17th EUROPEAN AIDS CONFERENCE

November 6–9, 2019 Basel, Switzerland



Aging with HIV

Giovanni Guaraldi



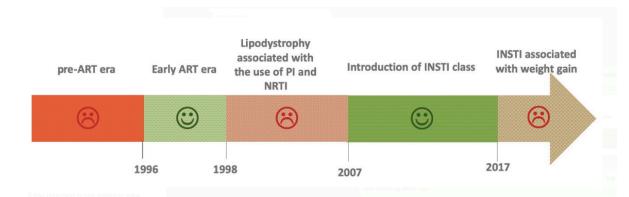


Disclosure

Where does my "fat passion" comes from?



Modena HIV Metabolic Clinic (MHMC) is settled Emilia Romagna were you can find the most fat (and delicious) cuisine of Italy



Once upon a time...

C 2014 British HIV Association

DOI: 10.1111/hh;12159 HIV Medicine [2014]

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

The natural history of HIV-associated lipodystrophy in the changing scenario of HIV infection

G Guaraldi, C Stentarelli, S Zona, A Santoro, B Beghetto, F Carli, G Orlando, A Franceschetto, A Casolo and C Mussini

Infectious Diseases Clinics, Policlinico University Hospital, Modena, Italy and ³Nuclear Medicine Service, Policlinico University Hospital, Modena, Italy







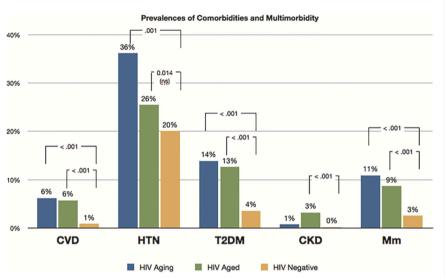
2006 2009

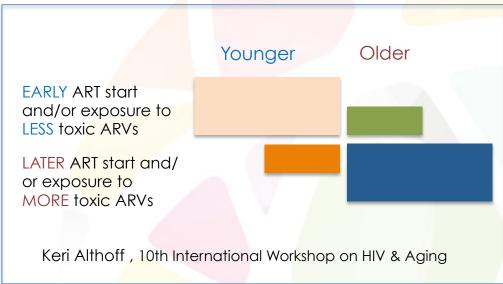
Who are PAwH



Aging with HIV vs. HIV Seroconversion at Older Age: A Diverse Population with Distinct Comorbidity Profiles

Giovanni Guaraldi¹*, Stefano Zona¹, Thomas D. Brothers², Federica Carli¹, Chiara Stentarelli¹, Giovanni Dolci¹, Antonella Santoro¹, Barbara Beghetto¹, Marianna Menozzi¹, Cristina Mussini¹, Julian Falutz³





Who are PAWH?

2000 2005 2010 2015 2018

Drug toxicities

Co-morbidities

Multi-morbidities

Frailty

Disability

People ageing with HIV

2002 39 yrs

2015 52 yrs

2018 55 yrs

CD4=477 cells/µL HIV1-RNA<400 copies/



CD4=715 cells/µL HIV1-RNA<40 copies/



CD4=357 cells/µL HIV1-RNA non detectable

People who acquired HIV At an older age



54 yrs CD4=232/microL VL<40 c/mL (ND)



67 yrs CD4=279/microL HIV VL<40 c/mL (ND)



70 yrs CD4=164/microL HIV VL<40 c/mL (ND)

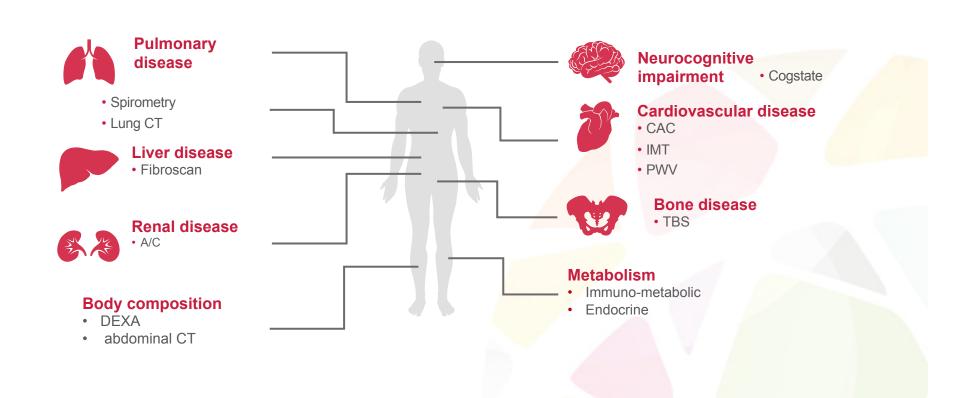
Screening and treatment of co-morbidities

How to screen for comorbidities:

- Collect modifiable and non-modifiable risk factors
- Estimate risk probability with algorithms
- Evaluate patient unitability with markers of subclinical disease



Screening and treatment of co-morbidities





JAMDA

journal homepage: www.jamda.com

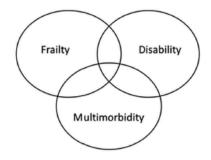


Controversies in Long-term Care

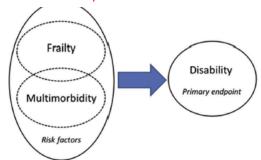
Frailty and Multimorbidity: Different Ways of Thinking About Geriatrics

Matteo Cesari MD, PhD $^{\rm a,b,*},$ Mario Ulises Pérez-Zepeda MD, PhD $^{\rm c},$ Emanuele Marzetti MD, PhD $^{\rm d}$

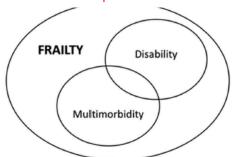
Phenotype Model

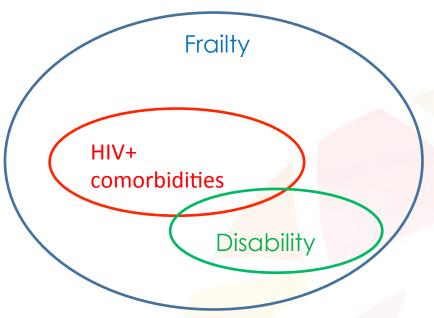


Pre-Disability Model



Model for adapted care





Frailty in HIV Frailty and HIV

HIV in Frailty



Whom to screen for frailty

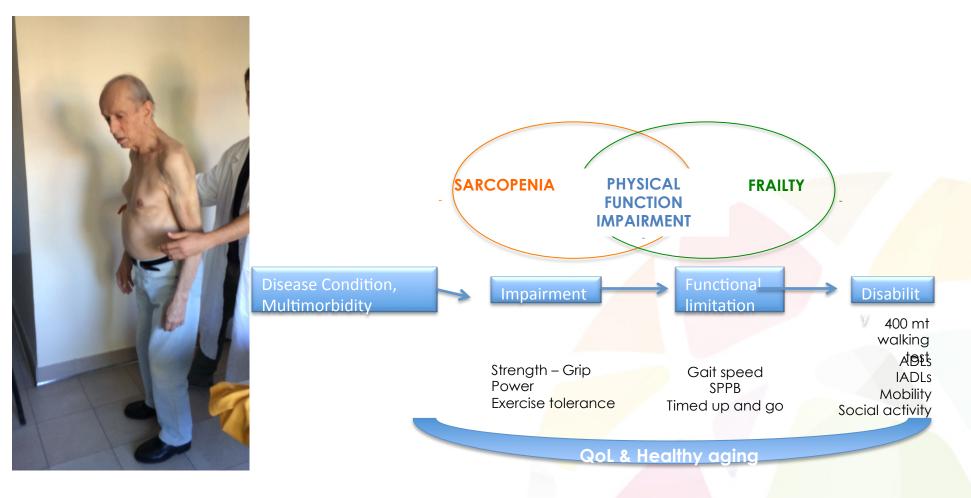
JFA THE JOURNAL OF FRAILTY & AGING

THE MANAGEMENT OF GERIATRIC AND FRAIL HIV PATIENTS. A 2017 UPDATE FROM THE ITALIAN GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF ANTIRETROVIRAL AGENTS AND THE DIAGNOSTIC-CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF HIV-1 INFECTED PERSONS

