

Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection and Variation in Heart Failure Risk by Age, Sex, and Ethnicity: The HIV HEART Study

Alan S. Go, MD; Kristi Reynolds, PhD, MPH; Harshith R. Avula, MD, MPH; William J. Towner, MD; Rulin C. Hechter, PhD; Michael A. Horberg, MD, MAS; Suma Vupputuri, PhD; Thomas K. Leong, MPH; Wendy A. Leyden, MPH; Teresa N. Harrison, SM; Keane K. Lee, MD, MS; Sue Hee Sung, MPH; and Michael J. Silverberg, PhD, MPH

Abstract

Objectives: To evaluate the risk of heart failure (HF) linked to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, how risk varies by demographic characteristics, and whether it is explained by atherosclerotic disease or risk factor treatment.

Patients and Methods: We performed a retrospective cohort study of persons with HIV (PWHs) from January 1, 2000, through December 31, 2016, frequency-matched 1:10 to persons without HIV on year of entry, age, sex, race/ethnicity, and treating facility. We evaluated the risk of incident HF associated with HIV infection, overall and by left ventricular systolic function, and whether HF risk varied by demographic characteristics.

Results: Among 38,868 PWHs and 386,586 matched persons without HIV, mean \pm SD age was 41.4 ± 10.8 years, with 12.3% female, 21.1% Black, 20.5% Hispanic, and 3.9% Asian/Pacific Islander. During median follow-up of 3.8 years (interquartile range, 1.4-9.0 years), the rate (per 100 person-years) of incident HF was 0.23 in PWHs vs 0.15 in those without HIV ($P < .001$). The PWHs had a higher adjusted HF rate (adjusted hazard ratio [aHR], 1.73; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.57 to 1.91), which was only modestly attenuated after accounting for interim acute coronary syndrome events. Results were similar by systolic function category. The adjusted risk of HF in PWHs was more prominent for those 40 years and younger (aHR, 2.45; 95% CI, 1.92 to 3.03), women (aHR, 2.48; 95% CI, 1.90 to 3.26), and Asian/Pacific Islanders (aHR, 2.46; 95% CI, 1.27 to 4.74).

Conclusion: HIV infection increases the risk of HF, which varied by demographic characteristics and was not primarily mediated through atherosclerotic disease pathways or differential use of cardiopreventive medications.

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Because persons living with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (PWHs) are living longer, they face an evolving, expanding set of challenges beyond treatment of HIV and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome–related illnesses.¹ These challenges include multiple comorbidities, such as atherosclerotic cardiovascular diseases (ASCVDs), cancer, and liver and kidney diseases.¹ The risk of ASCVD emerged as a concern early in the

antiretroviral therapy (ART) era,²⁻⁴ although recent data suggest a lower excess ASCVD risk in PWHs.⁵

Less is known about other cardiovascular complications, such as heart failure (HF), in PWHs. In the United States, HF affects more than 6 million adults and is a leading cause of hospitalization and death in older persons.⁶ The epidemiology of HF is also shifting, with greater than 50% of patients having HF with preserved ejection fraction



From the Division of Research, Kaiser Permanente Northern California, Oakland (A.S.G., T.K.L., W.A.L., K.K.L., S.H.S., M.J.S.); Department of Health Systems Science (A.S.G., K.R., R.C.H., M.H.) and Department of Clin-

Affiliations continued at the end of this article.

(HFpEF), a syndrome associated with differential but poor outcomes compared with HF with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF).⁷ Although common contributors to HF exist in those with and without HIV,⁸ several potential risk factors unique to PWHs include exposure to chronic immune activation and immunodeficiency^{4,9,10} and certain ARTs.^{2,11-16} The Veterans Aging Cohort Study-Virtual Cohort (VACS-VC) suggested a higher risk of HF in PWHs after accounting for cardiovascular risk factors but studied nearly all men, had limited ethnic diversity, and did not account for differential receipt of cardiopreventive therapies.^{17,18} Furthermore, few data exist about whether risk of HF in PWHs varies by demographic characteristics and potentially contributing modifiable factors.

We addressed these knowledge gaps by evaluating the association between HIV infection and the risk of developing HF overall and by type of HF, contributing risk factors, and whether variation in risk of HF exists across age, sex, and race/ethnicity within a large, multicenter, contemporary, diverse matched population of adults with and without HIV.

METHODS

Source Populations

The source population was derived from 3 integrated health care delivery systems providing comprehensive care tracked through electronic medical record (EMR) systems. Kaiser Permanente Northern California serves more than 4.5 million members, Kaiser Permanente Southern California serves more than 4.6 million members, and Kaiser Permanente Mid-Atlantic States serves more than 800,000 members. The study was approved by participating institutions' institutional review boards, and a waiver of informed consent was obtained.

Identification of Adults with HIV

Comprehensive HIV registries maintain lists of all members diagnosed as having HIV, HIV transmission risk factors, dates

of HIV infection, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome—defining diagnoses, HIV-related laboratory and pharmacy data, and associated EMR data at each site. The HIV registries include all members with HIV since the early 1980s for Kaiser Permanente Northern California, since 1998 for Kaiser Permanente Mid-Atlantic States, and since 2000 for Kaiser Permanente Southern California, with manual confirmation of medical records and case lists. For the present analysis, we included adult (age ≥ 21 years) members with HIV identified from January 1, 2000, through December 31, 2016.

Identification of Frequency-Matched Adults Without HIV

Adult members without HIV from the same source populations and study period were frequency-matched at a population level up to 10:1 to PWHs based on calendar year (ie, year of the start of follow-up for PWHs), age (± 1 year), sex, race, and primary treating facility to account for possible practice differences across sites.

Incident HF and Type

Follow-up occurred through 2016, with censoring at disenrollment, death, or end of follow-up. Deaths were captured comprehensively from EMR data, Social Security Administration files, and state death certificates.

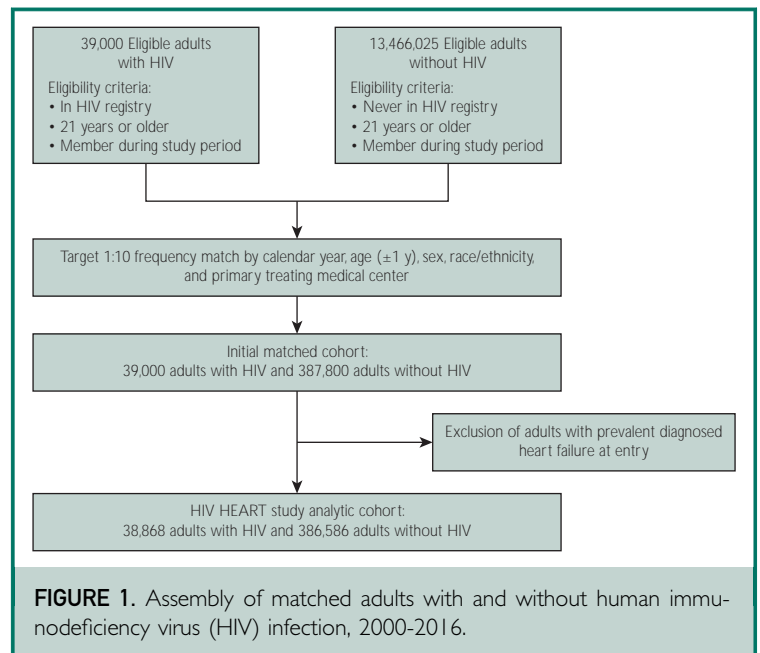
Using a previously validated approach,¹⁹⁻²¹ we identified newly diagnosed HF based on a primary hospital discharge diagnosis of HF or having 3 or more outpatient visits coded for HF with 1 or more visits to a cardiologist using the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision* or the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (codes available on request). The positive predictive value is greater than 90% for admissions with a primary discharge diagnosis of HF using these codes compared with manual medical record review using Framingham study clinical criteria.²² Our outpatient criteria requiring multiple visits (including ≥ 1 cardiology clinic visit) coded for HF was to enhance specificity. We removed

patients with preexisting HF at study entry from the cohort before analysis.

Leveraging previous work,¹⁹⁻²¹ we ascertained available data on left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) from echocardiography, radionuclide scintigraphy, other imaging modalities, and left ventriculography test results using site-specific databases. We categorized patients with HF as having HFpEF, HFrEF, or HF with mid-range ejection fraction (HFmrEF). We defined HFpEF as LVEF of 50% or greater or a physician's qualitative assessment of preserved or normal systolic function²³; HFrEF as LVEF of 40% or less or a physician's qualitative assessment of moderate, moderate to severe, or severe systolic dysfunction; and HFmrEF as LVEF of 41% to 49% or a physician's qualitative assessment of mildly reduced systolic function. Although there are other ways of subclassifying HF type, this approach has the most direct clinical implications based on existing randomized trial data for HF therapies and practice guidelines.²⁴

Covariates

We ascertained baseline and updated information on risk factors for HF and comorbidity using *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision* or *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* and *Current Procedural Terminology* diagnostic or procedure codes, laboratory results, vital signs, or specific therapies received based on validated approaches.^{21,25,26} These risk factors included demographic characteristics (age, sex, self-reported race/ethnicity), neighborhood-level socioeconomic factors (educational level, income), lifestyle factors (tobacco use, illicit drug and alcohol abuse/dependence), medical history (acute coronary syndrome [ACS], coronary revascularization, atrial fibrillation/flutter, ischemic stroke/transient ischemic attack, peripheral artery disease, valvular heart disease, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia, HIV-related illnesses, cancer, dementia, depression, lung disease, liver disease, thyroid disease), available laboratory results (low- and high-density lipoprotein



cholesterol, estimated glomerular filtration rate, urinary protein excretion), and pharmacy dispensing data (cardiac-related medications, antihypertensive medications, lipid-lowering therapy, diabetes therapy, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs).

Statistical Approach

Analyses were conducted using a statistical software program (SAS 9.4; SAS Institute Inc). We compared baseline characteristics between PWHs and adults without HIV using *t* tests for continuous variables and χ^2 tests for categorical variables. We calculated annualized incidence rates (per 100 person-years) of incident HF by HIV status and compared Kaplan-Meier curves of survival free of HF using a log-rank test.

To evaluate the association of HIV infection with incident HF and potential explanatory factors, we performed Cox proportional hazards regression models that serially adjusted for the following explanatory variables: site and calendar era, demographic characteristics, lifestyle factors, cardiovascular history, medical history, and receipt of cardiopreventive and other medications. In the final model, we additionally adjusted for interim hospitalizations for ACS during

TABLE. Baseline Characteristics of Persons Living With HIV and Matched Persons Without HIV Identified From January 1, 2000, Through December 31, 2016

Characteristic	Overall (N=425,454)	Persons with HIV (n=38,868)	Persons without HIV (n=386,586)	P value
Sociodemographic characteristics				
Age (y), mean ± SD	41.4±10.8	41.4±10.8	41.4±10.8	.87
Age category, y (No. [%])				>.99
21-30	77,332 (18.2)	7043 (18.1)	70,289 (18.2)	
31-40	135,179 (31.8)	12,341 (31.8)	122,838 (31.8)	
41-50	133,169 (31.3)	12,189 (31.4)	120,980 (31.3)	
51-60	62,310 (14.6)	5,691 (14.6)	56,619 (14.6)	
61-70	15,073 (3.5)	1,382 (3.6)	13,691 (3.5)	
≥71	2,391 (0.6)	222 (0.6)	2,169 (0.6)	
Sex (No. [%])				.68
Female	52,194 (12.3)	4,743 (12.2)	47,451 (12.3)	
Male	373,260 (87.7)	34,125 (87.8)	339,135 (87.7)	
Race (No. [%])				.98
White	161,351 (37.9)	14,796 (38.1)	146,555 (37.9)	
Black/African American	89,680 (21.1)	8,161 (21.0)	81,519 (21.1)	
Hispanic	87,032 (20.5)	7,928 (20.4)	79,104 (20.5)	
Asian/Pacific Islander	16,489 (3.9)	1,506 (3.9)	14,983 (3.9)	
Other/unknown	70,902 (16.7)	6,477 (16.7)	64,425 (16.7)	
Low educational attainment (No. [%])				<.001
No	261,644 (61.5)	21,817 (56.1)	239,827 (62.0)	
Yes	83,709 (19.7)	7,159 (18.4)	76,550 (19.8)	
Missing	80,101 (18.8)	9,892 (25.5)	70,209 (18.2)	
Low median household income (No. [%])				<.001
No	308,141 (72.4)	24,748 (63.7)	283,393 (73.3)	
Yes	37,078 (8.7)	4,213 (10.8)	32,865 (8.5)	
Missing	80,235 (18.9)	9,907 (25.5)	70,328 (18.2)	
Baseline ART use (No. [%])				
HIV treatment	6,637 (1.6)	6,637 (17.1)	0	
Preexposure prophylaxis	63 (0.0)	0	63 (0.0)	
Postexposure prophylaxis	95 (0.0)	0	95 (0.0)	
Hepatitis B infection	86 (0.0)	0	86 (0.0)	
Other	8 (0.0)	0	8 (0.0)	
HIV infection route (No. [%])				
Heterosexual	5,989 (1.4)	5,989 (15.4)	NA	
Intravenous drug use	2,495 (0.6)	2,495 (6.4)	NA	
Men who have sex with men	20,736 (4.9)	20,736 (53.3)	NA	
Other	520 (0.1)	520 (1.3)	NA	
Unknown	9,128 (2.1)	9,128 (23.5)	NA	
Baseline HIV severity				
CD4 count (cells/mm³)				
Median (IQR)	406 (222-610)	406 (222-610)	NA	
Missing (No. [%])	16,781 (3.9)	16,781 (43.2)	NA	
<200	4,928 (1.2)	4,928 (12.7)	NA	
200-499	8,941 (2.1)	8,941 (23.0)	NA	
≥500	8,218 (1.9)	8,218 (21.1)	NA	
Unknown	16,781 (3.9)	16,781 (43.2)	NA	
HIV RNA copies (mL)				
Median (IQR)	3,452 (49-47,152)	3,452 (49-47,152)	NA	

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TABLE. Continued

Characteristic	Overall (N=425,454)	Persons with HIV (n=38,868)	Persons without HIV (n=386,586)	P value
Baseline HIV severity, continued				
Missing (No. [%])	19,462 (4.6)	19,462 (50.0)	NA	
<75	6537 (1.5)	6537 (16.8)	NA	
75-199	683 (0.2)	683 (1.8)	NA	
200-499	753 (0.2)	753 (1.9)	NA	
≥500	11,433 (2.7)	11,433 (29.4)	NA	
Unknown	19,462 (4.6)	19,462 (50.0)	NA	
Medical history (No. [%])				
Atrial fibrillation or flutter	1753 (0.4)	84 (0.2)	1669 (0.4)	<.001
Ischemic stroke/transient ischemic attack	894 (0.2)	79 (0.2)	815 (0.2)	.76
Acute myocardial infarction	1111 (0.3)	96 (0.2)	1015 (0.3)	.57
Coronary artery bypass graft	489 (0.1)	26 (0.1)	463 (0.1)	.003
Percutaneous coronary intervention	1223 (0.3)	50 (0.1)	1173 (0.3)	<.001
Mitral or aortic valvular disease	1233 (0.3)	80 (0.2)	1153 (0.3)	.001
Peripheral artery disease	529 (0.1)	34 (0.1)	495 (0.1)	.03
Hypertension	47,900 (11.3)	2678 (6.9)	45,222 (11.7)	<.001
Dyslipidemia	61,774 (14.5)	3135 (8.1)	58,639 (15.2)	<.001
Diabetes mellitus	21,317 (5.0)	1277 (3.3)	20,040 (5.2)	<.001
Hyperthyroidism	2004 (0.5)	96 (0.2)	1908 (0.5)	<.001
Hypothyroidism	6912 (1.6)	381 (1.0)	6531 (1.7)	<.001
Chronic liver disease	6576 (1.5)	876 (2.3)	5700 (1.5)	<.001
Chronic lung disease	36,538 (8.6)	3380 (8.7)	33,158 (8.6)	.42
Diagnosed dementia	983 (0.2)	195 (0.5)	788 (0.2)	<.001
Diagnosed depression	22,989 (5.4)	2966 (7.6)	20,023 (5.2)	<.001
Hospitalized bleeding	1362 (0.3)	137 (0.4)	1225 (0.3)	.24
Systemic cancer	7003 (1.6)	968 (2.5)	6035 (1.6)	<.001
Tobacco use (No. [%])				
None	366,991 (86.3)	33,491 (86.2)	333,500 (86.3)	<.001
Passive smoker	2190 (0.5)	163 (0.4)	2,027 (0.5)	
Former smoker	26,213 (6.2)	1904 (4.9)	24,309 (6.3)	
Current smoker	30,060 (7.1)	3310 (8.5)	26,750 (6.9)	
Baseline medication (No. [%])				
ACE inhibitor	22,526 (5.3)	1001 (2.6)	21,525 (5.6)	<.001
Angiotensin II receptor blocker	3794 (0.9)	127 (0.3)	3667 (0.9)	<.001
β-Blocker	16,529 (3.9)	821 (2.1)	15,708 (4.1)	<.001
Calcium channel blocker	9582 (2.3)	471 (1.2)	9111 (2.4)	<.001
Diuretic	14,703 (3.5)	691 (1.8)	14,012 (3.6)	<.001
Aldosterone receptor antagonist	440 (0.1)	50 (0.1)	390 (0.1)	.10
α-Blocker	4362 (1.0)	278 (0.7)	4084 (1.1)	<.001
Statin	23,591 (5.5)	905 (2.3)	22,686 (5.9)	<.001
Other lipid-lowering agent	3254 (0.8)	322 (0.8)	2,932 (0.8)	.13
Nonaspirin antiplatelet agent	2,072 (0.5)	151 (0.4)	1,921 (0.5)	.003
Anticoagulant	1640 (0.4)	124 (0.3)	1516 (0.4)	.03
Diabetic therapy	14,896 (3.5)	673 (1.7)	14,223 (3.7)	<.001
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug	33,764 (7.9)	2613 (6.7)	31,151 (8.1)	<.001
Vital signs				
Systolic blood pressure (mm Hg)				
Mean ±SD	123.8±13.6	121.9±14.4	124.0±13.5	<.001
Missing (No. [%])	276,536 (65.0)	27,536 (70.8)	249,000 (64.4)	
Diastolic blood pressure (mm Hg)				
Mean ± SD	74.4±10.2	73.6±10.7	74.5±10.2	<.001

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TABLE. Continued

Characteristic	Overall (N=425,454)	Persons with HIV (n=38,868)	Persons without HIV (n=386,586)	P value
Vital signs, continued				
Missing (No. [%])	276,535 (65.0)	27,536 (70.8)	248,999 (64.4)	
Body mass index				
Mean \pm SD	29.0 \pm 6.2	26.4 \pm 5.5	29.2 \pm 6.2	<.001
Missing (No. [%])	285,853 (67.2)	28,599 (73.6)	257,254 (66.5)	
Laboratory results				
Estimated glomerular filtration rate, mL/min/1.73 m ²				
(No. [%])				
>150	436 (0.1)	71 (0.2)	365 (0.1)	<.001
90-150	86,679 (20.4)	9017 (23.2)	77,662 (20.1)	
60-89	48,906 (11.5)	3748 (9.6)	45,158 (11.7)	
45-59	2851 (0.7)	315 (0.8)	2536 (0.7)	
30-44	604 (0.1)	90 (0.2)	514 (0.1)	
15-29	224 (0.1)	34 (0.1)	190 (0.0)	
<15	104 (0.0)	19 (0.0)	85 (0.0)	
Long-term dialysis	201 (0.0)	21 (0.1)	180 (0.0)	
Previous renal transplant	211 (0.0)	8 (0.0)	203 (0.1)	
Unknown	285,238 (67.0)	25,545 (65.7)	259,693 (67.2)	
Documented proteinuria (No. [%])				
No	410,604 (96.5)	36,720 (94.5)	373,884 (96.7)	<.001
Yes	14,850 (3.5)	2,148 (5.5)	12,702 (3.3)	
High-density lipoprotein cholesterol, mg/dL				
(No. [%])				
\geq 60	24,098 (5.7)	1076 (2.8)	23,022 (6.0)	<.001
50-59	31,010 (7.3)	1569 (4.0)	29,441 (7.6)	
40-49	46,875 (11.0)	2815 (7.2)	44,060 (11.4)	
35-39	20,442 (4.8)	1811 (4.7)	18,631 (4.8)	
<35	16,802 (3.9)	2861 (7.4)	13,941 (3.6)	
Unknown	286,227 (67.3)	28,736 (73.9)	257,491 (66.6)	
Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, mg/dL				
(No. [%])				
\geq 200	2,171 (0.5)	105 (0.3)	2,066 (0.5)	<.001
160-199	12,138 (2.9)	536 (1.4)	11,602 (3.0)	
130-159	28,654 (6.7)	1,412 (3.6)	27,242 (7.0)	
100-129	43,066 (10.1)	2,857 (7.4)	40,209 (10.4)	
70-99	32,039 (7.5)	2,996 (7.7)	29,043 (7.5)	
<70	9,874 (2.3)	1,299 (3.3)	8,575 (2.2)	
Unknown	297,512 (69.9)	29,663 (76.3)	267,849 (69.3)	

ACE, angiotensin-converting enzyme; ART, antiretroviral therapy; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; IQR, interquartile range; NA, not applicable.

follow-up as a potential explanation for excess HF risk. We also evaluated separate interaction terms for HIV status and age, sex, and race/ethnicity.

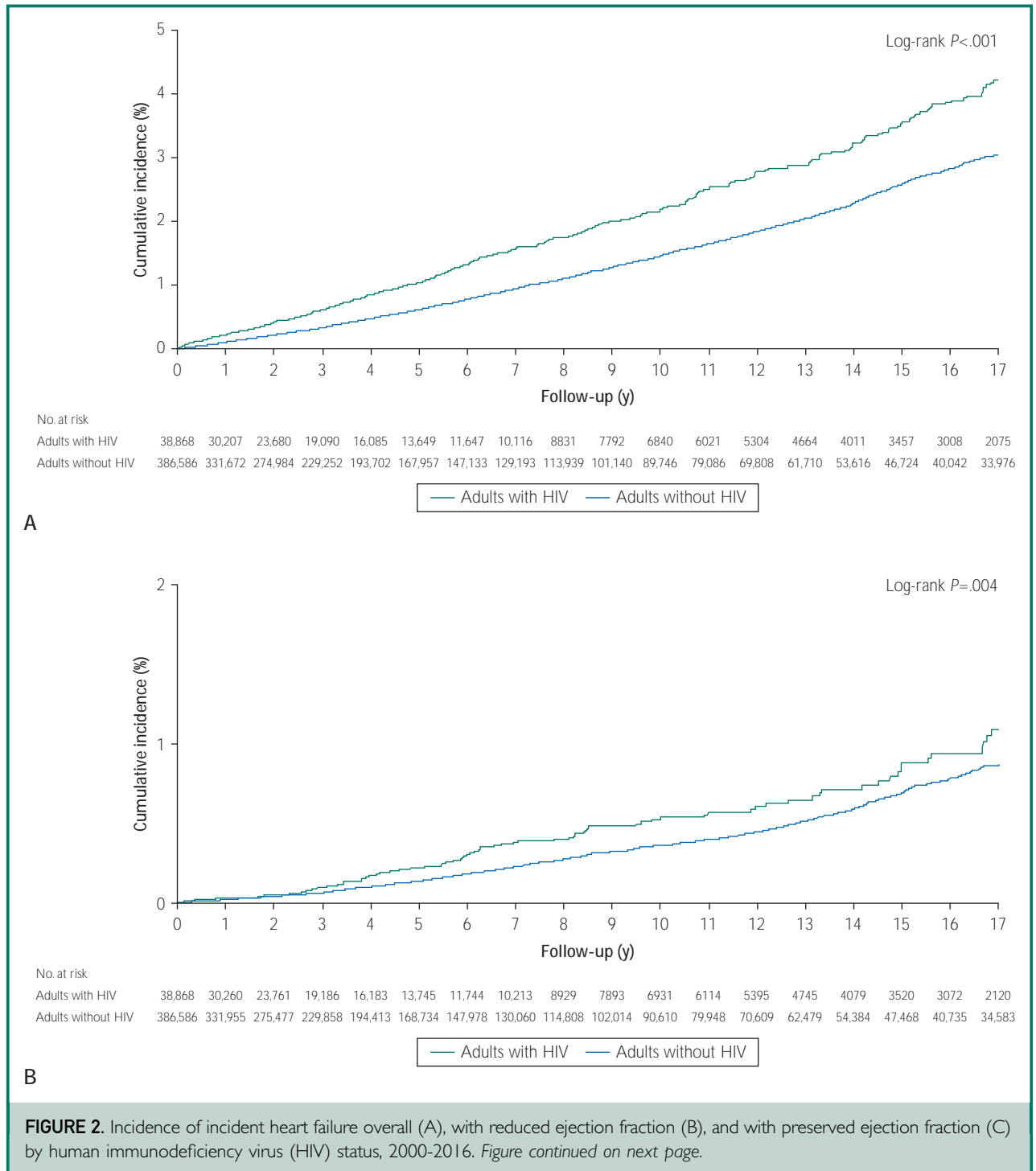
Based on a priori hypotheses, we examined whether the association of HIV infection with incident HF varied by demographic characteristics using stratified analyses by age group (21-40, 41-50, \geq 51 years old), sex (male, female), and self-reported race/ethnicity (White, Black,

Asian/Pacific Islander, Hispanic). Finally, we conducted separate analyses for HF_rEF, HF_pEF, and HF_mrEF.

RESULTS

Baseline Characteristics

We identified 38,868 PWHs and 386,586 frequency-matched adults without HIV (Figure 1). Mean participant age was 41.4 years, 12.3% were women, and there was



broad racial/ethnic diversity (21.1% Black, 20.5% Hispanic, and 3.9% Asian/Pacific Islander). Compared with adults without HIV, PWHs were more likely to have liver

disease, depression, proteinuria, and previous illicit drug use or alcohol abuse. The PWHs were less likely than those without HIV to have known cardiovascular or

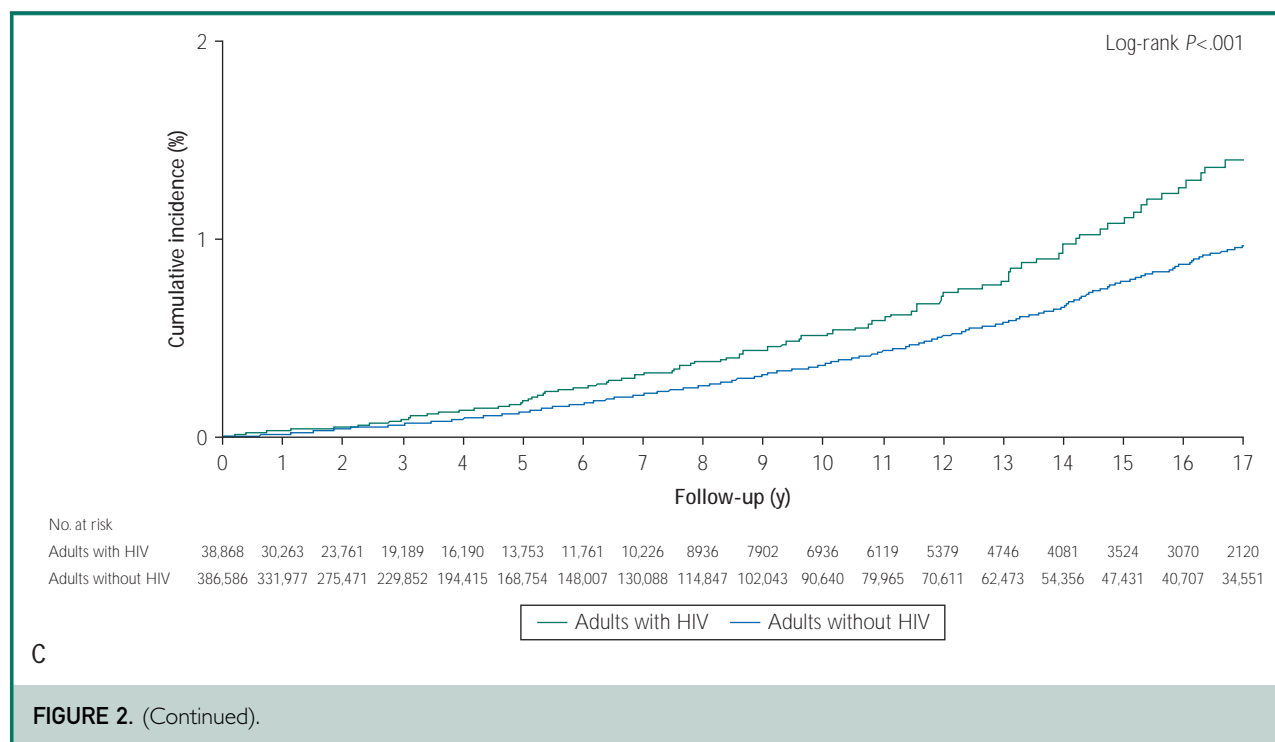


FIGURE 2. (Continued).

metabolic conditions, including atrial fibrillation/flutter, coronary revascularization, valvular disease, hypertension, diabetes, and dyslipidemia (Table).

Follow-up and Rates of Incident HF

During median follow-up of 3.8 years (interquartile range, 1.4-9.0 years), PWHs had a rate (per 100 person-years) of incident HF of 0.23 (95% CI, 0.21 to 0.25) vs 0.15 (95% CI, 0.15 to 0.16) in adults without HIV ($P < .001$). Crude rates of HFpEF, HFrfEF, and HFmrEF were all higher in PWHs (Supplemental Table 1, available online at <http://www.mayoclinicproceedings.org>, and Figure 2).

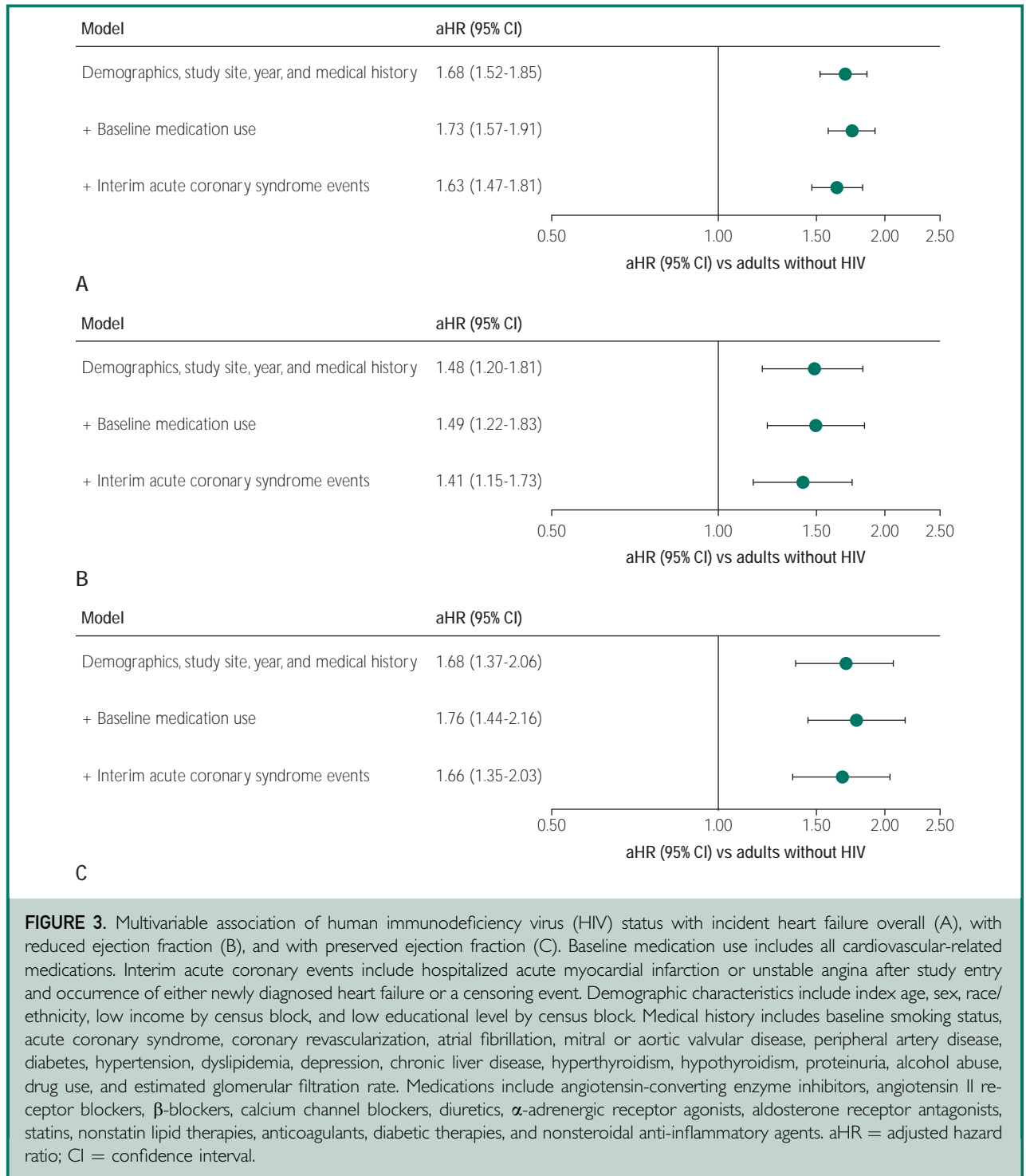
Multivariable Association of HIV Status With HF

After adjustment for health system, entry year, demographic characteristics, and cardiovascular and medical history, PWHs had an increased rate of incident HF compared with matched controls (adjusted hazard ratio [aHR], 1.68; 95% CI, 1.52 to 1.85) (Figure 3). This excess risk did not materially change after further adjustment for

cardiovascular-related medication use (aHR, 1.73; 95% CI, 1.57 to 1.91). Additional adjustment for hospitalizations for ACS during follow-up only modestly attenuated the excess risk of HF in PWHs (aHR, 1.63; 95% CI, 1.47 to 1.81) (Figure 3).

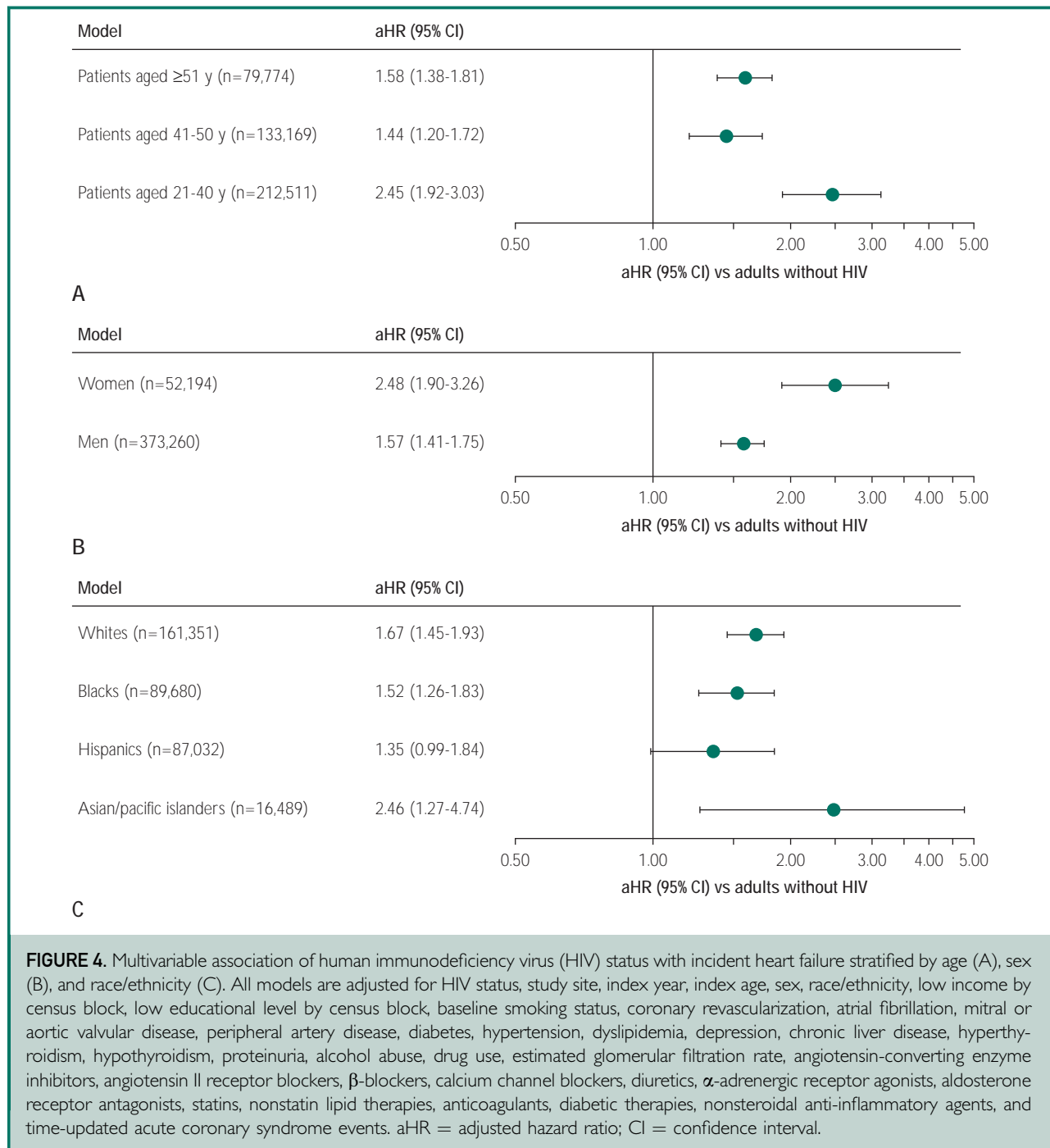
Variation of HF Risk in PWHs by Demographic Characteristics

Crude rates of incident HF by prespecified demographic subgroups (age, sex, race/ethnicity) are shown in Supplemental Tables 2, 3, and 4 (available online at <http://www.mayoclinicproceedings.org>). In multivariable models stratified by age, a stronger association of positive HIV status with incident HF was observed with younger age. Among persons aged 21 to 40 years, PWHs had a nearly 2.5-fold increased rate of incident HF (aHR, 2.45; 95% CI, 1.92 to 3.03) compared with adults without HIV, which was stronger than in those aged 41 to 50 years (aHR, 1.44; 95% CI, 1.20 to 1.72) and those 51 years and older (aHR, 1.58; 95% CI, 1.38 to 1.81) (Figure 4). Statistically significant interactions were noted between HIV status and age ($P = .009$ for 41-50



years old and $P < .001$ for ≥ 51 years old). Also, PWHs had a stronger association with incident HF in women (aHR, 2.48; 95% CI, 1.90 to 3.26) than in men (aHR, 1.57; 95%

CI, 1.41 to 1.75) (Figure 4), with a significant interaction ($P < .001$). Finally, PWHs had an increased adjusted rate of incident HF in White, Black, and Asian/Pacific



Islander adults, with the point estimate being highest in Asian/Pacific Islander adults (aHR, 2.46; 95% CI, 1.27 to 4.74) compared with White adults (aHR, 1.67; 95% CI, 1.45 to 1.93) and Black adults (aHR, 1.52; 95%

CI, 1.26 to 1.83) (Figure 4). Of note, among Hispanic adults, the adjusted risk of incident HF in PWHs was 1.35 (95% CI, 0.99 to 1.84). We found no significant interactions between HIV status and race/ethnicity

($P=.44$ for Black adults, $P=.19$ for Hispanic adults, and $P=.18$ for Asian/Pacific Islander adults).

HIV Status and HF Subtype

Finally, we examined the association of HIV status with incident HF type. After adjustment for health system, entry year, demographic characteristics, and medical history, PWHs had a higher rate of HFpEF (aHR, 1.68; 95% CI, 1.37 to 2.06), which strengthened after further adjustment for baseline cardiovascular-related medication use (aHR, 1.76; 95% CI, 1.44 to 2.16) and persisted after additional adjustment for interim ACS events (aHR, 1.66; 95% CI, 1.35 to 2.03). Similarly, PWHs had an increased rate of HFrfEF after adjustment for health system, entry year, patient demographic characteristics, and medical history (aHR, 1.48; 95% CI, 1.20 to 1.81), which was not changed after additional adjustment for baseline medication use (aHR, 1.49; 95% CI, 1.22 to 1.83) or further accounting for interim ACS events (aHR, 1.41; 95% CI, 1.15 to 1.73). Finally, PWHs had a 2-fold higher rate of HFmrEF after accounting for differences in baseline characteristics (aHR, 2.06; 95% CI, 1.50 to 2.84), which increased after further adjustment for baseline cardiovascular-related medication use (aHR, 2.16; 95% CI, 1.57 to 2.99) and was only modestly attenuated after additional adjustment for interim ACS events (aHR, 1.97; 95% CI, 1.42 to 2.73).

DISCUSSION

In a large, ethnically and geographically diverse, multi-institutional cohort of adults with and without HIV, HIV infection was associated with an increased risk of HF even after adjustment for potential explanatory effects of sociodemographic and clinical risk factors, cardiovascular-related medication use, and interim ACS events. This relationship was present for all HF subtypes and was strongest for HFpEF and HFmrEF. Furthermore, the adjusted excess risk of HF in PWHs seemed stronger in younger (age 21-40 years) patients, women, and Asian/Pacific Islander adults.

The present study represents one of the largest, most comprehensive investigations evaluating the risk of HF associated with HIV infection, overall, by HF type (HFpEF, HFmrEF, and HFrfEF), and across demographic subgroups. A VACS-VC analysis primarily in the pre-ART era reported an 81% higher adjusted risk of HF in 2391 veterans with HIV compared with 6095 matched veterans without HIV,¹⁷ with a subsequent larger analysis in predominantly White or Black male veterans observing a 41% higher adjusted risk of HF in PWHs.¹⁸ In the present, substantially larger and more diverse cohort of both women and men, we found a 65% higher adjusted risk of HF in PWHs not explained by known confounders, receipt of cardiopreventive therapies, or interim ACS events, which materially expands beyond results of other cohorts within and outside the United States.^{17,18,27,28} The present study also provides important insights into higher rates of HFpEF and HFmrEF in PWHs. Although PWHs experienced higher adjusted rates of HFrfEF in this cohort consistent with that observed in the VACS-VC,¹⁸ there were stronger associations for HFpEF and HFmrEF.

The present finding that the excess adjusted rate of incident HF in PWHs was more prominent in younger persons (age 21-40 years) supports and extends results from previous studies.^{18,29} In an analysis of billing claims data among 19,798 PWHs and 59,302 age- and sex-matched persons without HIV, Alonso et al²⁹ reported a higher adjusted risk of diagnosed HF in those younger than 50 years (aHR, 5.9; 95% CI, 3.4 to 10.1) than in those 50 years and older (aHR, 2.5; 95% CI, 1.8 to 3.5), but only limited adjustment for potential confounders was performed and type of HF was not addressed. In the primarily White male veteran VACS-VC sample, there was a greater than 3.5-fold higher rate of incident HF in PWHs compared with persons without HIV (aHR, 3.59; 95% CI, 1.95 to 6.58) for those younger than 40 years,¹⁸ and HF occurred at a younger age in veterans with HIV compared with those without HIV. Specific reasons for why HIV infection

can be more harmful in younger persons remain unclear.

