

Geriatric Syndromes in Older HIV-Infected Adults

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Background: Geriatric syndromes such as falls, frailty, and functional impairment are multifactorial conditions used to identify vulnerable older adults. Limited data exist on these conditions in older HIV-infected adults, and no studies have comprehensively examined these conditions.

Methods: Geriatric syndromes including falls, urinary incontinence, functional impairment, frailty, sensory impairment, depression, and cognitive impairment were measured in a cross-sectional study of HIV-infected adults aged 50 years and older who had an undetectable viral load on antiretroviral therapy. We examined both HIV and non-HIV-related predictors of geriatric syndromes including sociodemographics, number of comorbidities and nonantiretroviral medications, and HIV-specific variables in multivariate analyses.

Results: We studied 155 participants with a median age of 57 (interquartile range: 54–62) and 94% were men. Prefrailty (56%), difficulty with instrumental activities of daily living (46%), and cognitive impairment (47%) were the most frequent geriatric

syndromes. Lower CD4 nadir incidence rate ratio [IRR: 1.16, 95% (confidence interval) CI: 1.06 to 1.26], non-white race (IRR: 1.38, 95% CI: 1.10 to 1.74), and increasing number of comorbidities (IRR: 1.09, 95% CI: 1.03 to 1.15) were associated with increased risk of having more geriatric syndromes.

Conclusions: Geriatric syndromes are common in older HIV-infected adults. Treatment of comorbidities and early initiation of antiretroviral therapy may help to prevent development of these age-related complications. Clinical care of older HIV-infected adults should consider incorporation of geriatric principles.

Key Words: aging, frailty, function

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INTRODUCTION

With modern antiretroviral drug regimens, HIV-infected adults are living longer and HIV has transformed into a chronic illness.¹ Therapy does not fully restore health, however, as HIV-infected adults with well-controlled HIV have excess risk for a number of comorbidities such as cardiovascular and bone disease,^{2,3} along with resultant multimorbidity and polypharmacy.^{4–7} In the general population of HIV-uninfected older adults facing multimorbidity, comprehensive geriatric assessment including assessment of geriatric syndromes is used to identify the most vulnerable older adults.

Geriatric syndromes are defined as multifactorial conditions that result from deficits in multiple domains including clinical, psychosocial, and environmental vulnerabilities.^{8,9} Geriatric syndromes are a fundamental construct in gerontology that provide evidence of aging and predict clinically important outcomes such as health care utilization and mortality.^{10,11} Given the multiple organ derangements and complicated social and environmental factors associated with HIV infection and its treatment, it is reasonable to hypothesize that geriatric syndromes may be common in HIV-infected adults even at relatively younger ages than those traditionally considered to be geriatric. Supporting this hypothesis, geriatric syndromes are described at relatively younger ages in adults living with chronic conditions such as diabetes or facing psychosocial challenges such as homelessness.^{12,13} Studies have also suggested that risk factors for the development of geriatric syndromes in more middle-aged adults overlap with risk factors for adults aged 65 and older.^{14,15} Limited data exist on the association of geriatric syndromes at younger ages with outcomes such as health care

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utilization,¹⁶ but studies in HIV-infected adults have shown that syndromes such as frailty even in younger ages can independently predict mortality suggesting that geriatric syndromes are an important construct to examine.^{17,18} Previous studies in older HIV-infected adults have primarily focused on frailty,^{17,19} and no comprehensive assessment of geriatric syndromes in older HIV adults has been reported. The purpose of this study was to describe the frequencies of geriatric syndromes in HIV-infected adults aged 50 years and older with virologic control (undetectable viral load for at least 3 years) and to explore factors associated with the presence of geriatric syndromes.

METHODS

Participants

All participants were enrollees in the University of California San Francisco SCOPE cohort, a study of HIV-infected adults aged 18 years and older. SCOPE participants were primarily recruited from the San Francisco General Hospital HIV clinic, a safety-net clinic, and the San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center Infectious Diseases Clinic. To be included in this study, SCOPE participants had to be aged 50 years or older, have an undetectable plasma viral load (HIV RNA <40 copies/mL) for at least 3 years before enrollment, and be taking antiretroviral therapy. We chose age 50 as a cutoff for this study as this is the most commonly used definition of “older” in the current HIV literature. The criterion of an undetectable viral load for 3 years has been used in previous SCOPE translational studies. We recruited participants through fliers provided at the time of routine SCOPE appointments and by SCOPE staff referrals, creating a consecutive sample of the overall SCOPE cohort. If a potential enrollee agreed to participate, additional consent was then obtained for participation in a 1-hour geriatric visit. Participants received \$20 payment for participation, consistent with general SCOPE visit payment policies. The University of California San Francisco and the San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center committees on human research approved this study.

