

Mother-to-child Transmission (MTCT) of HIV is roughly completely preventable through a set of interventions referred to as Elimination of mother-to-child transmission. The 2010, World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines recommended antiretroviral therapy (ART) drug use for treatment of pregnant women for prevention of HIV infection among infants in low-resource settings. The study was based on the factors influencing adherence to antiretroviral therapy among pregnant women enrolled in the elimination of mother-to-child transmission (EMTCT) program at Kisenyi health centre IV.

The study used a descriptive study design. Data was analysed using SPSS version 16, using the UNI – variate, BI – variate and the MULTI – variate analysis.

The study findings indicated a significant model fit for the Healthy facility related factors affecting the ART Adherence. Distance from HIV health care facility, waiting time one to see a counsellor, nurse, midwife or doctor while at your HIV health care facility.

In conclusion, Education and knowledge highly influences the level of uptake of ART among the pregnant positive mothers. Women's educational level was positively associated with adherence to antiretroviral therapy. Lack of basic knowledge about HIV and AIDS was associated with non-adherence to antiretroviral therapy. More so, women's fears and lack of knowledge about HIV transmission such as MTCT, a significant barrier to antiretroviral initiation and adherence in the treatment for prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT).