



8th International Conference on **HIV TREATMENT AND PREVENTION ADHERENCE**

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Aging and HIV Co-Morbidities: A Challenge for Engagement in Care

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Objectives

- Understand the aging of the Immune System in the HIV population and how it relates to development of Co-morbidities
- Discuss the Epidemiology of HIV in the aging population
- Discuss the Challenges in:
 - HIV diagnosis
 - HIV care
 - Management of Co-morbidities

AGING: Britanica Encyclopedia

“Gradual change in an organism that leads to increased risk of **weakness, disease, and death**. It takes place in a cell, an organ, or the total organism over the entire adult life span of any living thing... Changes in organs include the **replacement of functional cardiovascular cells with fibrous tissue**. Overall effects of aging include **reduced immunity, loss of muscle strength, decline in memory and other aspects of cognition**, and loss of colour in the hair and elasticity in the skin.

In women, the process accelerates after menopause.”



How old is “aging” in HIV?

Aging and Comorbidities

Common disorders in older adults

Cardiovascular disease

Hypertension

Metabolic disorders, obesity

Neurocognitive decline

Hepatic and/or renal impairment

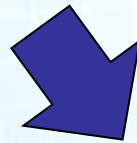
Bone fractures/Osteopenia/osteoporosis

Malignancies

The process of aging in HIV

Aging

HIV



Aging related Co-morbidities

HTN, DM, CVD, cancers, cognitive decline

Mechanisms

Persistent immune activation

Immune senescence

Microbial translocation

Chronic inflammation

Telomere length

Telomerase activity



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Immune Activation in HIV-Infected Aging Women on Antiretrovirals—Implications for Age-Associated Comorbidities: A Cross-Sectional Pilot Study

Maria L. Alcaide^{1§}, Anita Parmigiani^{2§}, Suresh Pallikkuth², Margaret Roach², Riccardo Freguja³, Marina Della Negra⁴, Hector Bolivar⁵, Margaret A. Fischl⁵, Savita Pahwa^{2*}

Aging



HIV

- State of immune activation, immune senescence, microbial translocation, inflammation
- Biomarkers of cardiovascular disease in HIV infected post-menopausal women on ART

HIV infected post-menopausal women

	HIV– n=15	HIV+ n=27	P value
Age (years)	59 (53–63)	56.5 (48–66)	0.11
Time to menopause (years)	15 (3–29)	12 (2–22)	0.09
CD4 cell count (cells/mm³)	n.a.	584 (144–1,144)	
CD4 nadir (cells/mm³)	n.a.	147 (2–648)	
HIV RNA (copies/ml)	n.a.	undetectable–80	
Current smoking	13%	8%	0.61
Current illicit drug use	6%	4%	1.00
Body mass index (kg/m²)	31.4 (21.5–38.1)	27.6 (20.1–38.3)	0.20

Tcell cellular markers of IA

	HIV–	HIV+	P value
T cell activation			
CD38+ HLA-DR+ CD4 (%)	1.69±0.95	3.21±1.87	0.0313
CD38+ HLA-DR+ CD8 (%)	2.08±1.39	10.17±13.26	<0.0001
Ki-67+ CD4 (%)	0.39±0.22	0.63±0.29	0.0260
Ki-67+ CD8 (%)	0.32±0.09	0.34±0.18	0.6913
T cell exhaustion			
PD-1+ CD4 (%)	13.36±6.81	21.99±11.80	0.0321
PD-1+ CD8 (%)	16.72±9.86	20.50±7.34	0.2177
T cell senescence			
CD28– CD57+ CD4 (%)	2.22±2.61	9.43±12.24	0.0390
CD28– CD57+ CD8 (%)	16.07±10.40	24.59±13.88	0.0481

Soluble markers of IA and MT

	HIV–	HIV+	P value
Monocyte/macrophage activation			
sCD14 (ng/ml)	1,537±253	2,113±426	<0.0001
sCD163 (ng/ml)	323±155	533±260	0.0043
T cell activation			
sCD25 (ng/ml)	387.3±151.2	590.1±425.6	0.0423
Microbial translocation			
LPS (pg/ml)	90.2±21.4	107.4±20.7	0.0221

Inflammatory Cytokines

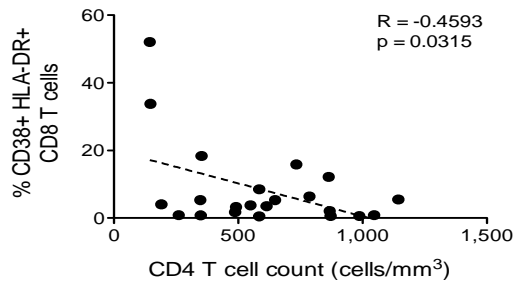
	HIV-	HIV+	P value
IL-6 (pg/ml)	0.89±0.17	1.86±0.44	0.0728
IL-8 (pg/ml)	4.38±0.52	6.57±1.26	0.1012
IL-10 (pg/ml)	3.31±1.58	19.74±4.85	0.0124
TNF α (pg/ml)	7.02±1.43	9.58±1.23	0.1359

- **Tcell immune activation**
- **Tcell exhaustion**
- **Tcell senescence**
- **Microbial Translocation**
- **Soluble markers of IA**
- **Inflammatory Cytokines**

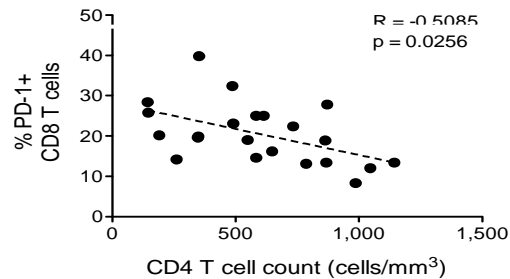


IA and senescence are associated with low CD4

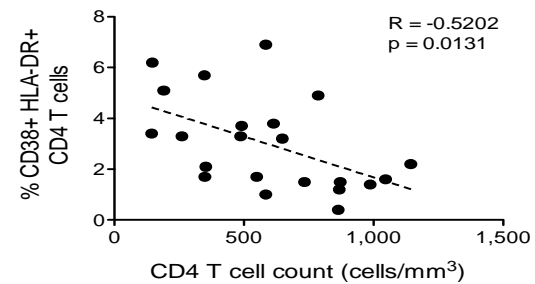
%CD38+HLA-DR+ CD8 Tcells/CD4



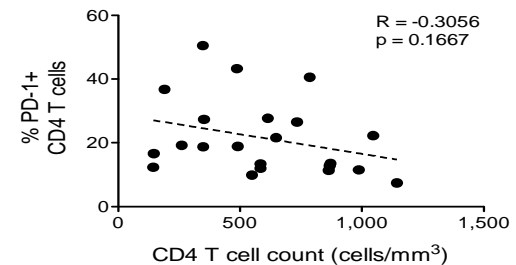
%PD-1+ CD8 Tcells/CD4



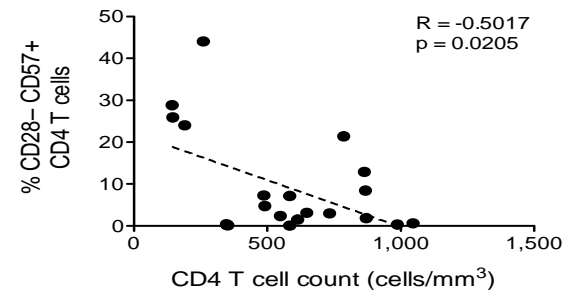
%CD38+HLA-DR+ CD4 Tcells/CD4



%PD-1+ CD4 Tcells/CD4



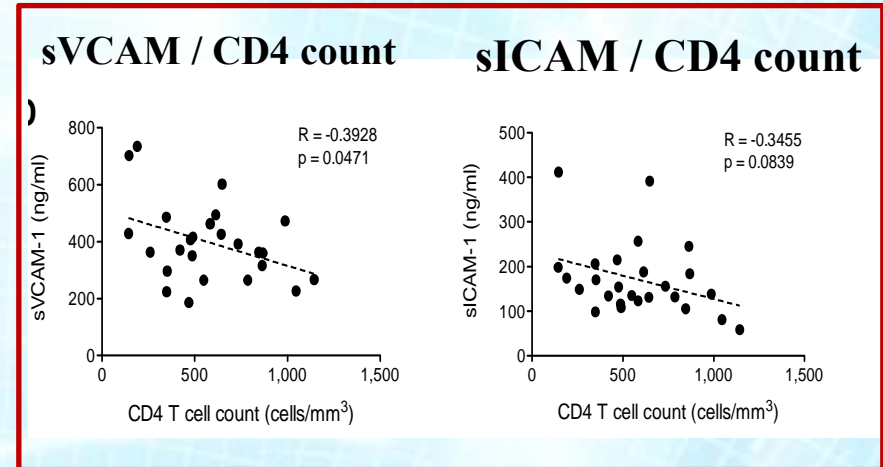
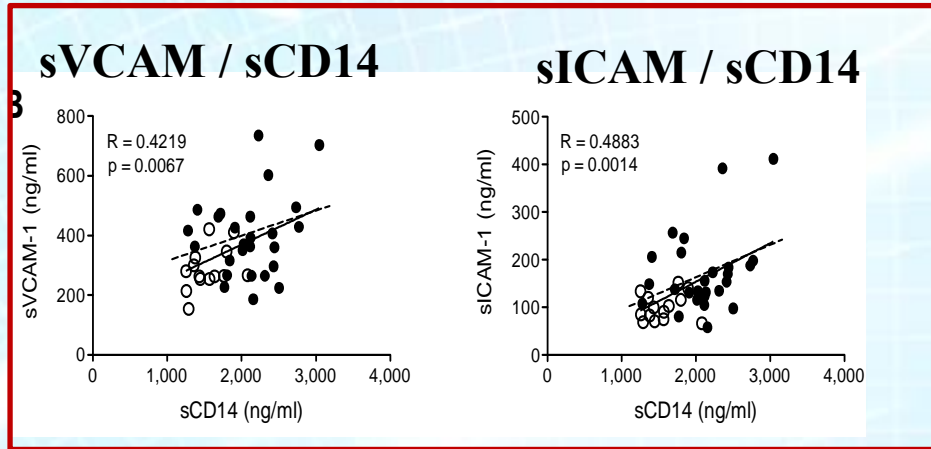
%CD28-CD57+ CD4 Tcells/CD4