Data Collection

We collected data using questionnaires and brief physical assessments during the 1-hour geriatric study visit and also used existing data from SCOPE questionnaires collected during routine SCOPE visits. Specifically, demographic data, HIV history (including estimated duration of infection and HIV-transmission risk), substance abuse history, and antiretroviral medication history were extracted from existing SCOPE data. We also extracted participant self-report of antiretroviral exposure before study enrollment, which is collected at the baseline SCOPE visit. Medical records are requested, and chart review was performed where possible to verify the self-report of pre-enrollment antiretroviral medications. All participants completed a general SCOPE visit including CD4 and viral load laboratory measurements (Abbott Real Time HIV-1 Viral load Assay)

within 1 month of the geriatric visit. During the geriatrics study visit, comorbid conditions and nonantiretroviral medications were measured by the self-report. Comorbid conditions assessed included comorbidities from the Charlson comorbidity index²⁰ and more HIV-specific conditions such as hepatitis C infection and peripheral neuropathy. Nonantiretroviral medications included all prescription, over-the-counter, and herbal medications. We verified the self-report of comorbid conditions and nonantiretroviral medications by medical record review for participants who receive primary care from UCSF-affiliated clinical sites.

Geriatric Syndromes

The geriatric syndromes assessed included falls, urinary incontinence, functional and mobility impairment, sensory impairment, depression, cognitive impairment, and frailty. These syndromes and measurements were chosen after a literature review that examined geriatric syndromes included in national cohort studies, syndromes described in HIV-infected adults, and syndromes relevant to an outpatient setting.^{19,21–24} We measured falls by self-report to the question “Have you fallen in the past year?—A fall can include a slip or trip in which you lost your balance and landed on the floor or ground or lower level?” This measurement was based on the Prevention of Falls Network Europe (ProFaNE) definition that defines falls as “an unexpected event in which the participants come to rest on the ground, floor, or lower level.”^{25,26} We measured urinary incontinence using the International Consultation on Incontinence Questionnaire (ICIQ), which is scored from 0 to 21 with higher scores indicating greater severity of incontinence and the presence of urinary incontinence defined as a score ≥ 1 .²⁷ The ICIQ was chosen as it is validated in men and women and had been used in another study of geriatric syndromes in a more middle-aged population.¹³ Our measure of functional impairment was a self-report of 6 activities of daily living (ADLs) including bathing and dressing and 9 instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs) including medication management and housework. ADLs and IADLs were assessed in a 2-part question: “Do you have any difficulty with (each activity)?” and “If yes, do you need the help of another person to (perform each activity)?” Mobility was also assessed as a 2 part question about ability to walk “a quarter mile or 2–3 blocks.” The 2-part question allowed us to examine categories of independence (no difficulty), difficulty, and dependence (need help) with ADLs, IADLs, and mobility. Asking specifically about “difficulty with” is used in other large cohort studies and allows for earlier detection of disability (ie, detecting difficulty before full dependence), which may be more amenable to intervention.^{21,28} We measured hearing impairment by self-report of hearing loss and by abnormal whispered voice test, with inability to identify more than half of whispered stimuli in either ear on the whispered voice test used to define hearing impairment.^{29,30} Similarly, we measured visual impairment by both self-report of difficulty seeing even while wearing corrective lenses and by objective measurement of visual acuity using a Snellen chart.³¹ Visual impairment was defined

as vision of 20/40 or worse on Snellen acuity testing. For both measures of sensory impairment, frequencies using the objective testing criteria alone were compared with a definition of sensory impairment including either self-report of sensory impairment or an abnormal objective test, which has been used in other studies.¹³