J Frailty Aging 2019;8(1):10-16

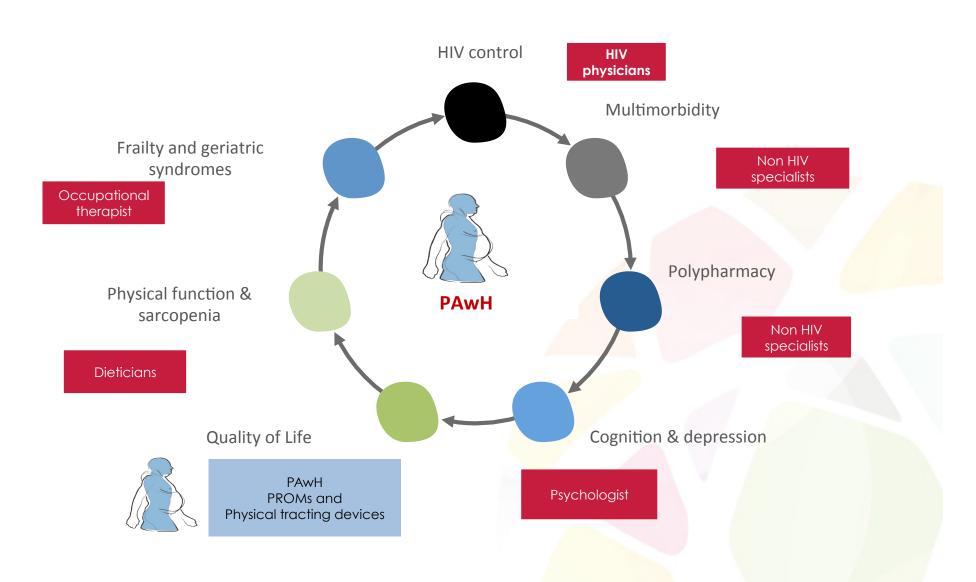
- ✓ PAwH older that 65 years
- ✓ PAwH older than 50 years with multimorbidity and/or polifarmacy
- ✓ PAwH who complain of being slowed down or are dependent on others for activities of daily living (e.g. activities such as banking, transportation, cooking, cleaning, medication management, shopping).

Geriatric outcomes and tests to depict the pathway from disease to disability



G. Guaraldi et al. (eds.), Managing the Older Adult Patient with HIV. Springer International Publishing Switzerland 2016

Modena HIV Metabolic Clinic (MHMC) model of care: Multidimensional patient-centred approach to PAwH







GEriatric Patients living with HIV/AIDS: a Prospective Multidimensional cOhort (GEPPO) is a prospective observational multi-centric cohort including more than 1300 HIV-positive geriatric patients (above 65 years) in care in 10 HIV Clinics in Italy. They are matched (2:1) to HIV-negative geriatric individuals followed at Geriatric clinics throughout Italy.

- Baseline patients characteristics are:
 - a median age of 71 years,
 - 25% of female patients,
 - a median duration of HIV of 17 years (with 27% of patients infected for longer than 20 years).
 - MM and PP were present in 64% and 37%, respectively.

The scope of geriatric care is to preserve functional status avoiding geriatric syndromes



Screening



Identification of subjects at increased risk of events

(Frailty & geriatric syndromes)



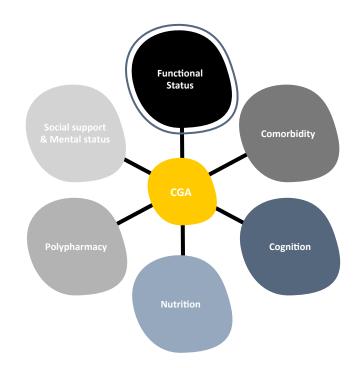
Comprehensive geriatric assessment (CGA)

Planning – implementation of a specific intervention

To avoid declining capacity



Follow-up
Re-evaluation



Geriatric syndromes:

Conditions which don't fit into discrete disease categories, have multifactorial etiologies, & involve multiple organ systems:

- Polypharmacy
- Sensory impairment
- Impaired mobility and falls
- Cognitive impairment
- Urinary incontinence
- Sarcopenia
- Frailty

Take-home message

How to manage HIV beyond viral suppression?

PawH

require a multidisciplinary management
of
co-morbidity and
assessment of QoL

PawH require
a multidimensional
assessment of physical
function, cognition
and geriatric syndrome
assessment including frailty