Biomarkers of CVD

	HIV–	HIV+	P value
Cardiovascular disease			
sVCAM-1 (ng/ml)	287.0±71.3	397.8±136.0	0.0073
sICAM-1 (ng/ml)	100.4±28.1	171.5±82.9	0.0037

Biomarkers of CVD are associated with the state of immune activation and with low CD4 counts



HIV infected post-menopausal women

Aging



HIV

Despite appropriate immunological and virological response to ART:

- The immune system of HIV infected aging women is in a higher state immune activation
- The state of IA predispose them to develop CVD

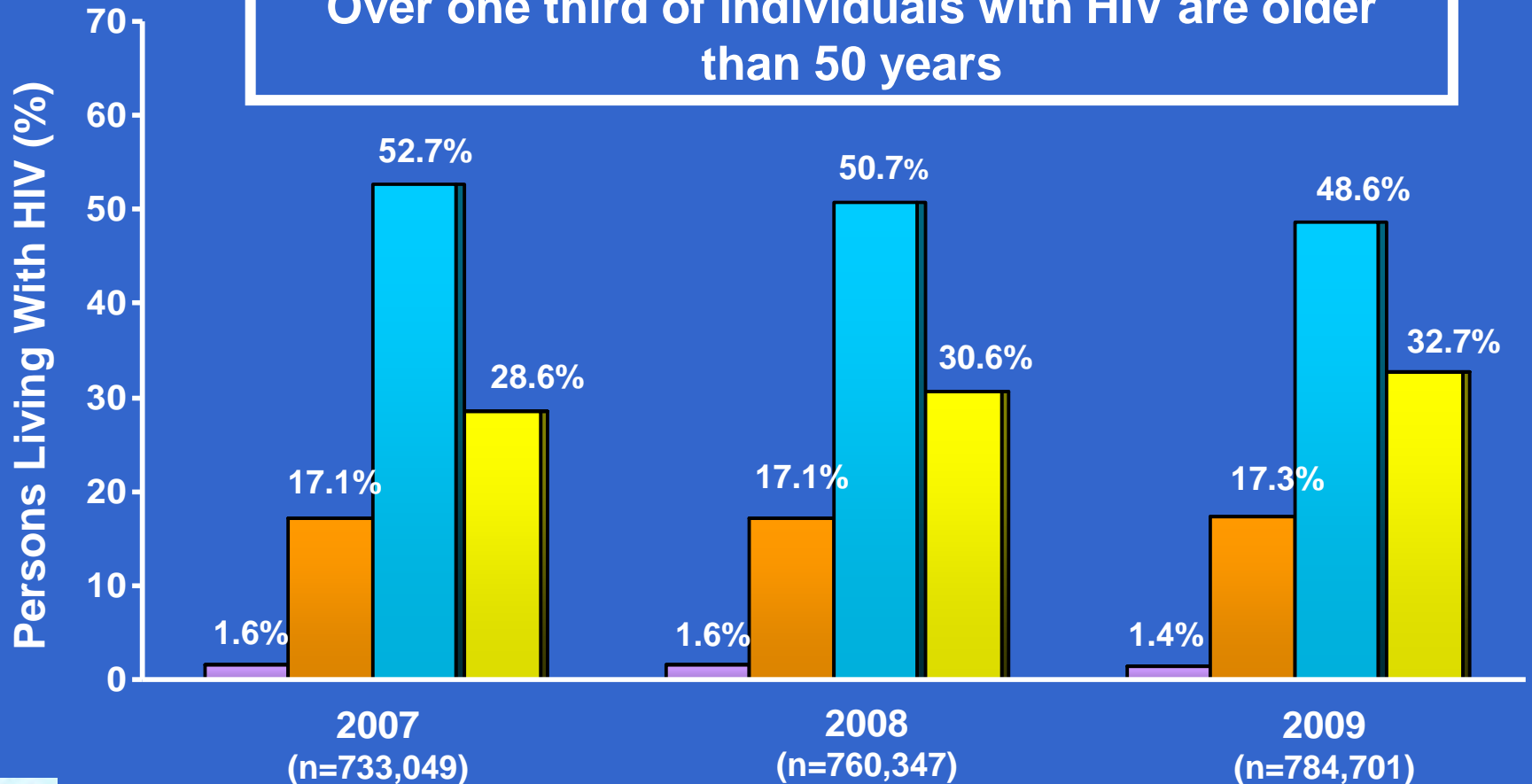
IA and risk for CVD are associated with lower CD4 counts

Epidemiology of HIV in the aging population



People living with HIV

Over one third of individuals with HIV are older than 50 years



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Years



CDC. *HIV Surveillance Report*, 2010.

http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/statistics_2010_HIV_Surveillance_Report

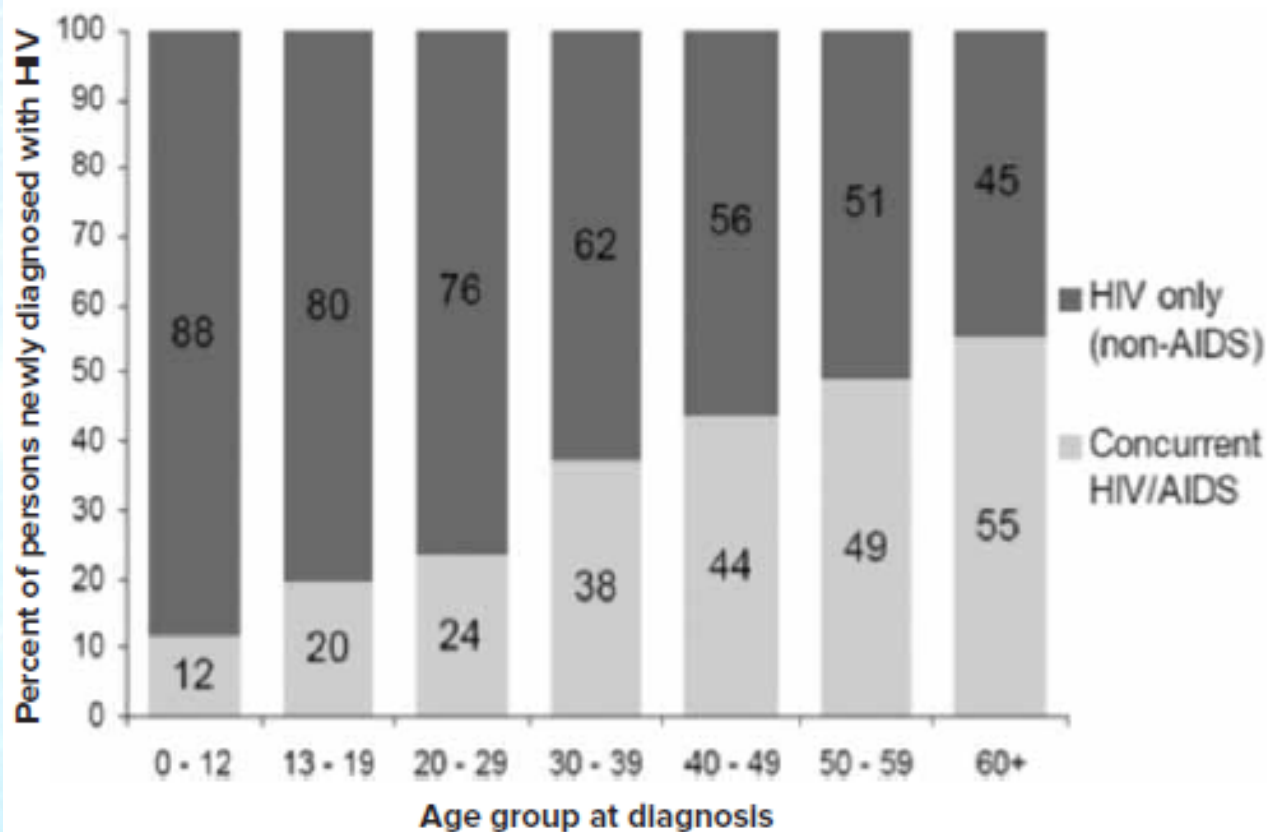
By 2015, approximately 50% of people living with HIV will be older than 50 years of age.