We measured depression using the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (CES-D) with cutoff scores of 16–26 for mild-to-moderate depression and scores of ≥ 27 for severe depression.³² The CES-D was chosen because it has been used in other studies of HIV-infected adults and is also a component of the Fried frailty measure.^{17,33,34} Cognitive impairment was measured using the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MOCA).³⁵ MOCA scores range from 0 to 30 with a score of < 26 often used as a cutoff for impairment. An additional point is added to the total score for participants with less than high school education. The MOCA has been proposed as a useful test given the inclusion of both subcortical and cortical domains that are affected in HIV-associated neurocognitive disorders and neurodegenerative processes such as Alzheimer disease, respectively.³⁶ The MOCA was recently validated in a HIV-infected cohort of adults aged 60 years and older in San Francisco and the traditional MOCA cut-point of < 26 was found to be the optimal cut-point for HIV-associated neurocognitive disorders.³⁷ To define frailty and prefrailty, we used the Fried criteria that include unintentional weight loss, self-report of exhaustion (using 2 items from the CES-D), low physical activity (using the Minnesota Leisure Time activity questionnaire), slow walking speed, and weakness (measured by hand grip strength).^{33,38} Participants were classified as frail if they met 3 or more of the 5 criteria and were classified as prefrail if they met 1 or 2 of the criteria. Although several different definitions of frailty exist, the Fried frailty measure has been used in large cohort studies of HIV-infected adults and in other studies of frailty in relatively younger adults.^{13,17,19,39}

Statistical Analysis

We used descriptive statistics to examine participant characteristics and frequencies of geriatric conditions. To determine frequencies of geriatric syndromes, we generated dichotomous variables for each syndrome. Functional impairment was dichotomized to report of at least difficulty with 1 or more ADLs and 1 or more IADLs. Cognitive impairment was dichotomized based on the traditional cutoff MOCA score of < 26 and depression was dichotomized to a score of ≥ 16 . Additionally, we used descriptive statistics to describe the number of falls, total scores on ICIQ for urinary incontinence, and total MOCA scores.

As individual geriatric syndromes may share similar risk factors,^{8,40} we examined factors associated with geriatric syndromes as a composite outcome of increasing number of geriatric syndromes. We first focused on measures that are most consistently described as syndromes: falls, urinary incontinence, functional impairment, and frailty. To assess the association between potential risk factors and counts of these geriatric syndromes, we used multivariate Poisson models to account for the distribution of the count data. We

included demographic, HIV, and general health variables hypothesized a priori as being predictive for geriatric syndromes based on literature review. Tests for collinearity of all predictor variables were performed. Counts of geriatric syndromes have been described before,^{14,21} but to confirm our findings we also examined the geriatric syndrome outcome as a dichotomous outcome of the presence of 2 or more syndromes and as an ordinal logistic model that has been used before to analyze the number of geriatric syndromes.¹⁴ We also examined counts of all 10 syndromes in a multivariate Poisson model. All statistical analyses were performed in SAS version 9.3 and STATA version 12.

RESULTS

Participants

A total of 179 SCOPE participants were approached for participation and 156 enrolled in this study. We excluded 1 participant from analysis when it was revealed during his study visit that he had recently stopped his antiretroviral medications. The final 155 participants were primarily male ($n = 145$, 93.6%), white (98, 63.2%), and had a median age of 57 [interquartile range (IQR): 54–62] (Table 1). Most acquired HIV sex with other men (MSM, 124, 80.0%). Participants reported being infected with HIV for a median of 21 years (IQR: 16–24, range: 4–32 years) and had a median CD4 T-lymphocyte count of 537 (IQR: 398–752) cells per cubic millimeter. Participants had a median of 4 (IQR: 3–6) comorbidities and were taking a median of 9 (6–12) non-antiretroviral medications. Common comorbidities were hyperlipidemia (97, 62.6%), hypertension (78, 50.3%), and peripheral neuropathy (62, 40.0%). Of the 24 participants who were approached but did not participate in this study, there were no statistically significant differences in demographic variables (age, gender, ethnicity, education, HIV transmission) compared with those who enrolled, except for CD4 T-lymphocyte count (mean: 461.9 cells/mm³ vs. 585.6 cells/mm³ in enrolled, $P = 0.02$).

