The Impact of HIV and Aging on the Brain: Challenges and Opportunities





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National AIDS Treatment Advocacy Project

Dr. Ances has no disclosures

Educational Objectives

- To understand the changes seen with HIV associated neurocognitive disorder (HAND) and Alzheimer's disease (AD).
- To identify biomarkers for assessing HAND and AD.
 - A role for neuroimaging, cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), and plasma markers
- To understand the effects of detectable HIV viral load, comorbidities, cannabis, gender, aging, and social determinants of health on neuroimaging measures in persons living with HIV (PLWH)
- To evaluate adjunctive therapies for HAND.

1st PLWH in Saint Louis: 1968

- 1968- Patient RR, a 16 year old male, presented with lymph edema, shortness of breath, and impaired immune system
- 1969- At autopsy he was noted to have Karposi sarcoma, chronic wasting, and diagnosed with an unknown illness
- 1973- Original case report written by Dr. Robert Drake (pathology at WUSTL) and colleagues
- 1987- Blood sample retrieved from RR by Dr. Memory Elvin-Lewis (ID at WUSTL) and was confirmed to have HIV using Western blot

PLWH in Saint Louis in 2022

♦ A 64 year old Caucasian male presents with mild cognitive changes over the past few years.

♦ For the past 2-3 years he has had slowed mentation, mild forgetfulness (cannot remember why he has walked into the room), more problems remembering taking his medications (prospective memory), and poor concentration.

♦ His friends have noticed that he more frequently misplaces objects (e.g. keys), sometimes gets lost, has slowed gait and appears to be somewhat frail.

The HIV+ Patient In 2022- Part 2

Past Medical History: HIV (diagnosed in 1990's), PCP (1990's), previous drug abuse (1990's), peripheral neuropathy (2002), hypertension, and elevated cholesterol (2010)

Medications: Biktarvy [has been on several combination antiretroviral therapy (cART) regimens in the past], Neurontin, and Lipitor

Exam: Male who was in no apparent distress

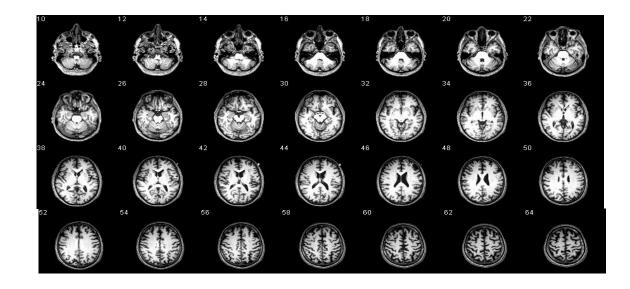
Mental Status: Alert and oriented x 3, MoCA: 24

Cranial nerves: 2-12 intact

Motor: Normal tone and bulk, 5/5 throughout Sensory: Diminished sensation below the knees Reflexes; 2+ upper extremities, 1+ patellar, 0 at ankles Coordination/ Gait: Slowed

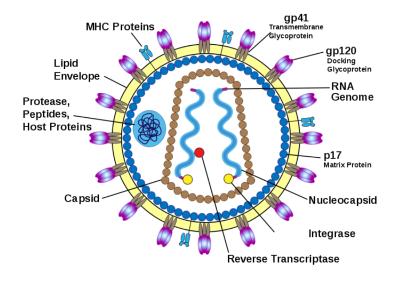
Diagnostic Tests For Older PLWH In 2022

- ♦ CMP and CBC: normal
- ♦ Thyroid panel: normal
- ♦ Ammonia: 35
- ♦ UA: negative
- ♦ UDS: negative
- ♦ B12: 937
- ♦ Folic acid: 8.1
- ♦ RPR: negative

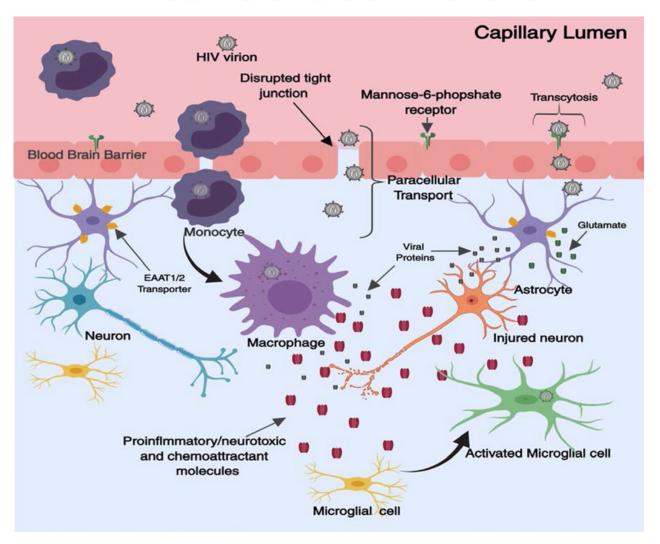


- ◆ CD4 cell count = 502 (Nadir: 54)
- ♦ Plasma HIV Viral Load= undetectable
- ♦ Structural imaging with and without contrast: unremarkable

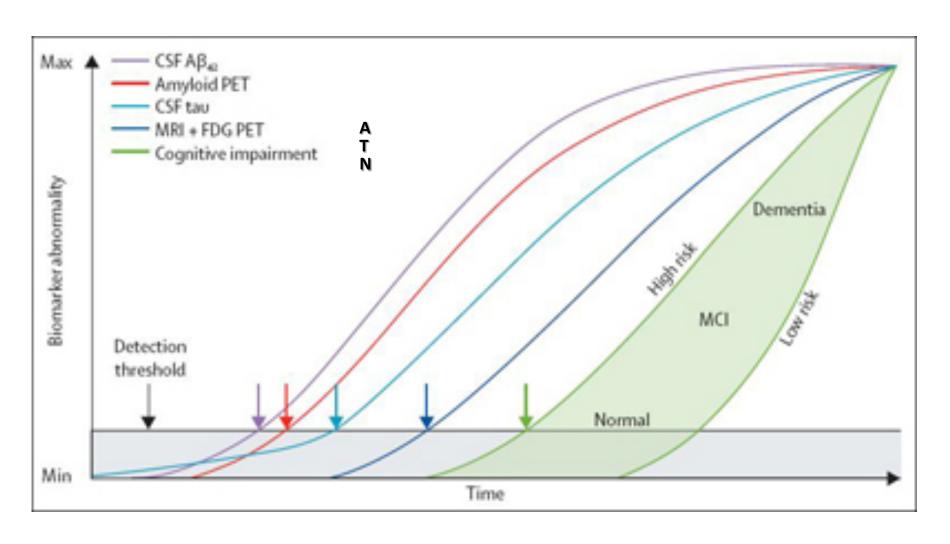
HAND and **AD** Pathology



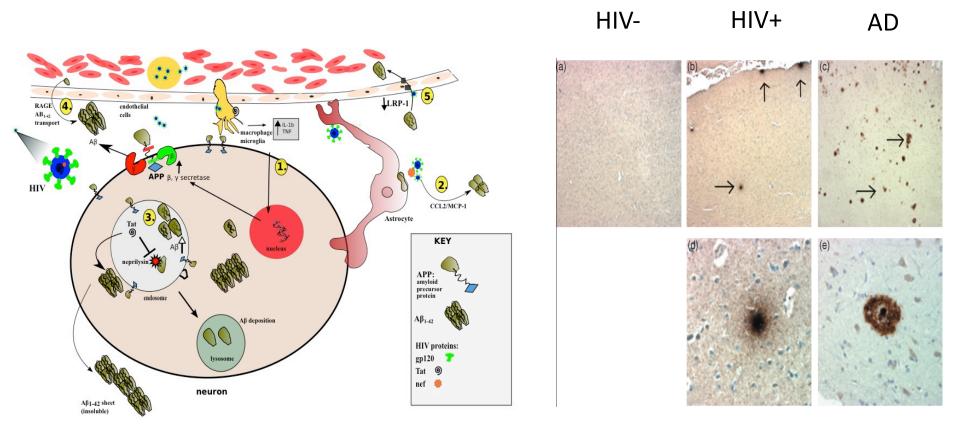
HIV Reservoirs Develop In The Brain Soon After Seroconversion



Hypothesized Cascade for AD



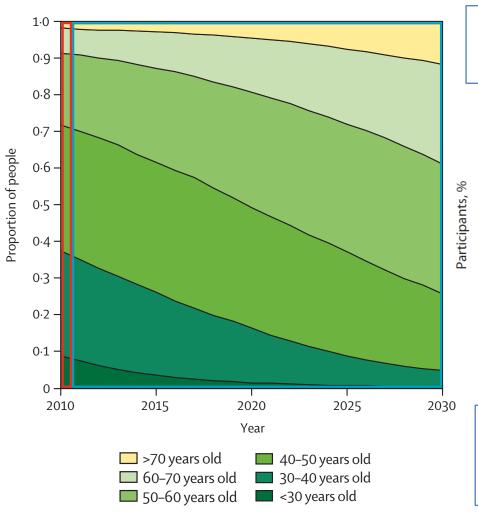
HIV Affects Amyloid Metabolism



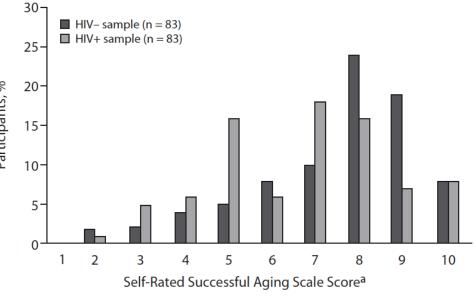
Ortega and Ances, J Neuroimmune Pharmacol, 2014

Rempel and Pulliam, AIDS, 2005

Older PLWH Are Getting Older But Often **Not Successfully**



In HIV- Adults: The most common correlates of successful aging were not smoking and absence of disability, arthritis, and diabetes



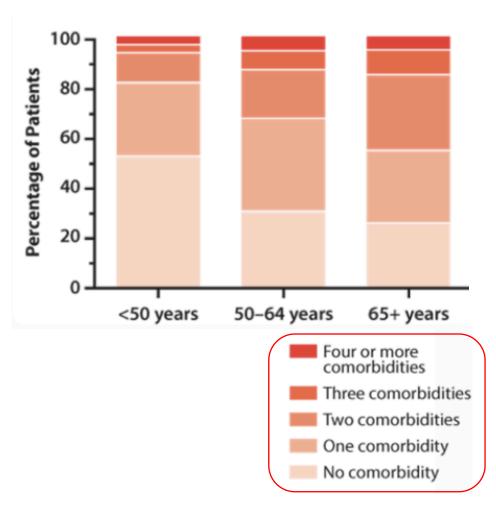
In PLWH: Successful aging was associated with greater physical activity, more social contacts, better self-rated health, absence of depression and cognitive impairment, and fewer medical conditions.