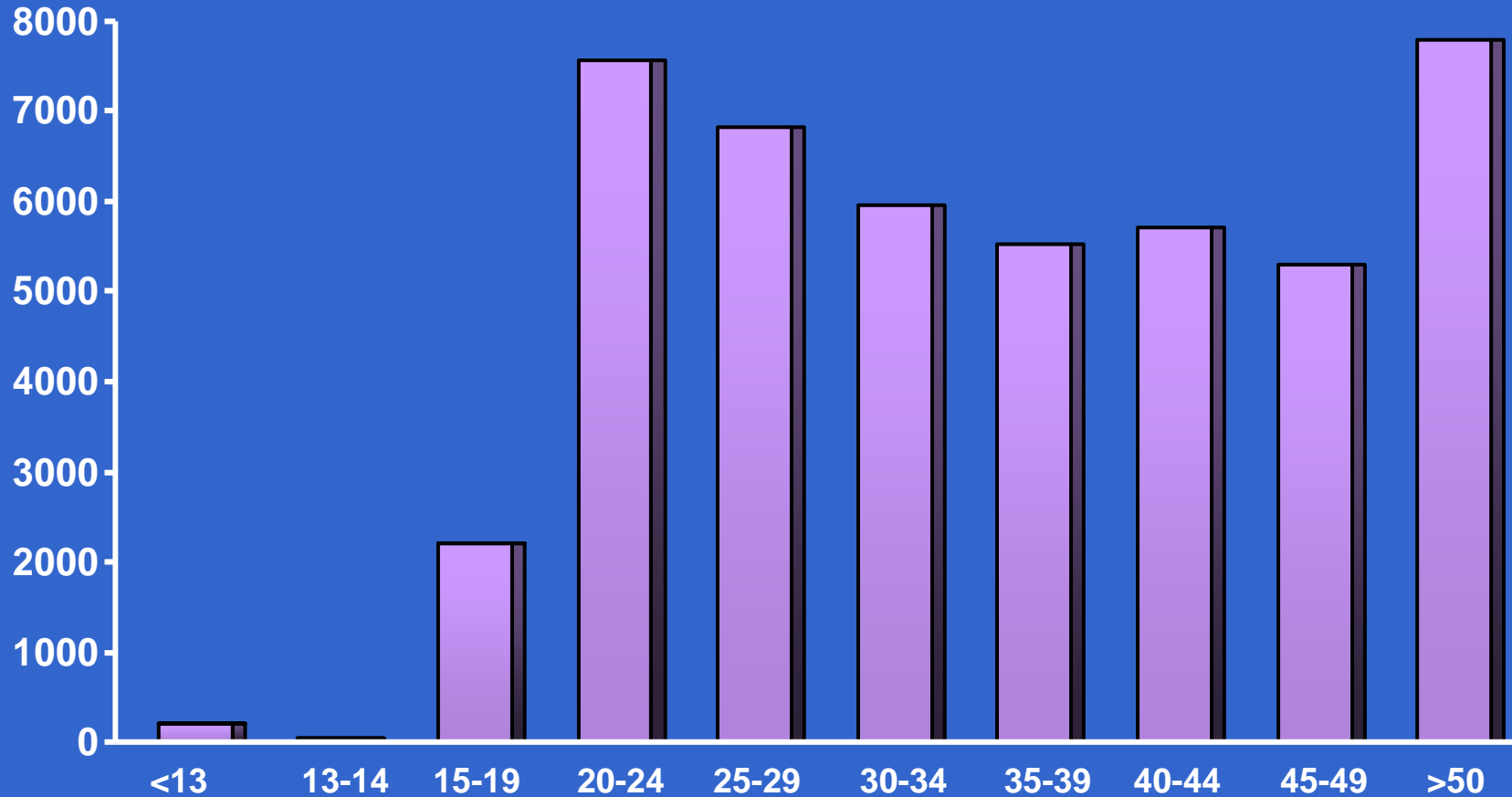
NIH statement on National HIV/AIDS and Aging Awareness Day Sept. 18, 2010.
Available at: <http://www.nih.gov/news/health/sep2010/niaid-09.htm>.

Concurrent HIV/AIDS

Concurrent HIV/AIDS among persons diagnosed with HIV in 2006, by age group, United States



New HIV diagnosis 2011



CDC. *HIV Surveillance Report, 2011.*

http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/statistics_2011_HIV_Surveillance_Report

Challenges in HIV diagnosis, HIV care and management of Co-morbidities in the aging population



CHALLENGES IN DIAGNOSIS

63 yo male

DM

HTN

Married for 30 years

**Diagnosed with
HIV infection
during labs done
as part of a DM
research study**

CD4=537, VL=90,000

Challenges in HIV diagnosis



MMWR™

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Recommendations and Reports

September 22, 2006 / Vol. 55 / No. RR-14

**Revised Recommendations for HIV Testing
of Adults, Adolescents, and Pregnant Women
in Health-Care Settings**

**Routine voluntary testing for
patients ages 13 to 64 years in
healthcare settings**

INSIDE: Continuing Education Examination

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION**



Challenges in HIV diagnosis

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

August 2012 | Volume 7 | Issue 8 | e43618

 PLOS ONE

The New Invincibles: HIV Screening among Older Adults in the U.S.

Oluwatoyosi A. Adekeye^{1*}, Harry J. Heiman², Onyekachi S. Onyeabor², Hyacinth I. Hyacinth³

- 2009 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)
- 12,366 adults over 50 years
- 75% had never been tested for HIV
- 84% thought they had no chances of getting HIV
- The most common reason for testing was patient request
- No difference in testing rates by race

Late or Missed Diagnosis in Older Adults

- Poor awareness of HIV risk factors (including safe sex practices)
- Lack of HIV prevention education targeting older adults
- Health care provider belief that older adults are not sexually active
- Failure of some health care providers to consider HIV infection in this patient population

Challenges in HIV diagnosis

CURRENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY AND RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN OLDER MEN WITH OR AT RISK FOR HIV INFECTION

AIDS Educ Prev. 2007 August ; 19(4): 321–333.

Nina A. Cooperman, Julia H. Arnsten, and Robert S. Klein

- Sexual risk behaviors among 624 men over 50 years
- In the prior 6 months:
 - 75% sexually active (48% weekly or more)
 - 50% drug use
 - 18% use condoms
 - 24% more than one sex partner