Geriatric Syndromes

Eighty-three participants (53.6%) had 2 or more geriatric syndromes. Figure 1 shows the frequencies of individual syndromes. The most frequent conditions were prefrailty ($n = 87$, 56.1%), difficulty with 1 or more IADLs (72, 46.5%), and cognitive impairment (72, 46.5%). Prefrailty (1 or 2 of the Fried criteria) was found in 56.1% of participants and was more common than frailty (3 or more Fried criteria) that was only seen in 9.0% of participants. At least 1 fall was reported by 25.8% of participants in the past year. Among participants who reported falls, the median number of falls was 2 (IQR: 1–4) and 12.5% reported an injurious fall that required seeking medical attention. Among the 25.2% reporting urinary incontinence, the median score on the ICIQ was 6 (IQR: 4–8). Regarding functional impairment, 39 (25.2%) participants reported difficulty with 1 or more ADLs, 15 (10%) reported dependence with 1 or more ADLs, 46.5% of participants reported difficulty with 1

TABLE 1. Characteristics of Study Participants

Characteristic	N (%) or Median (IQR), N = 155
Age	57 (IQR: 54–62)
Age (quartiles), yr	
50–54	40 (25.8)
55–59	61 (39.4)
60–64	24 (15.5)
>65	30 (19.4)
Male	145 (93.6)
Ethnicity	
White	98 (63.2)
African American	28 (18.1)
Other	29 (18.7)
Education*	
High school or less	32 (20.7)
Some college	64 (41.3)
College degree/any graduate	59 (38.1)
Employed in the past year	47 (33.8)
Annual income	
≥24,000	36 (29.3)
12,000–24,000	39 (31.7)
≤12,000	48 (39.0)
HIV transmission†	
MSM	124 (80.0)
Heterosexual	23 (14.8)
IVDU	18 (11.6)
Other	13 (8.4)
Length of HIV infection (years)	21 (16–24)
CD4 count (cells/mm ³)	567 (398–752)
CD4 nadir‡ (cells/mm ³)	174 (51–327)
Exposure to DDI/DDC/D4T/AZT	115 (74.2)
Number of comorbidities	4 (3–6)
Number of nonantiretroviral medications	9 (6–12)
Current smoker§	35 (22.6)
Alcohol use§	96 (62.8)
IVDU§	7 (4.5)

*Education measured at enrollment visit.

†Participants could report more than one mode of transmission, percentages do not sum to 100%.

‡Based on self-report.

§In the last 4 months.

DDL, didanosine; D4T, stavudine; DDC, zalcitabine; AZT, zidovudine; MSM, men who have sex with men.

or more IADLS, and 46 (29.6%) reported dependence in 1 or more IADLS. Of those who reported functional impairment, the median number of ADL difficulties was 1 (IQR: 1–2), and the most frequent ADL impairments were transfers (15.5%), walking across a room (8.4%), and dressing (8.4%). The median number of IADL difficulties was 2 (IQR: 1–3) with heavy housework (33.5%), light housework (12.9%), and shopping (11.0%) the most frequently reported. When the definitions for hearing impairment and visual impairment were expanded from an abnormal test result to include either self-report or an abnormal test result, the frequencies increased from 14.2% to 41.3% for hearing impairment and 34.8% to 49.7% for visual impairment. Figure 1 shows

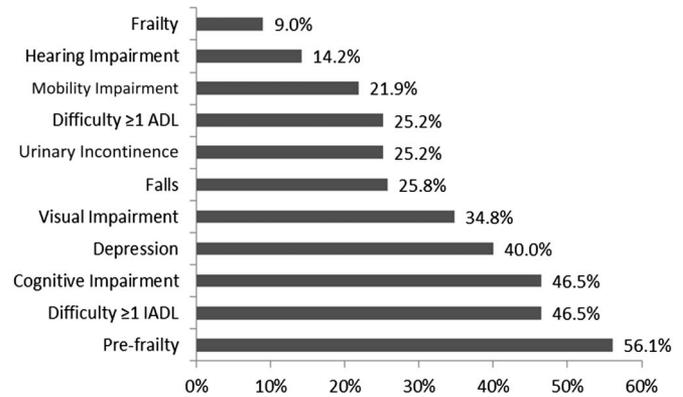


FIGURE 1. Frequencies of geriatric syndromes. Each bar reflects the percentage of participants with each geriatric syndrome. Actual percentages are shown at the end of each bar. Horizontal axis only shown to 60%.

participants with at least mild depressive symptoms (scores of 16 or higher on the CES-D), of which 33 (21.6%) had mild depressive symptoms (score 16–26) and 28 (18.3%) had moderate-to-severe depressive symptoms (score 27 or higher). The median MOCA score was 26 (IQR: 22–28).