Smit, Lancet Inf Dis, 2015

Depp & Jeste, Am J Geriatric Psychiatry, 2006 Moore et al, J Clinical Psychiatry 2013

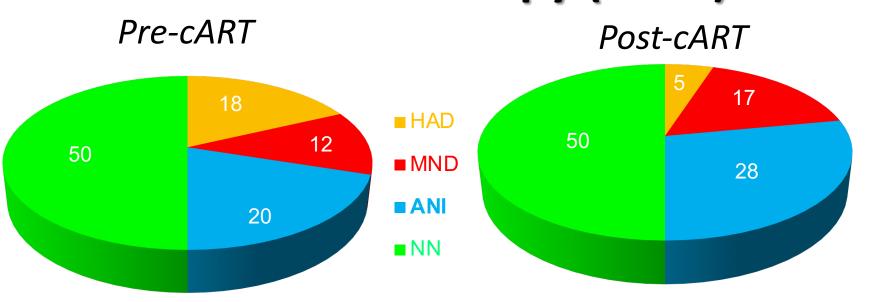
Older PLWH Often Have Several Comorbidities

- Older PLWH are more likely to have multiple comorbidities (e.g. cardiovascular disease, chronic kidney disease, metabolic syndrome and diabetes, etc.) compared to HIV- adults
- Prevalence of comorbidities in PLWH approaches those seen among HIV- adults who are 5 years older



Hasse et al, CID, 2011 McMillan et al., CMAJ, 2018

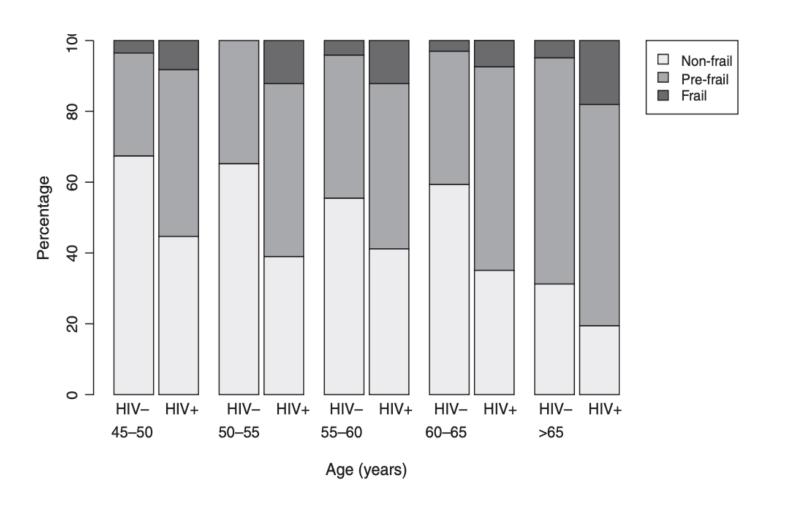
HAND Still Occurs In The Combination Anti-Retroviral Therapy (cART) Era



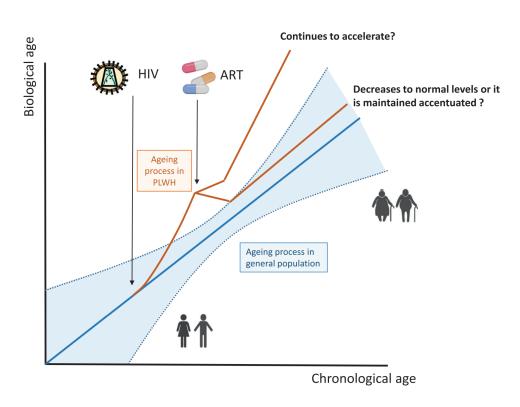
Adapted from: Heaton, et al. *Neurology* 2010. Also: Robertson, et al. *AIDS* 2007; Simioni, et al. *AIDS* 2010; Garvey *HIV Clin Trials* 2011; Cysique & Brew, *Journal of Neurovirol* 2011; Meyer et al. *Neuroepidemiology* 2013, Grant et al., *Neurology*, 2014

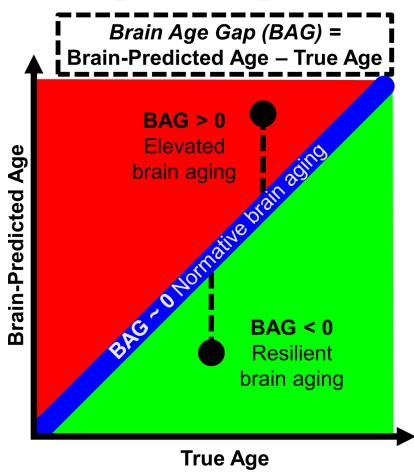
- Incidence but not prevalence of HAND has declined with cART
- A three fold increase in mortality risk exists for individuals with HAND compared to individuals without HAND

