

Abstract

This study was to establish whether HIV positive mothers with weaned children below 2 years meet the AFASS criteria at the PMTCT clinic. The Main Objective of the study was to assess the AFASS criteria for HIV positive mothers with children below 2 years who stopped breastfeeding. And the specific objectives were to assess the acceptability and Feasibility of the feeding practice for the mother, to assess the affordability and sustainability of the feeding practices by the mother and lastly to assess the safety of the feeding practice and the Nutrition status of the child in relation to the feeding practices.

Methodology: The research was a cross sectional survey on 378 PMTCT mothers and their infants aged 6-24 months receiving care from Kirudu, Kiswa, Komamboga, Kitebe, and Kisugu health centres of Kampala City. The sample size was determined using Kish's formula. Data collection techniques and Instruments used were the

Observation checklist. Questionnaire guide with open ended questions and a MUAC tape, data was then entered in the computer using Epi Info, analysis done using the SPSS and Excel. Each of the Criteria was given scores to come up with the desired results from the study showed that of the 378 clients 67.9% opted for animal milk, 15.6% complementary feeds, 9.8% for infant formula and 6.6% a non-milk diet. From these respondents 53.9% were found to have made an acceptable choice, 49.8% have practiced a feasible option and 12.9% could actually afford the choice they made, 28.8% were practicing a safe option and 56.1% could sustain their choice. results With such results the study therefore led to a conclusion that counseling mothers on infant feeding options basing on the AFASS criteria is not realistic and the health system should consider other practical interventions such as exploring practices like heat treatment of expressed breast milk, investing in community based monitoring of these clients and localized recommendation for AFASS