Factors Associated With Geriatric Syndromes

In the multivariate analysis of the composite outcome of 5 geriatric syndromes (falls, urinary incontinence, frailty, difficulty with ADLs, difficulty with IADLs), non-white race [incidence ratio (IRR): 1.38, 95% (confidence interval) CI: 1.10 to 1.74], increasing number of comorbidities (IRR: 1.09 per condition, 95% CI: 1.03 to 1.15), and lower CD4 nadir (100 unit decrease in CD4 nadir) (IRR: 1.16, 95% CI: 1.06 to 1.26) were associated with increased risk of having more geriatric syndromes. Exposure to the nucleoside agents stavudine, didanosine, zalcitabine, or zidovudine (d4T/DDI/DDC/AZT) was associated with a decreased risk of having more geriatric syndromes (IRR: 0.68, 95% CI: 0.52 to 0.90). These results are summarized in Figure 2, and comparative models confirming our findings are shown in the Supplemental Materials (<http://links.lww.com/QAI/A637>). We also constructed a multivariate model examining all 10 geriatric syndromes and found the same statistically significant associations with non-white race, increasing number of comorbidities, lower CD4 nadir, and exposure to early nucleoside agents.

DISCUSSION

The development of geriatric syndromes, multifactorial health conditions that impact morbidity, mortality, and utilization of services, is one of the fundamental clinical manifestations of aging. A combination of risk factors for geriatric syndromes including psychosocial factors, such as social isolation and substance use, multimorbidity and polypharmacy, and chronic inflammation, is common among older HIV-infected adults,^{41–44} which has raised concern about how to decrease age-related complications in this population.⁵ Based on these concerns and findings from other

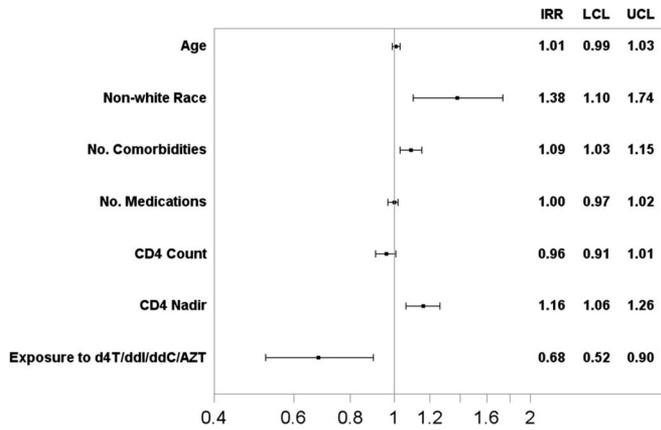


FIGURE 2. Demographic and clinical factors associated with increasing numbers of geriatric syndromes. Vertical axis shows each variable in the multivariate Poisson model. Horizontal bars reflect the IRR with 95% confidence interval, which are also listed on the right hand side of the figure [IRR, upper (UCL) and lower (LCL) 95% CIs]. CD4 T-cell count and CD4 nadir T-cell count are measured in 100 unit decrease (cells/mm³).

studies identifying increased risk for frailty,^{17,19} we undertook a comprehensive study of geriatric syndromes in middle-aged and older antiretroviral-treated adults. As hypothesized, we identified a frequent occurrence of geriatric syndromes, with prefrailty, difficulty with IADLs, and cognitive impairment particularly common even among participants with well-controlled HIV. A combination of both HIV-related factors (CD4 nadir) and non-HIV-related factors (comorbidities, non-white race) was associated with increased risk of having more geriatric syndromes.