Concern exists that women living with HIV might be at higher risk for HF with associated potential sex-specific risk factors and mechanisms³⁰ that can differ than for complications such as myocardial infarction.⁸ Importantly, existing studies have primarily included modest sample sizes and yielded conflicting results. For example, in 26,272 PWHs in Taiwan, Lai et al³¹ reported a higher age- and calendar period—standardized incidence of HF in women (2.51; 95% CI, 1.71 to 3.56) than in men (1.41; 95% CI, 1.22 to 1.62), whereas no interaction by sex was observed in the excess risk of incident HF in PWHs in the HIV Electronic Comprehensive Cohort of CVD Complications (HIVE-4CVD) involving 4640 PWHs and 4250 persons without HIV frequency-matched on age, sex, race/ethnicity, zip code, and clinic location.²⁷ In contrast, after adjustment for a wide range of confounders, receipt of cardiovascular-related medications, and interim ACSs, we found that the excess risk of incident HF in PWHs was more prominent in women (aHR, 2.48; 95% CI, 1.90 to 3.26) than in men (aHR, 1.57; 95% CI, 1.41 to 1.75). The HIV infection is associated with increased myocardial fibrosis, intramyocardial triglyceride deposition, and impaired diastolic function, as well as immune activation and dysregulation of selected metabolic pathways in women, but it remains unclear whether HIV has direct negative effects or works through promoting existing aging-related mechanisms differentially in women than in men.^{32,33}

Even less is known about how race and ethnicity influence risk of incident HF in PWHs. In HIVE-4CVD, no significant racial difference was reported in the excess risk of developing HF in PWHs, but relatively few cases of HF were observed and they were unable to examine racial/ethnic groups beyond White and Black.²⁷ Within the VACS-VC, similar associations were observed for White (aHR, 1.31; 95% CI, 1.12 to 1.52) and Black (aHR, 1.41; 95% CI, 1.26 to 1.59) adults, but they also were

not able to evaluate other racial/ethnic groups.¹⁸ Importantly, although crude rates of HF were highest in Black adults overall, we observed that the multivariable point estimate for HIV-associated incident HF was highest in Asian/Pacific Islander adults (aHR, 2.46; 95% CI, 1.27-4.74), was similar in White adults (aHR, 1.67; 95% CI, 1.45 to 1.93) and Black adults (aHR, 1.52; 95% CI, 1.26 to 1.83), but was not statistically significant in Hispanic adults. Little is known about the risk and mechanisms of HF associated with HIV infection in Asian/Pacific Islander adults, especially given the many different subgroups, with one small study in Chinese patients reporting that PWHs were more likely to have diastolic dysfunction, mildly reduced left ventricular systolic dysfunction, and greater left ventricular mass.³⁴

Beyond larger sample size, we had significantly greater representation of Hispanic adults (20.4%), Asian/Pacific Islander adults (3.9%), and women (12.2%) compared with previous studies,^{17,18} with results that are likely more generalizable to contemporary US PWHs (26% Hispanic, 2% Asian/Pacific Islander, and 19% women).³⁵ We also accounted for potential influences of lifestyle factors, socioeconomic status, HIV infection route, and use of cardiovascular-related medications, in addition to controlling for baseline ART use on the risk of incident HF. Participating institutions employ comprehensive HIV registries and validated algorithms to systematically capture HF events, potential confounders, and mediating factors based on EMR data. The present findings also reflect the most contemporary data of incident HF and HF type among adults with and without HIV.

The present findings carry important implications. Despite recommendations about preventing coronary disease in PWHs, current guidelines do not address screening for or prevention of HF.³⁶ Implementing validated HF screening methods, including a history and physical examination²² supported by selected biomarker testing (N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide or B-type natriuretic peptide) and

echocardiography, in PWHs can expedite time to diagnosis and treatment of ventricular dysfunction and possibly prevention of clinical HF.³⁷ The present findings also reinforce the importance of preventing or aggressively treating vascular risk factors and disease and other associated HF-related risk factors (eg, anemia, sleep-disordered breathing). Additional efforts to prevent HIV infection and to detect HIV infection early should also be prioritized to reduce excess population burden of HF, among other HIV-associated complications.

This study also had limitations. Data were not systematically available for certain risk factors and laboratory tests (eg, kidney function, lipoproteins, natriuretic peptides, troponin, HIV genotype, and non-HIV viral serologies) that can be associated with HF risk. Although we subtyped most HF cases, information on left ventricular systolic function or cardiac structure was not universally available due to limitations in available echocardiographic data primarily from earlier study years, which would be a nondifferential type of bias, and this was supported by the excess risk of each HF type in PWHs. We were unable to delineate specific mechanisms by which HIV infection could increase risk of HF separate from ASCVD-related pathways. The involved pathways are likely multifactorial, with contributions from chronic immune activation on myocardial function and fibrosis,³⁸ direct myocyte invasion, and induction of mitochondrial dysfunction and adverse cellular signaling pathways by HIV,³⁹ co-infection with other viruses (eg, Coxsackie virus B3, cytomegalovirus), impaired nutritional status, and possible adverse effects of different ART regimens on cardiac function.⁴⁰ We studied insured adults receiving care in integrated health care delivery systems, so the results might not be completely generalizable to all geographic areas or settings.

CONCLUSION

Compared with persons without HIV, PWHs had a higher risk of HF, overall and for each HF type, that was not primarily explained

through atherosclerotic pathways or differential use of cardiopreventive medications. Excess HF risk varied significantly by demographic characteristics, which supports improved risk stratification and systematic surveillance for HF and delineation of HIV-specific mechanisms that could serve as therapeutic targets to prevent HIV-associated HF.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ONLINE MATERIAL

Supplemental material can be found online at <http://www.mayoclinicproceedings.org>. Supplemental material attached to journal articles has not been edited, and the authors take responsibility for the accuracy of all data.

Abbreviations and Acronyms: ACS, acute coronary syndrome; aHR, adjusted hazard ratio; ART, antiretroviral therapy; ASCVD, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; EMR, electronic medical record; HF, heart failure; HFmrEF, heart failure with mid-range ejection fraction; HFpEF, heart failure with preserved ejection fraction; HFrEF, heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; PWH, person living with HIV; VACS-VC, Veterans Aging Cohort Study-Virtual Cohort

Affiliations (Continued from the first page of this article.): ical Science (W.J.T.), Kaiser Permanente Bernard J. Tyson School of Medicine, Pasadena, CA ; Departments of Epidemiology, Biostatistics, and Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco (A.S.G.); Department of Medicine, Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA (A.S.G.); Department of Research and Evaluation, Kaiser Permanente Southern California, Pasadena (K.R., R.C.H., T.N.H.); Department of Cardiology, Kaiser Permanente Walnut Creek Medical Center, Walnut Creek, CA (H.R.A.); Department of Infectious Disease, Kaiser Permanente Los Angeles Medical Center, Los Angeles, CA (W.J.T.); Mid-Atlantic Permanente Research Institute, Kaiser

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Correspondence: Address to Alan S. Go, MD, Division of Research, Kaiser Permanente Northern California, 2000 Broadway, Oakland, CA 94612-2304 (Alan.S.Go@kp.org).

ORCID

Alan S. Go:  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9109-0811>; Kristi Reynolds:  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7619-1649>; Harshith R. Avula:  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1645-1936>; Michael A. Horberg:  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6971-7646>; Suma Vupputuri:  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6848-2649>

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