CHALLENGES IN HIV CARE

60 yo female

HIV – 23 years

Nadir CD4=23

CD4=130, RNA<20

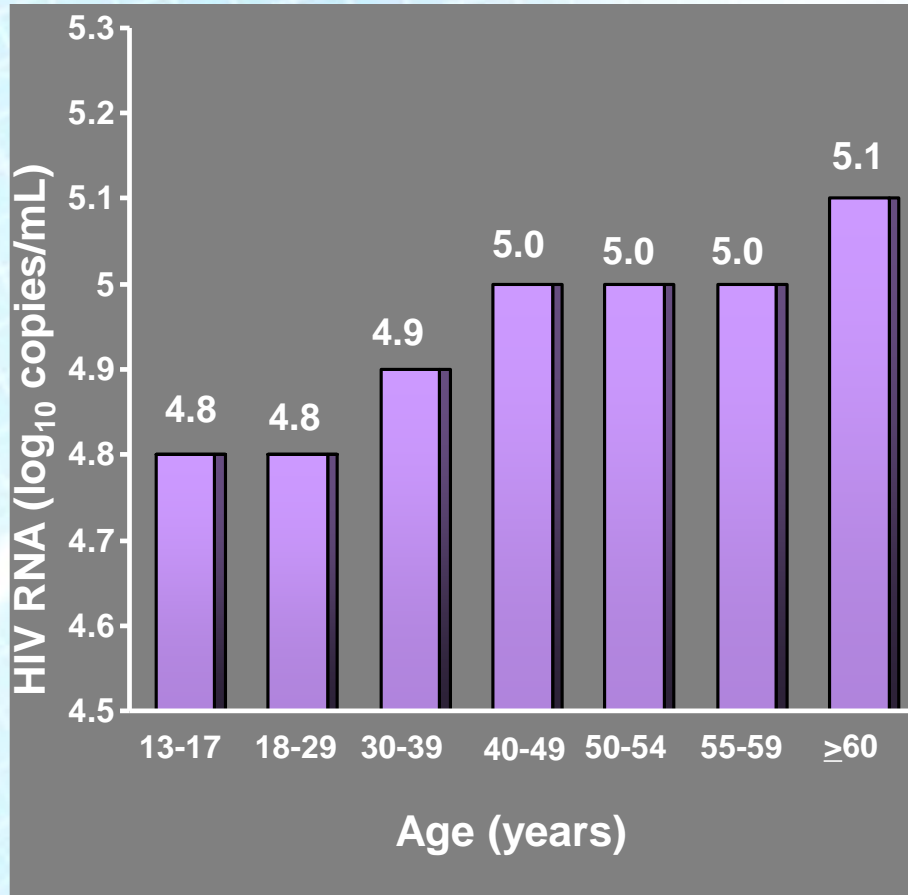
Cervical cancer

HTN

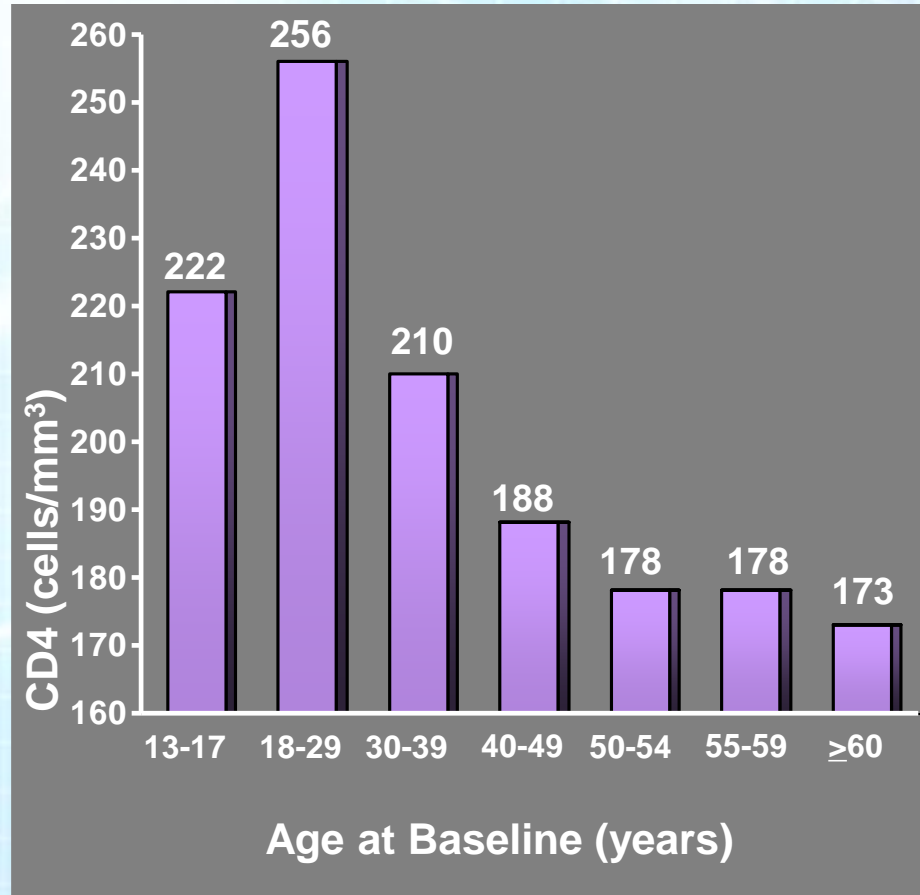
**Unable to achieve
CD>200 despite
adherence to
medication**