Frailty Occurs Earlier in PLWH



Interactions Among HIV, Aging, and CART: Chronological vs Biological Age



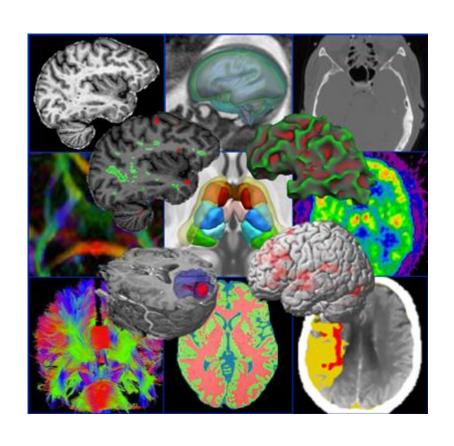


Rodes et al. eBiomedicine, 2022

Section Summary

- PLWH are aging into their 60s and 70s due to virological suppression with cART
- Survival of older PLWH is approaching that seen in the general population
- Older PLWH are more likely to have multiple comorbidities compared to general population
- HAND and AD need to be disentangled in older PLWH
- Chronological age ≠ biological age in older PLWH

Biomarkers of the Brain



How to Evaluate for HAND in Persons with HIV (PWH) in the Outpatient Clinic

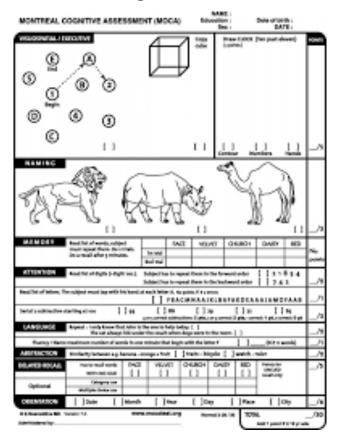
International HIV Dementia Scale

Maximum score	Score	Subtests			
_	_	Memory: registration Give the patient four words to recall (dog, hat, green, peach)—one second to say each. Then ask the patient to recall all four after you have said them.			
4	()	Attention Antisaccadic eye movements: 20 commandserrors of 20 trials. [≤ three errors = 4; four errors = 3; five errors = 2; six errors = 1; > six errors = 0] Instructions for attention score: Hold both hands up at the patient's shoulder width and eye height, and ask the patient to look at your nose. Move the index finger of one hand, and instruct the patient to look at the finger that moves, then look back to your nose. Practice until the patient is familiar with the task. Then, instruct the patient to look at the finger that is NOT moving. Practice until the patient understands the task. Perform 20 trials. An error is recorded when the patient looks toward the finger that is moving.			
6	()	Psychomotor speed Ask patient to write the alphabet in uppercase letters horizontally across the page and record time:seconds. [≤ 21 seconds = 6; 21.1 to 24 seconds = 5; 24.1 to 27 seconds = 4; 27.1 to 30 seconds = 3; 30.1 to 33 seconds = 2; 33.1 to 36 seconds = 1; > 36 seconds = 0]			
4	()	Memory: recall Ask for the four words from memory registration (above). Give one point for each correct recall. For words not recalled, prompt with a semantic clue, as follows: animal (dog); piece of clothing (hat), color (green), fruit (peach). [one-half point for each correct recall after prompting]			
2	()	Construction Copy the cube below; record time: seconds. [< 25 seconds = 2; 25 to 35 seconds = 1; > 35 seconds = 0]			
Total score	_/16*				

NOTE: This scale requires training to administer and may not be preferable for use in a clinical setting. The Modified HIV Dementia Scale* omits the attention category and may be more suitable for administration by a physician. In the modified scale, the maximum possible score would be 12; < 7.5 points indicates possible HIV-associated dementia.

HIV = human immunodeficiency virus.

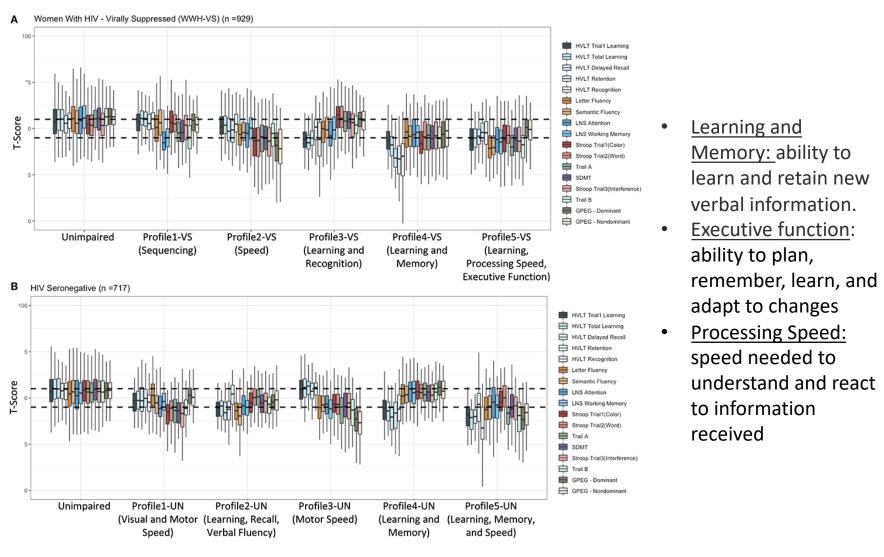
Montreal Cognitive Assessment



- PLWH who have abnormal screening results should be referred for more in depth neuropsychological testing and functional assessments
- Differences may exist in cognitive domains affected in HAND vs AD

^{*—}A score of less than 10 points indicates possible HIV-associated dementia.

Heterogeneity Exists in Cognitive Deficits Seen in PLWH: One Size Does Not Fit All



How to Evaluate for AD in the Outpatient Clinic

AD-8

Clinical Dementia Rating (CDR) Scale

Remember, "Yes, a change" indicates that there has been a change in the last several years caused by cognitive (thinking and memory) problems.	YES, A change	NO, No change	N/A, Don't know
 Problems with judgment (e.g., problems making decisions, bad financial decisions, problems with thinking) 			
2. Less interest in hobbies/activities			
Repeats the same things over and over (questions, stories, or statements)			
Trouble learning how to use a tool, appliance, or gadget (e.g., VCR, computer, microwave, remote control)			
5. Forgets correct month or year			
 Trouble handling complicated financial affairs (e.g., balancing checkbook, income taxes, paying bills) 			
7. Trouble remembering appointments			
Daily problems with thinking and/or memory			
TOTAL AD8 SCORE			

	Impairment						
	None 0	Questionable 0.5	Mild 1	Moderate 2	Severe 3		
Memory	No memory loss or slight inconsistent forgetfulness	Consistent slight forgetfulness; partial recollection of events; "benign" forgetfulness	Moderate memory loss; more marked for recent events; defect interferes with everyday activities	Severe memory loss; only highly learned material retained; new material rapidly lost	Severe memory loss; only fragments remain		
Orientation	Fully oriented	Fully oriented except for slight difficulty with time relationships	Moderate difficulty with time relationships; oriented for place at examination; may have geographic disorientation elsewhere	Severe difficulty with time relationships; usually disoriented to time, often to place	Oriented to person only		
Judgment & Problem Solving	Solves everyday problems & handles business & financial affairs well; judgment good in relation to past performance	Slight impairment in solving problems, similarities, and differences	Moderate difficulty in handling problems, similarities, and differences; social judgment usually maintained	Severely impaired in handling problems, similarities, and differences; social judgment usually impaired	Unable to make judgments or solve problems		
Community Affairs	Independent function at usual level in job, shopping, volunteer and social groups	Slight impairment in these activities	Unable to function independently at these activities although may still be engaged in some; appears normal to casual inspection	No pretense of independ Appears well enough to be taken to functions outside a family home	ent function outside home Appears too ill to be taken to functions outside a family home		
Home and Hobbies	Life at home, hobbies, and intellectual interests well maintained	Life at home, hobbies, and intellectual interests slightly impaired	Mild but definite impairment of function at home; more difficult chores abandoned; more complicated hobbies and interests abandoned	Only simple chores preserved; very restricted interests, poorly maintained	No significant function in home		
Personal Care	Fully capable of self-care		Needs prompting	Requires assistance in dressing, hygiene, keeping of personal effects	Requires much help with personal care; frequent incontinence		

- 0 1: Normal cognition 0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0
- 2 or greater: Cognitive impairment is likely to be present
- Sensitivity > 84%
- Specificity > 80%

- It is important to have a collateral sources who knows the individual
- Need to evaluate if there is change from an individual's baseline

HAND In The Research Setting: Additional Biomarkers Are Needed

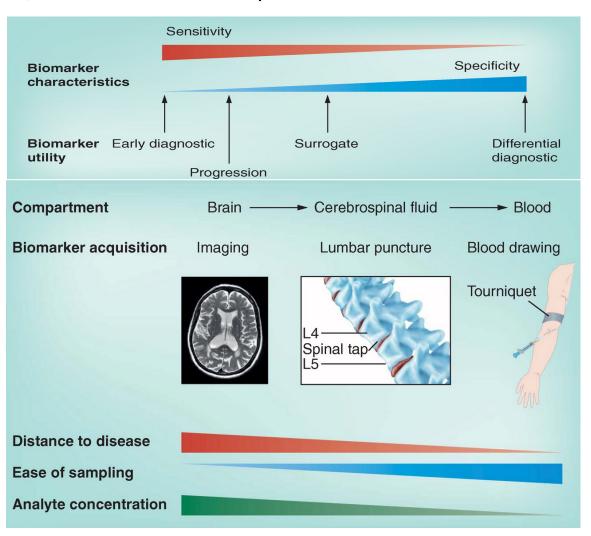
	Neurologically Normal (NN)	Asymptomatic Neurocognitive Impairment (ANI)	Mild Neurocognitive Disorder(MND)	HIV Associated Dementia (HAD)
Global Deficit Score (GDS)	0	0.5	0.5	>1
Impairment in ≥ 2 Cognitive domains (> 1SD)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes (> 2 SD)
Impairment in Activities of Daily Living	No	No	Yes- Mild	Yes- Marked

Antinori et al., Neurology, 2007

- The role of the collateral source is not included in the HAND diagnosis.
- Neuroimaging, CSF, or plasma measures are NOT included in HAND criteria.
- HAND needs to be evaluated like other neurodegenerative disorders [Alzheimer's disease (AD), multiple sclerosis (MS), or Parkinson's disease (PD)].

