(66-81%)	83%	(77-89%)	0.074	78%	(70-86%)	86%	(80-93%)	0.131
Feel very happy/happy/average	81%	(74-87%)	90%	(85-95%)	0.034	74%	(65-82%)	89%	(83-95%)	0.008
Plans for the future										
Plan for high education in children still at school ^(e)	34%	(25-42%)	54%	(46-63%)	<0.001	62%	(50-74%)	76%	(66-85%)	0.075
Plan to marry or live with a partner	26%	(19-34%)	41%	(33-49%)	0.011	18%	(10-25%)	60%	(50-69%)	<0.001
Plan to have children	15%	(9-22%)	40%	(32-49%)	<0.001	14%	(7-20%)	58%	(48-67%)	<0.001

(a) The financial situation was declared by the caregiver;

(b) Missing responses: boys born with HIV, n = 1;

(c) Missing responses or did not want to answer: boys born with HIV, n = 18; boys from the general population, n = 12;

(d) Missing responses: boys born with HIV, n = 1;

(e) Khi2 test was used because the matching could not be maintained since some individuals had already dropped of school.

Table 2. Characteristics of girls born with HIV (cases) compared with the general population (controls).

	12-14 years					15-19 years				
	Cases (n=172)		Controls (n=172)		p-value	Cases (n=161)		Controls (n=161)		p-value
	Born with HIV		General population			Born with HIV		General population		
%	(95% CI%)	%	(95% CI%)	%	(95% CI%)	%	(95% CI%)	%	(95% CI%)	
Social environment										
One or both parents dead or of unknown status	85%	(80-90%)	11%	(6-16%)	<0.001	93%	(88-97%)	13%	(8-18%)	<0.001
Not attending school	8%	(4-12%)	1%	(0-2%)	<0.001	19%	(13-25%)	6%	(2-10%)	<0.001
No sibling ^(a)	71%	(64-78%)	27%	(20-33%)	<0.001	70%	(63-77%)	27%	(20-34%)	<0.001
Financial situation perceived as difficult ^(b)	37%	(29-44%)	16%	(10-21%)	<0.001	42%	(35-50%)	20%	(14-26%)	<0.001
Reproductive health										
Have experienced puberty ^(c)	55%	(48-63%)	83%	(77-88%)	<0.001	93%	(89-97%)	99%	(97-100%)	0.013
Have had sex education	88%	(83-93%)	88%	(83-93%)	1.000	96%	(93-99%)	94%	(90-98%)	0.467
Have had sexual intercourse ^(d)	1%	(0-2%)	1%	(0-2%)	1.000	8%	(3-12%)	10%	(5-15%)	0.317
Risk behaviors										
Tobacco use ^(e)	2%	(0-5%)	1%	(0-2%)	0.180	2%	(0-5%)	3%	(0-6%)	0.739
Drink alcohol ^(f)	4%	(1-7%)	4%	(1-7%)	1.000	20%	(14-27%)	20%	(14-26%)	0.891
Social life and happiness										
Hang out with friends ^(g)	47%	(40-55%)	52%	(44-59%)	0.352	70%	(63-77%)	77%	(71-84%)	0.172
Have Girl/Boy friend ^(h)	10%	(5-14%)	16%	(11-22%)	0.101	39%	(31-46%)	39%	(31-46%)	0.908
Have arguments with caregivers or parents ⁽ⁱ⁾	74%	(68-81%)	81%	(76-87%)	0.096	84%	(78-90%)	91%	(87-96%)	0.040
Feel very happy/happy/average	88%	(83-93%)	90%	(86-95%)	0.516	79%	(73-85%)	94%	(90-98%)	<0.001
Plans for the future										
Plan for high education in children still at school ^(j)	51%	(43-58%)	75%	(69-82%)	<0.001	72%	(65-80%)	87%	(82-93%)	0.008
Plan to marry or live with a partner	8%	(4-12%)	22%	(16-28%)	<0.001	17%	(12-23%)	39%	(32-47%)	<0.001
Plan to have children	5%	(2-9%)	17%	(12-23%)	<0.001	12%	(7-18%)	35%	(27-42%)	<0.001

(a) Missing responses: girls born with HIV, n = 2;

(b) The financial situation was declared by the caregiver;

(c) Missing responses: girls born with HIV, n = 1;

(d) Missing responses or did not want to answer: girls born with HIV, n = 53; girls from the general population, n = 44;

(e) Missing responses: girls born with HIV, n = 1;

(f) Missing responses: girls born with HIV, n = 1;

(g) Missing responses: girls born with HIV, n = 6; girls from the general population, n = 1;

(h) Missing responses: girls born with HIV, n = 1;

(i) Missing responses: girls born with HIV, n = 1;

(j) Khi-2 test was used because the matching could not be maintained since some individuals had already dropped of school.