Baseline viral load and CD4 counts

Baseline HIV RNA

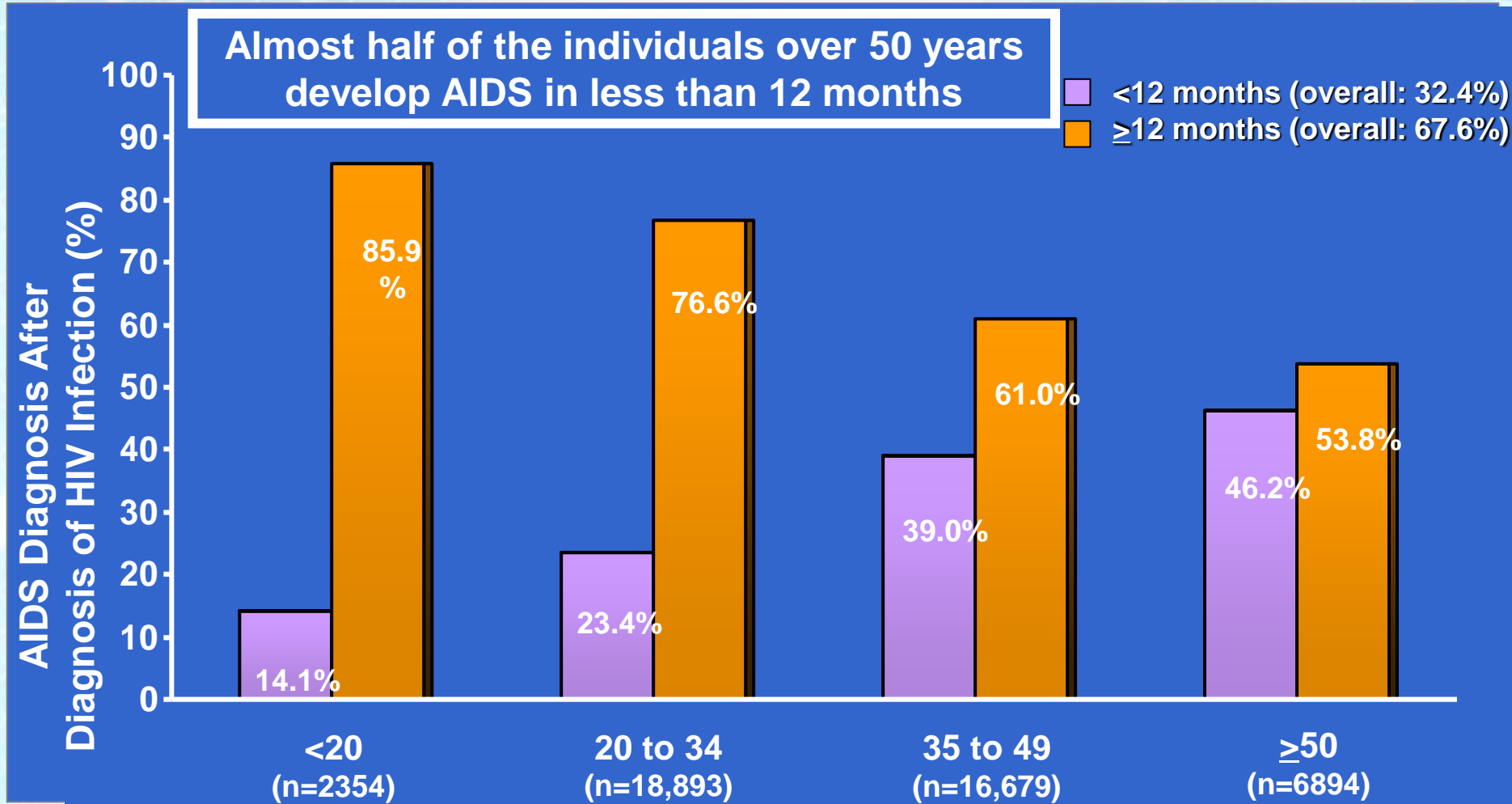


Baseline CD4 Count

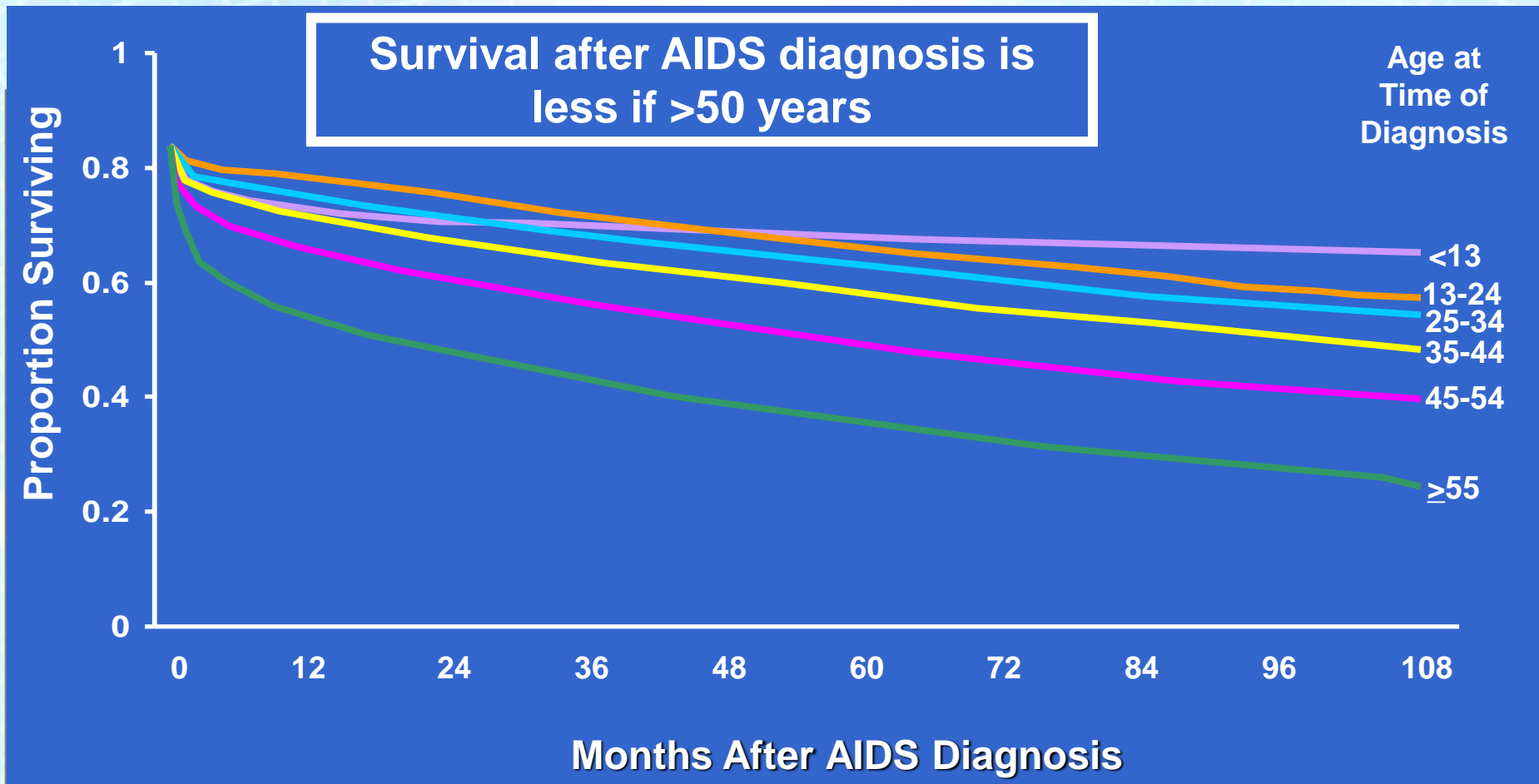


Lower CD4 counts and higher VL at baseline

Time to AIDS Diagnosis



Survival after AIDS Diagnosis



ART Response by Age: % of people who experience an event 12 months after ART (p<0.0001)

Age (ys)	Virological response	Discontinuation ART	CD4>200	AIDS event/death
18-29	50%	14.8%	86.7%	5.2%
30-39	51.6%	11.4%	80.6%	7.6%
40-49	57.5%	9.2%	76.3%	9.4%
50-54	61.4%	6.9%	75.2%	11.1%
55-59	60.3%	7.9%	73.9%	10.9%
>60	61.8%	7.3%	74.7%	11.7%
Total	53.7%	11.0%	80.1%	8.1%

BETTER

WORSE



CHALLENGES IN MANAGEMENT OF CO-MORBIDITIES

73 yo male

Smoker

HIV – 25 years

CD4=483, RNA<20

Nadir CD4= 190

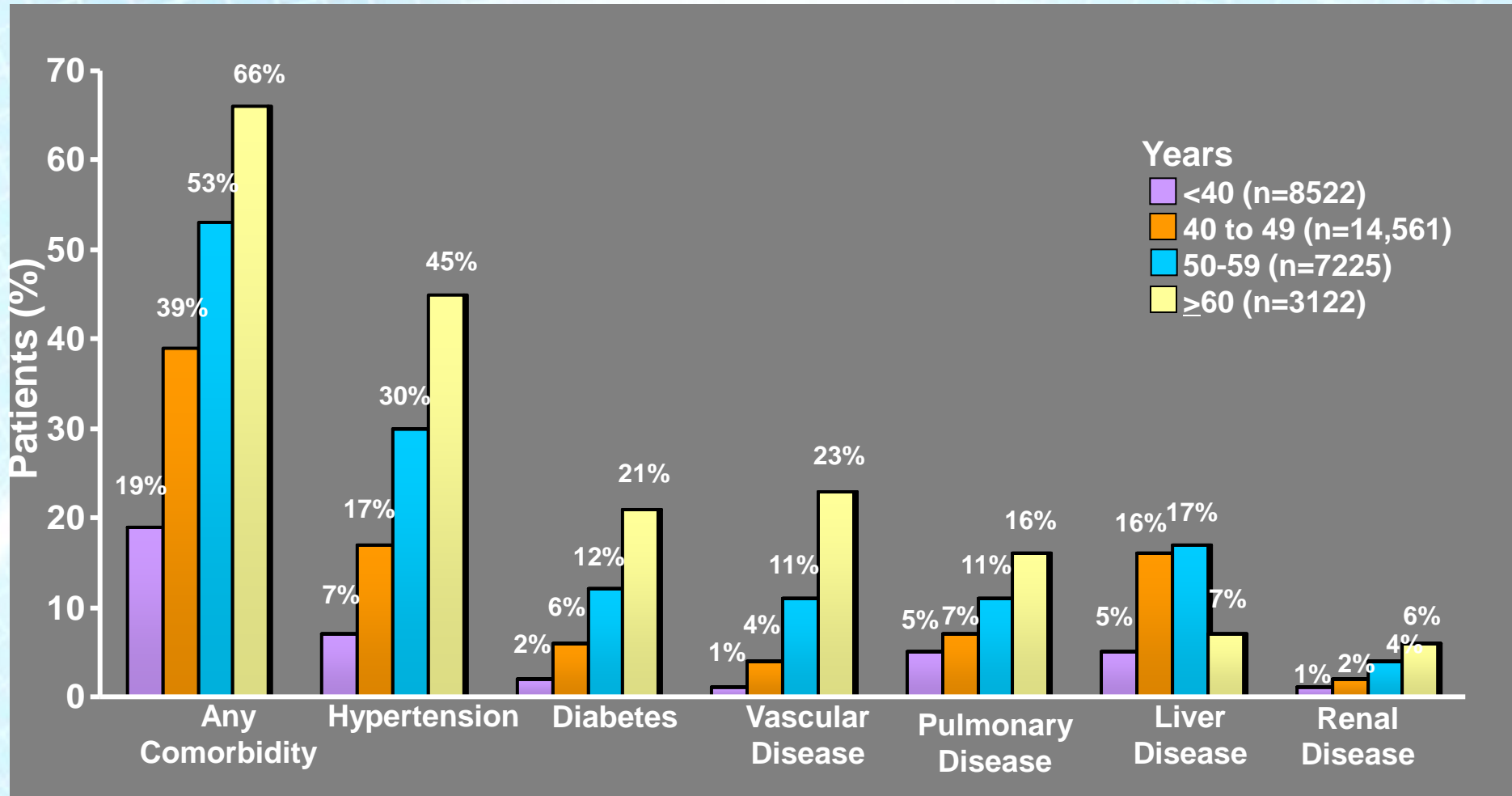
HTN

DM

Erectile dysfunction

**AMI and 3 vessel
disease**

VACS: Comorbidities in HIV infection

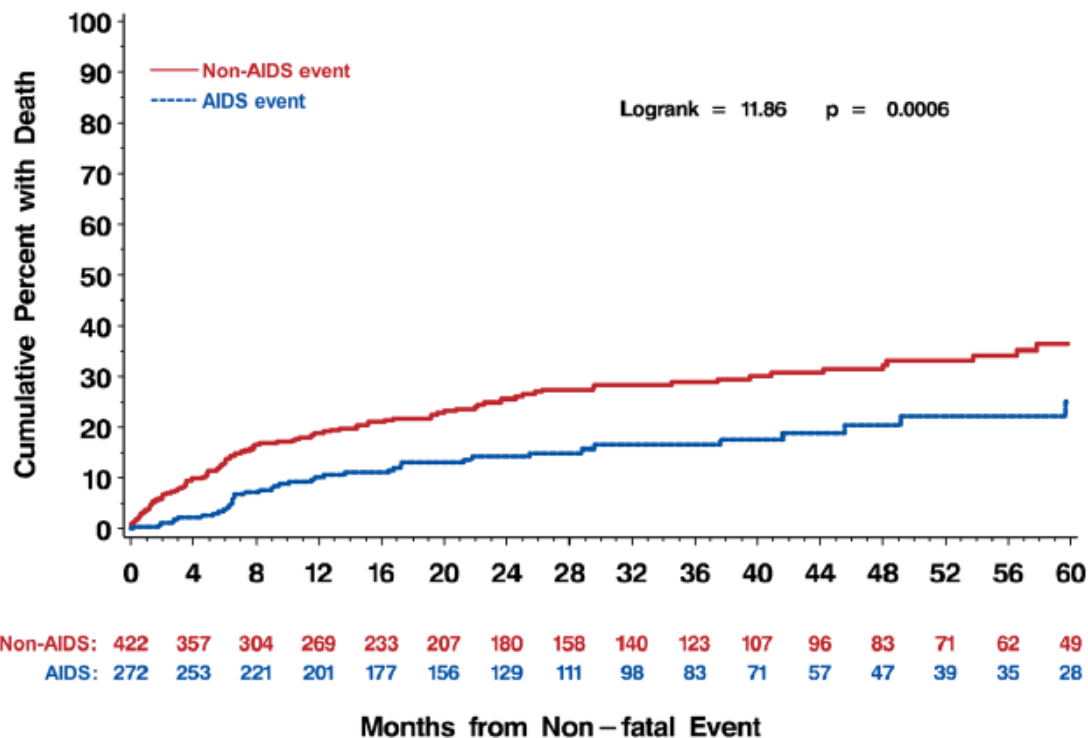


Risk of All-cause Mortality Associated with Non-fatal AIDS and Serious Non-AIDS Events among Adults Infected with HIV

Jacqueline NEUHAUS¹, Brian ANGUS², Justyna D. KOWALSKA³, Alberto LA ROSA⁴, Jim SAMPSON⁵, Deborah WENTWORTH¹, and Amanda MOCROFT⁶ for the INSIGHT SMART and ESPRIT Study Groups

AIDS. 2010 March 13; 24(5): 697–706.

n= 9,583	AIDS events	Non AIDS events	OR
Occurrence	16%	26%	
Cumulative mortality (6mo)	4.7%	13.4%	11.4



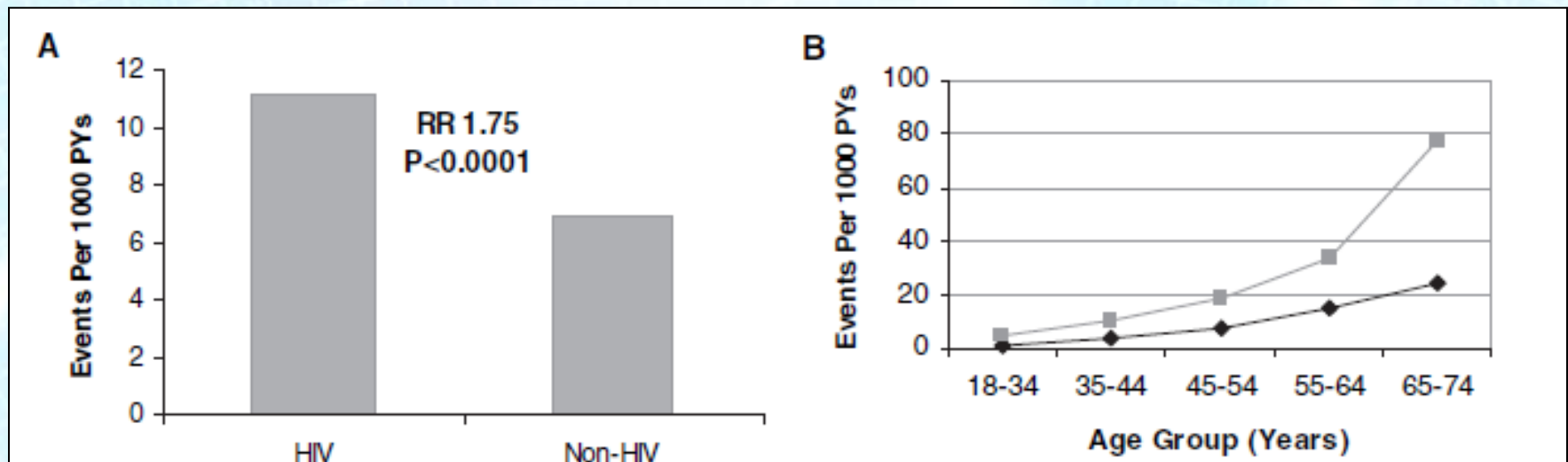
HANA: HIV Associated Non AIDS comorbidities

- Cardiovascular disease
- Cognitive decline
- Cancer
- Osteoporosis
- Frailty
- Hypertension
- Diabetes Mellitus type 2
- Hyperlipidemia
- Liver Failure
- Kidney Failure

Challenges: Cardiovascular Disease

Increased Acute Myocardial Infarction Rates and Cardiovascular Risk Factors among Patients with Human Immunodeficiency Virus

Virginia A. Triant *J Clin Endocrinol Metab.* 2007 July ; 92(7): 2506–2512.



Cardiovascular Disease is more common in HIV infected patients when compared with uninfected controls and the risk increases with age

HIV Infection and the Risk of Acute Myocardial Infarction

Matthew S. Freiberg, MD, MSc; Chung-Chou H. Chang, PhD; Lewis H. Kuller, MD, DrPH; Melissa Skanderson, MSW;

VACS Cohort

AMI events per 1000 person-years ($p < 0.05$)

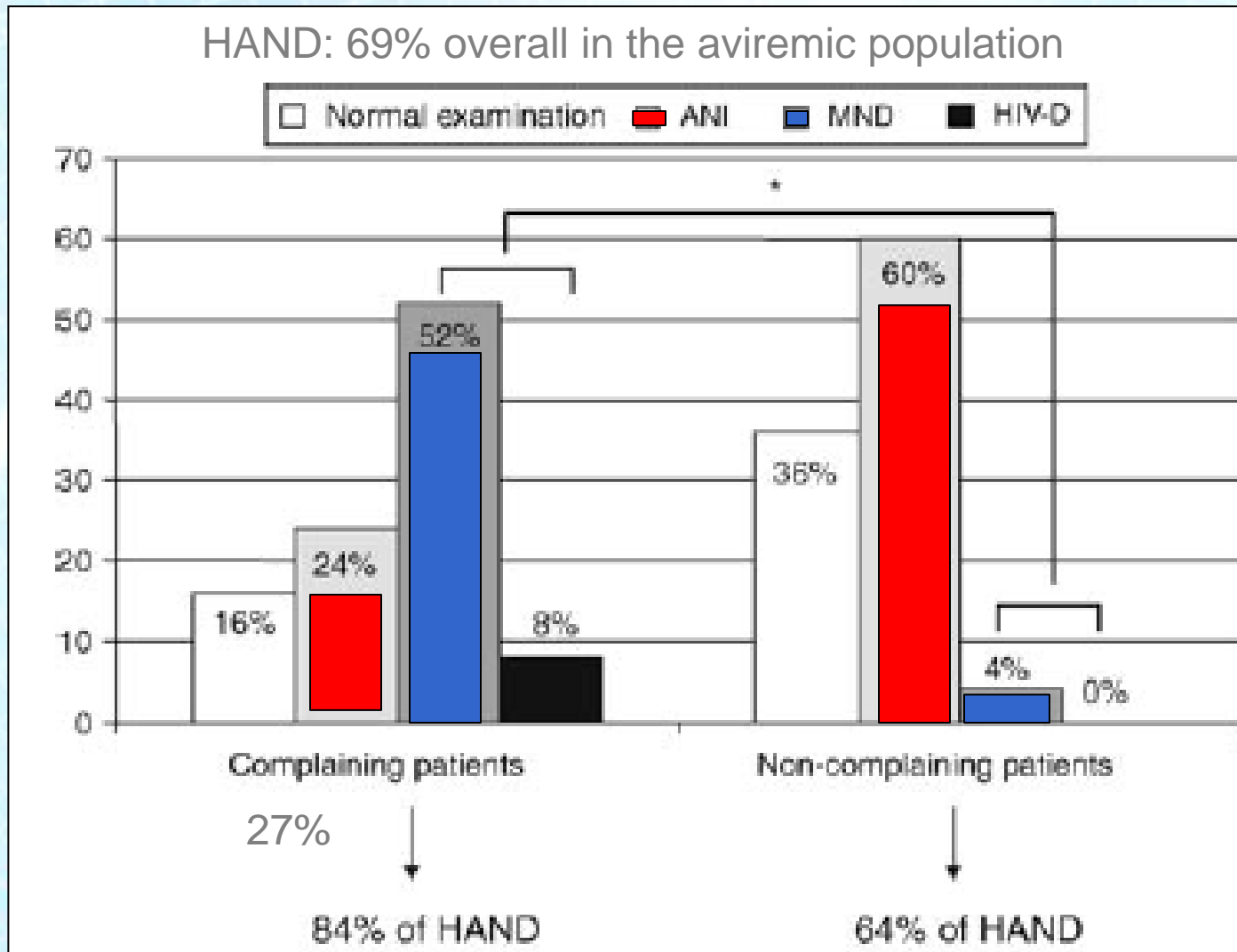
n = 83459	HIV infected	HIV uninfected
40 - 49 ys	2	1.5
50 - 59 ys	3.9	2.2
60 - 69	5	3.3

Adjusted for co-morbidities, substance abuse, Framingham risks



JAMA Intern Med. 2013;173(8):614-622.

Cognitive dysfunction in HIV patients despite long-standing suppression of viremia



ANI: Asymptomatic Neurocognitive Impairment

MND: mild neurocognitive disorder

HIV-D: HIV dementia

Nadir CD4 was associated with HAND

Malignancies in ART treated patients

AIDS-related malignancies



Kaposi sarcoma
CNS lymphoma

Non-AIDS defining malignancies

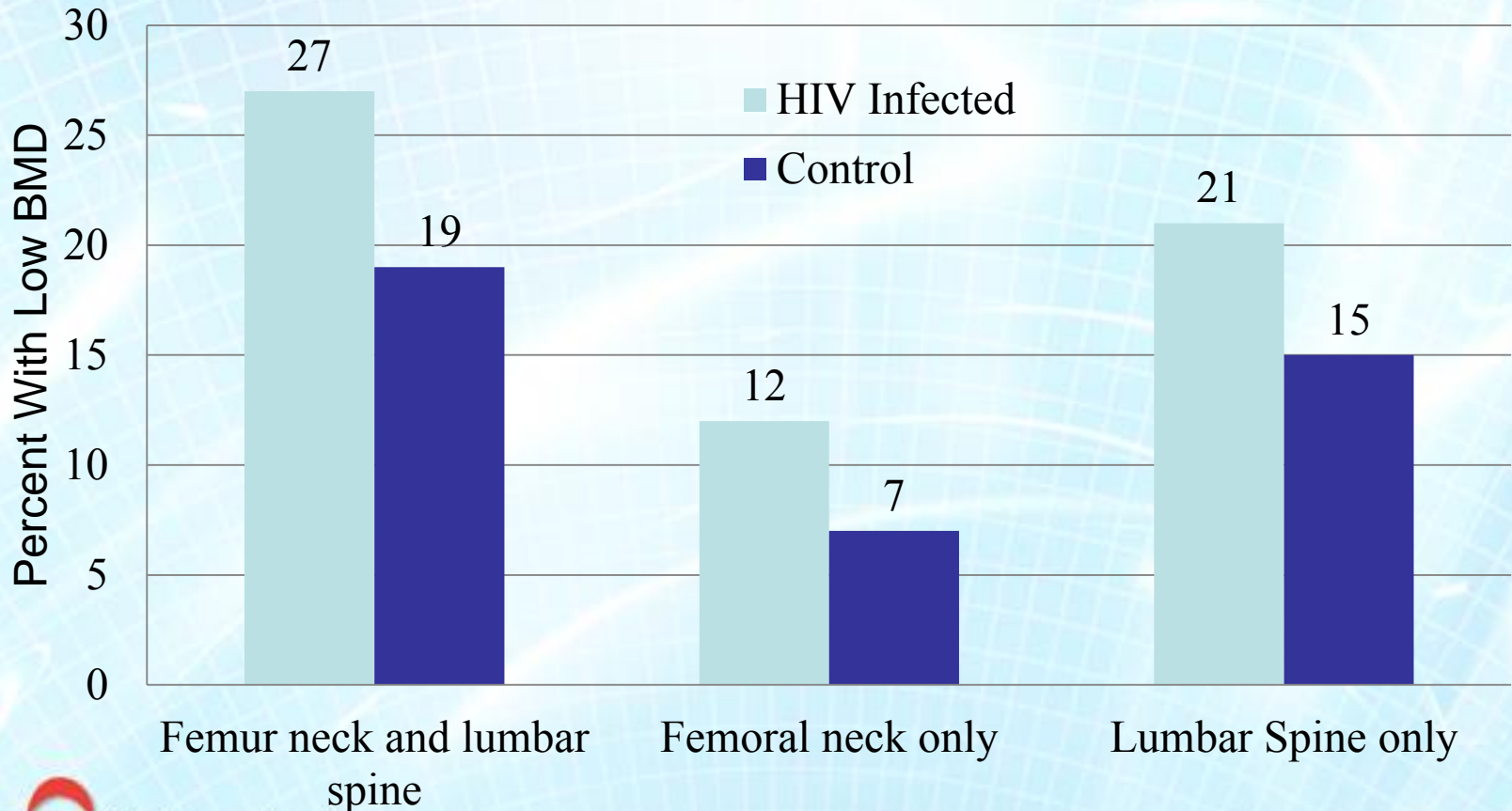


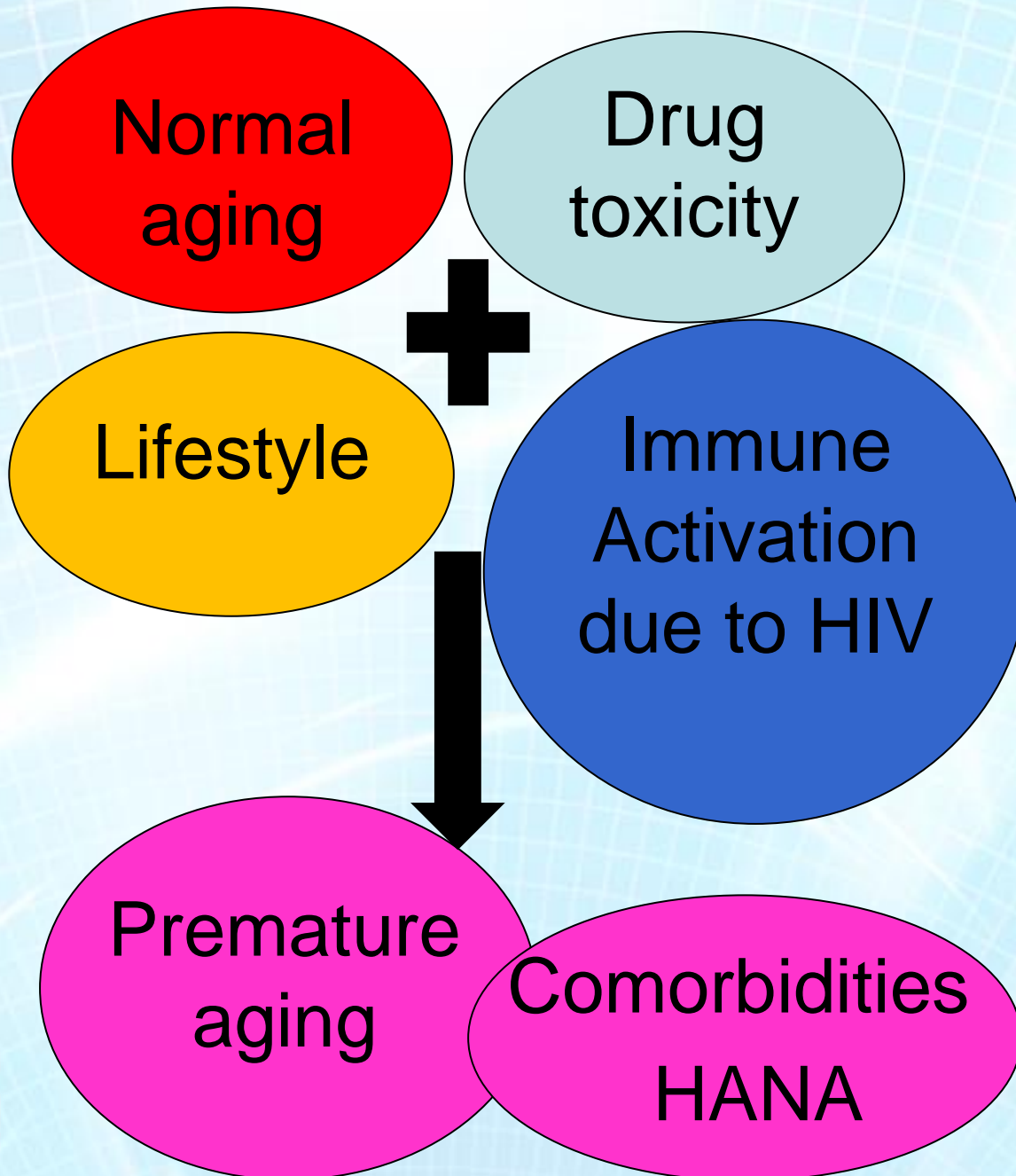
Liver
Larynx
Anal
Lung

Nadir Low CD4 associated with Non-AIDS malignancies

Osteopenia

BMD is Lower in HIV-Infected Women \geq 40 Years of Age

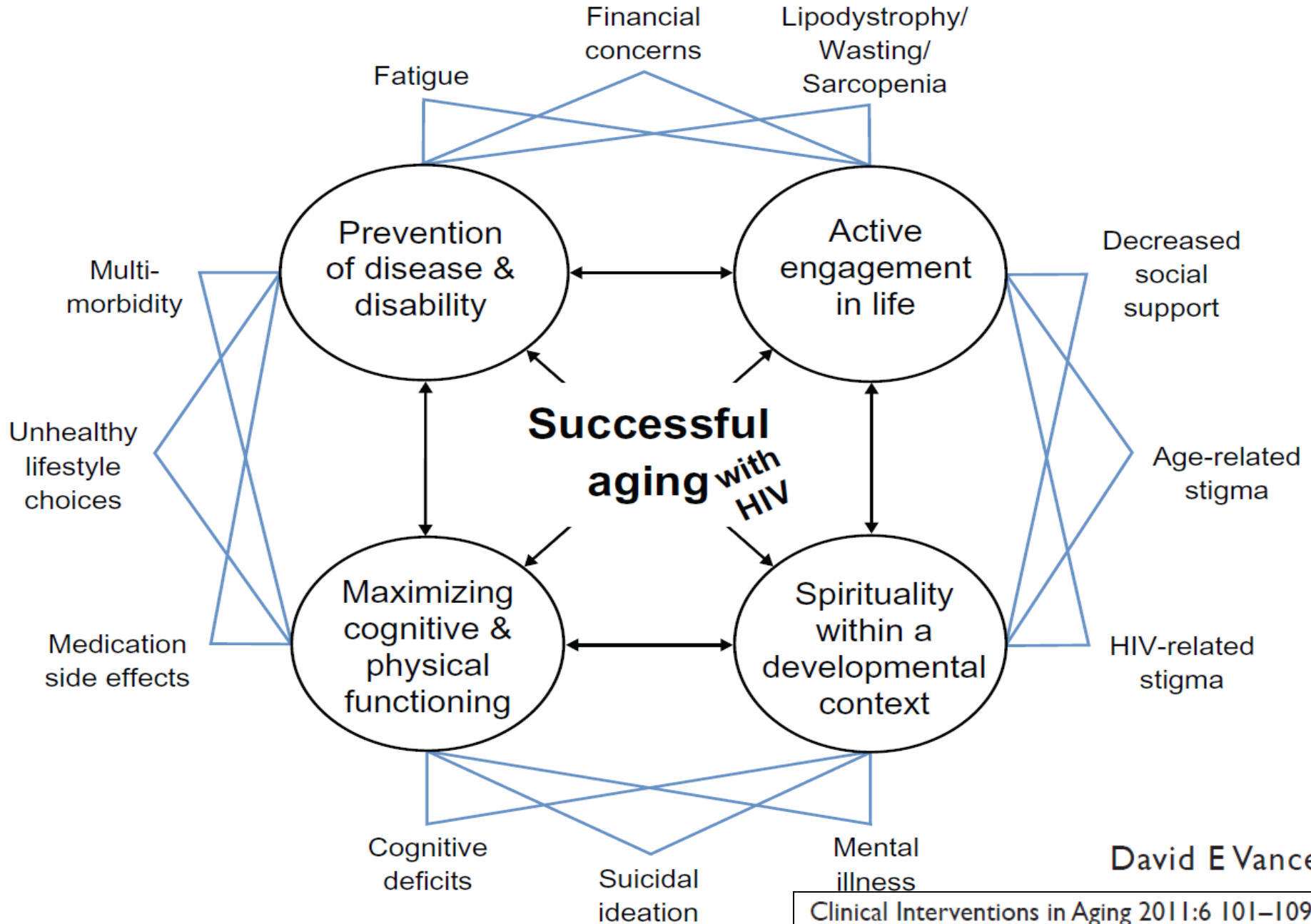




Successful aging with HIV infection



Barriers and components of successful aging with HIV



David E Vance

Summary

What we know

- HIV population is aging
- Aging of the immune system is enhanced by HIV infection despite ART
- Aging individuals engage in HIV risk behaviors but providers fail to identify those and adhere to screening guidelines
- Comorbidities attributed to increasing age overlap with morbidity from HIV disease and are predicted by lower CD4 counts

New directions: Pathogenesis

Understand the mechanisms that drive IA and aging in HIV infection (HIV reservoirs, viral co-infections, telomere length and telomerase activity,...)

New directions - Diagnosis

- Expand testing to all at risk
- PrEP in the aging population



HIV: Know the **RISKS**. Get the **FACTS**.

If you think you're too old to worry about

drugs, Medicare covers it. If you are a man who has sex with a woman, get tested at least once a year. If you are a woman who has sex with a partner, get tested when you start a new relationship or if your partner has been tested.

If you have multiple partners, use a condom every time you have sex. Do not share needles or injection equipment.

If you have symptoms, HIV can go undetected for years. It can cause the illnesses you know as weight loss, pneumonia, and vision problems—especially with age.