Biomarkers for Disease

Biomarker- a measurable substance in an organism whose presence is indicative of a disease, infection, or environmental exposure



Section Summary

- Cognitive impairment can be initially evaluated in the clinic with referral for additional work-up.
- Significant heterogeneity exists in the cognitive profile of PLWH
- Additional biomarkers should be considered in the evaluation of HAND. This is used in other neurodegenerative diseases.

Mechanisms of Central Nervous System (CNS) Injury In Our PLWH Living in Saint Louis in 2022

Time: Effects of acute and early HIV (AEH) infection in the CNS

Co-morbidities and social determinants of health

Aging

Virus: Ongoing viral replication

cART: the effects of polypharmacy

Mechanisms of CNS Injury In Our PLWH Living in Saint Louis in 2022

AEH affects the CNS

is regularly followed

"the initial hit"

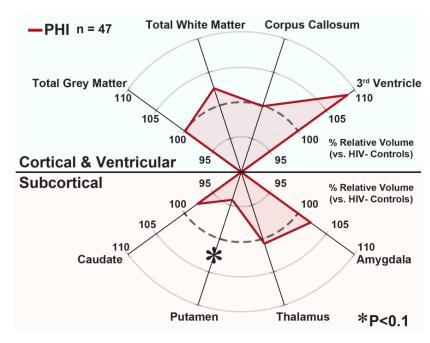
Co-morbidities and social determinants of health

Aging

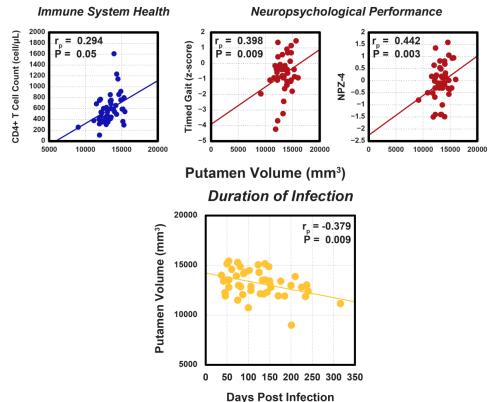
Viral replication

cART

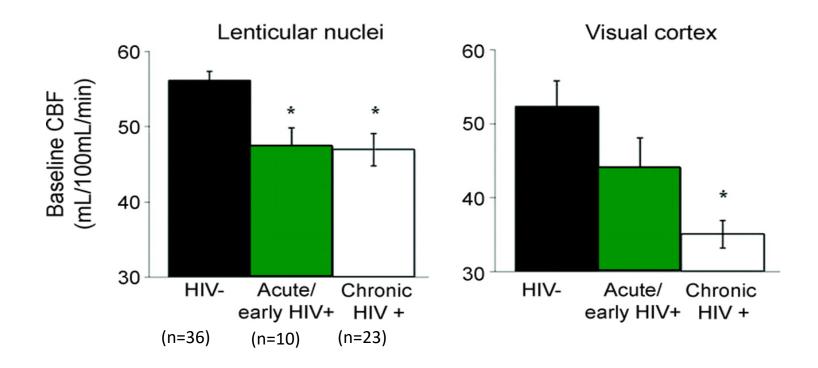
Early HIV Infection Affect the Brain Structure



18 HIV-47 AEH



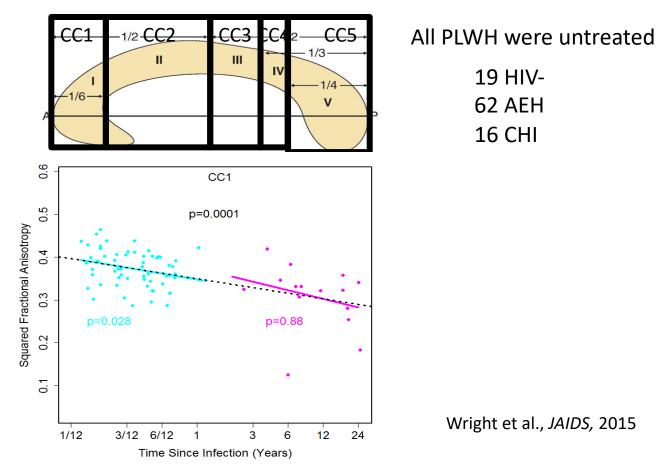
Early HIV Infection Reduces Blood Flow to the Brain