Our study supports findings from other HIV cohorts that have found evidence of clinical aging in adults who were younger than the typical “geriatric” population (65 years and older) and adds to the understanding of other less frequently studied syndromes in this population. As reported in cohort studies such as MACS, WIHS, and ALIVE, we found that HIV-infected adults have evidence of frailty even in middle age.^{17,19,39} Consistent with findings from the Research on Older Adults with HIV study, we found that depression was common in older HIV-infected adults.⁴⁵ We also identified a high frequency of cognitive impairment that is similar to that reported in other studies among antiretroviral-treated adults.^{46,47}

Regarding less commonly examined syndromes, we found that falls were present in 1 quarter of participants, supporting data from a published study of falls in older HIV-infected adults, which showed a 30% fall rate.²³ We are unaware of other studies examining urinary incontinence in HIV-infected adults, and we found that 25% of participants reported incontinence. The high frequency of urinary incontinence may seem surprising, although it is known that patients frequently do not report incontinence unless asked, and the ICIQ scores suggest that most of the participants are experiencing only mild symptoms. We did find that a history of benign prostatic hypertrophy was associated with reporting urinary incontinence, consistent with a previous study showing that HIV-infected men

experience more lower urinary tract symptoms compared with HIV-uninfected men.⁴⁸

In comparison, reported rates of falls and incontinence from the general population of community dwelling adults aged 65 years and older are 30% and 22% (for older men), respectively.^{49,50} Estimates of frailty depend on the definition, but using the Fried phenotype definition, estimates range from 7% (original Fried article) to 10%–14%.^{33,51,52} These data suggest that HIV-infected adults may experience similar rates of geriatric syndromes at relatively younger ages and emphasize the critical need for appropriate HIV-negative comparison groups to put these findings into further context.

In our examination of factors contributing to geriatric syndromes, both HIV-related factors and non-HIV-related factors were associated with geriatric syndromes, which is consistent with the known multifactorial etiology of geriatric syndromes. Also importantly, the association with comorbidities and lower CD4 nadir suggests possible targets of intervention. Our results are consistent with a study of HIV status, age, and daily function, which also demonstrated an association of CD4 nadir and comorbidities with functional impairment.⁵³ Previous studies have shown that advanced HIV disease increases the odds of syndromes such as frailty,^{17,39} and the fact that we did not see an association with current CD4 count may be reflective of our study sample having well-controlled HIV. Although we did not see an association with polypharmacy and geriatric syndromes, given the high prevalence of polypharmacy in this population, this likely remains an important target of intervention for the aging population.^{6,7,54} Similarly, we did not have information about psychosocial risk factors such as social isolation, but this remains another area for which interventions are needed.³⁴

We unexpectedly found that exposure to didanosine, stavudine, zalcitabine, or AZT was associated with a decreased risk of geriatric syndromes because we had hypothesized that exposure to these medications would increase the risk either through direct toxicity or mediation by contributing to comorbidities. This finding may be explained by the fact that those who received early antiretroviral therapy and survived may be more resilient and have other healthy lifestyle factors that could minimize the risk of developing age-related complications. Similarly, it is also possible that CD4 nadir may be more important for long-term survivors of HIV/AIDS and may not be as important for future aging populations who could have earlier access to treatment.

There are several limitations to our study. First, our study population was predominately men who have sex with men who have been infected with HIV for a median of 21 years indicating that these are patients who have aged (and survived) with HIV. Our findings may not extend to women or adults who have been infected for a shorter period, especially as we did see evidence of a possible survivorship effect in part of our analysis. Patients who are chronically infected may have different health issues than older adults who are more recently infected. Although steps are taken to minimize recall bias of pre-enrollment antiretroviral exposure, recall bias remains a possibility. However, our

findings including frequencies of falls and other syndromes are consistent with other studies.²³ We recruited a consecutive sample of SCOPE participants; however, no statistically significant differences between the demographics of our participants and the demographics of all SCOPE participants aged 50 years or older were found. This is also a cross-sectional study and we cannot make any statements about causality of geriatric syndromes.

Our findings suggest that even in middle-aged HIV-infected adults with well-controlled HIV, the burden of geriatric syndromes is important and will need to be addressed clinically to minimize age-related complications for this population. The association with lower CD4 nadir suggests that earlier antiretroviral treatment initiation may help to prevent aging-related complications, and the association with increasing number of comorbidities suggests that treatment and prevention of other comorbid conditions are equally important to the management of HIV in the aging HIV population. Consideration of how to incorporate assessment of geriatric syndromes into HIV care and development of targeted interventions for risk factors of geriatric syndromes is needed as the HIV-infected population continues to age.

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