Find out about HIV and AIDS. Visit www.hiv.org. If you are near you, go to www.cdc.gov or call 1-800-CDC-INFO.



HIV HAS NO AGE LIMIT.

HIV is Ageless.



Get Tested. **GMHC**
FIGHT AIDS. LOVE LIFE.

HIV is Ageless.

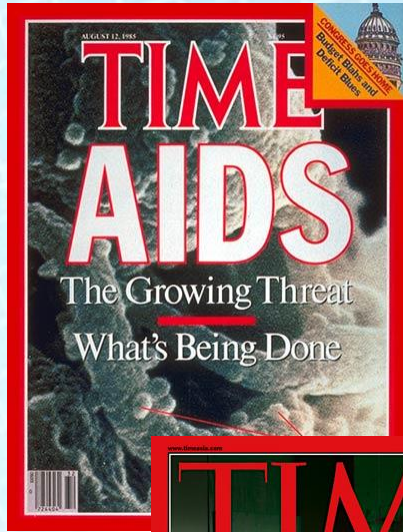


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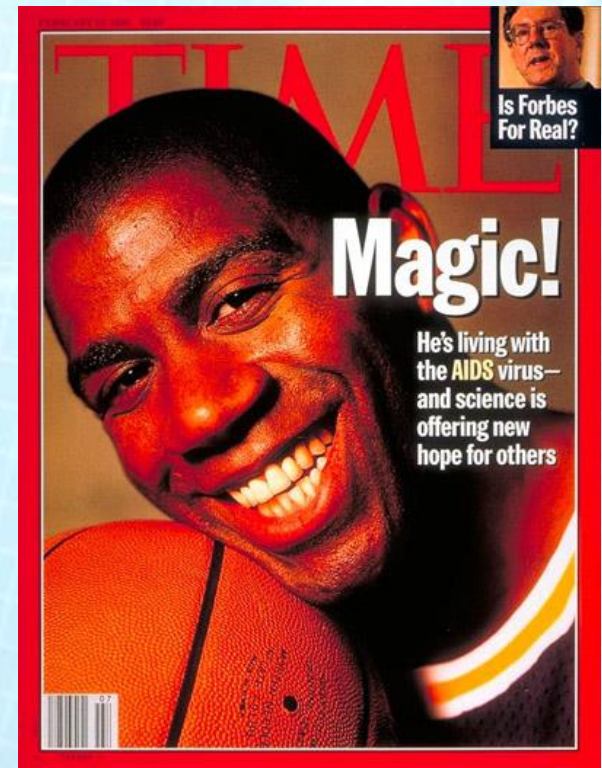
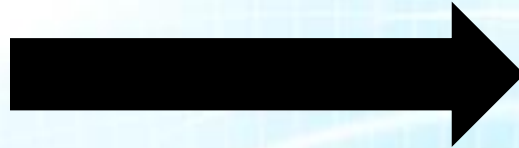
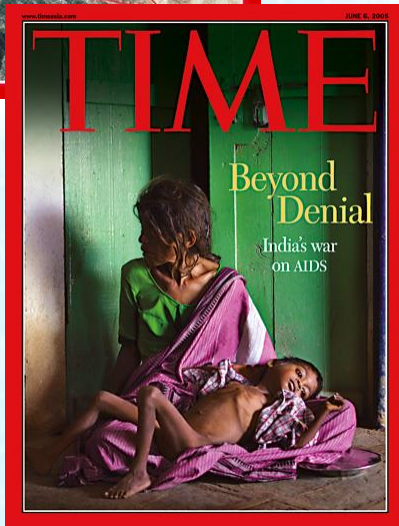


Administration on Aging
www.aoa.gov | Email: aoainfo@aoa.hhs.gov

New directions - HIV care



- Early initiation of ART
- Strategies to improve immune recovery (intensification treatment, other immune therapies)



New directions - Comorbidities

Spectrum of HIV Complications

Malignancy

- Nervous System
- Cognitive function
- Neuropathy

GI

- Diarrhea

Endocrine

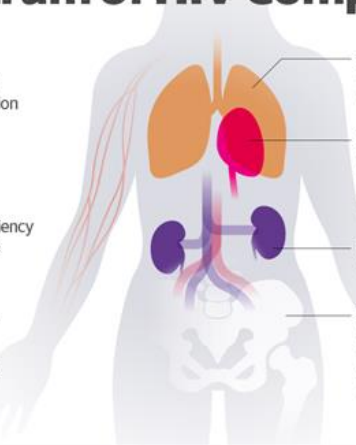
- Vitamin D deficiency
- Thyroid disease
- Diabetes

Reproductive

- Hypogonadism

Metabolic

- Hyperlipidemia
- Lactic acidosis



Pulmonary

- Pulmonary hypertension
- Pulmonary fibrosis

Cardiovascular

- Hypertension
- Atherosclerosis
- Vascular disease

Renal

- Renal insufficiency

Skeletal/Muscle

- Osteoporosis/penia
- Fractures
- Myopathy
- Sarcopenia

- Guidelines for diagnosis and management of comorbidities
- Strategies to decrease inflammation and IA
- Anti-aging interventions
- Psychosocial management (HAND)



New directions – Successful Aging

Bio-behavioral interventions to
promote successful aging



HEALTHY AGING

HELPING PEOPLE TO LIVE
LONG AND PRODUCTIVE
LIVES AND ENJOY A GOOD
QUALITY OF LIFE



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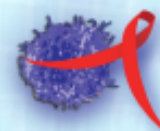
Savita
Pahwa

OUR PATIENTS

Jackson



MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
Jackson Health System



MIAMI CFAR

MIAMI CENTER FOR AIDS RESEARCH



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