AEH= Acute and Early HIV Infected Patients
CHI= Chronic HIV Infected Patients

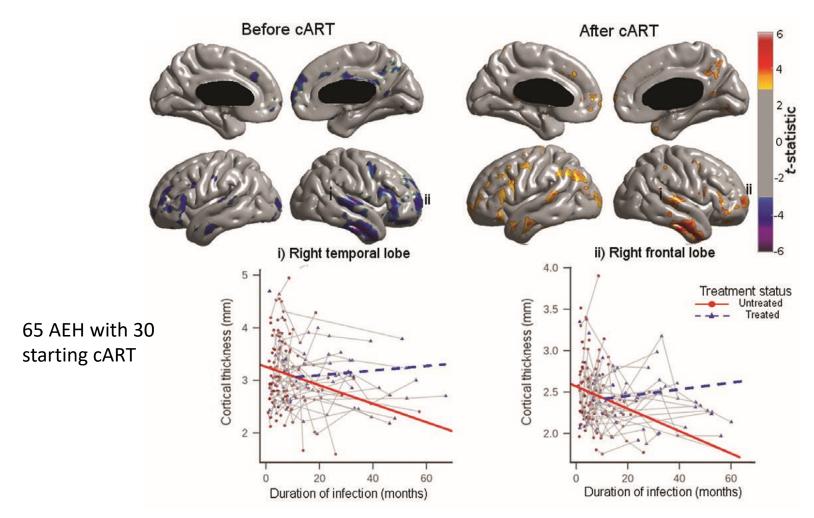
Duration of Infection Affects Brain Tracts: Time = Brain

Corpus Callosum- super highway

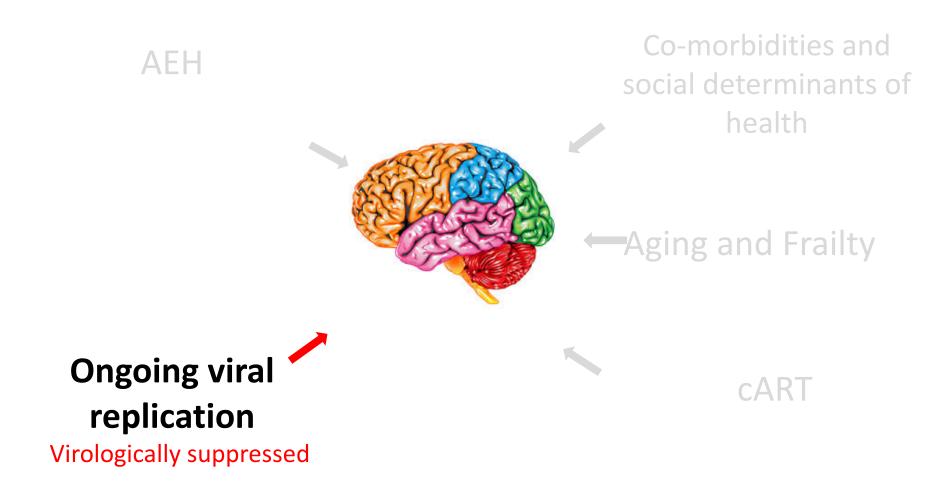


The longer an individual remains untreated the more changes occur in the brain

Initiating CART Stabilizes Brain Loss

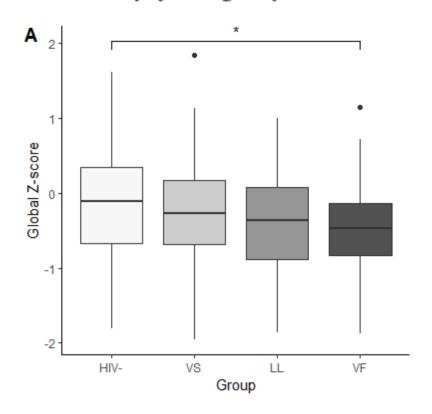


Mechanisms of Central Nervous System (CNS) Injury In Our PLWH Living in Saint Louis in 2022

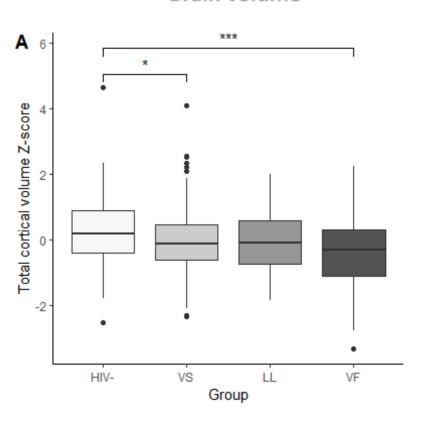


Virological Failure is Associated With Worse Cognitive Performance and Smaller Brain Volumes

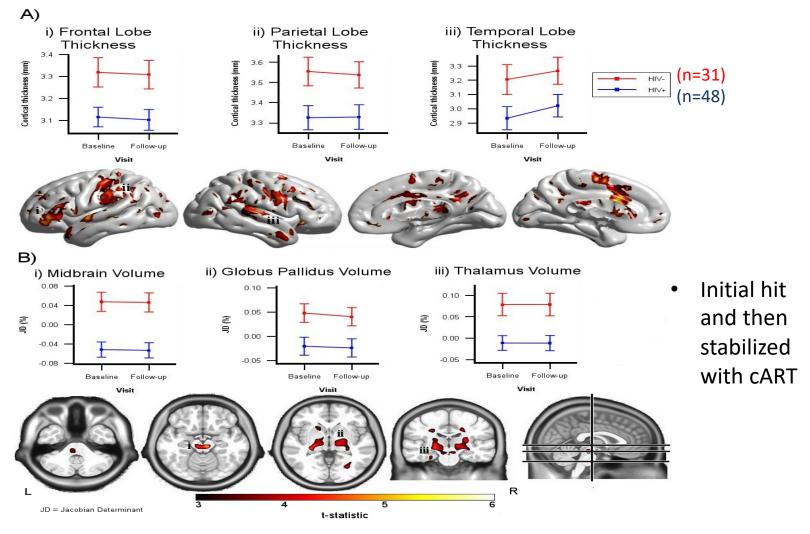
Neuropsychological performance



Brain volume



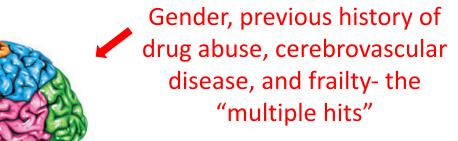
Virologically Suppressed PLWH Have Volumetric Loss Similar To HIV- Individuals



Mechanisms of CNS Injury In Our PLWH Living in Saint Louis in 2022

AEH

Comorbidities and social determinants of health

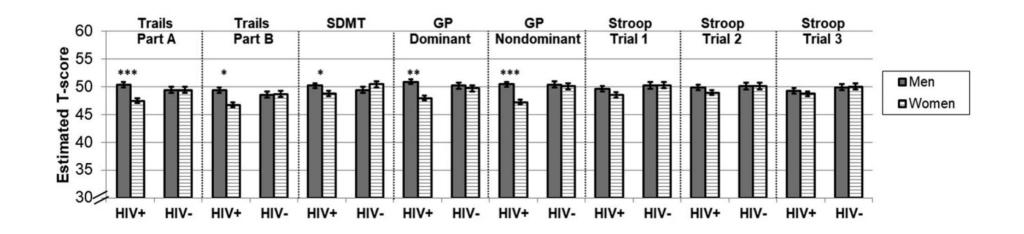


Aging

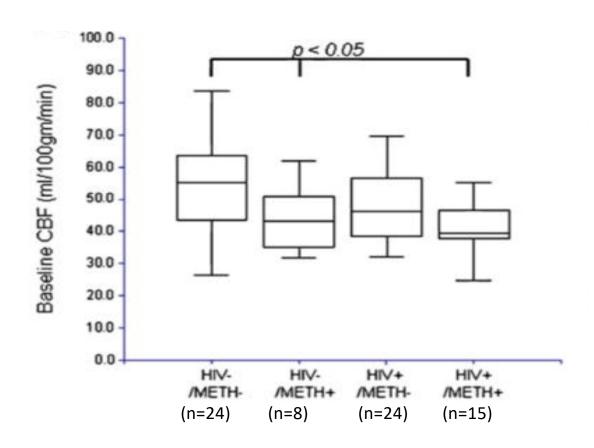
Ongoing viral replication

cART

Cognitive Impairment is More Prevalent in Female vs Male PLWH

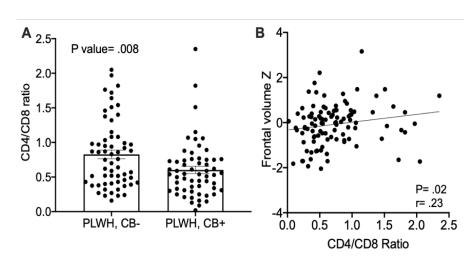


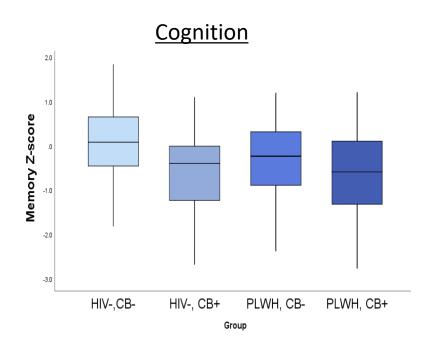
HIV Infection and Previous Methamphetamine Use Independently Reduce CBF



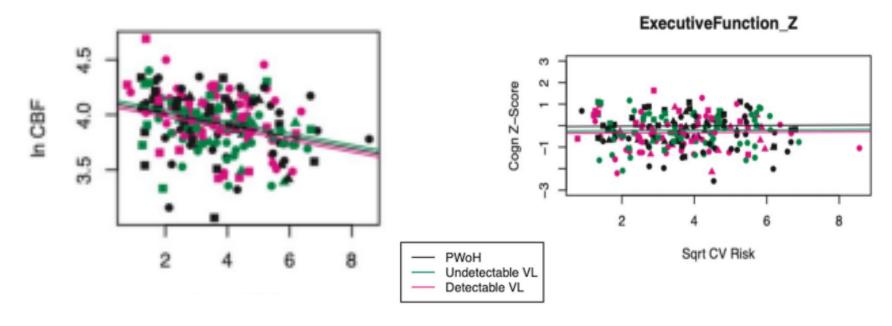
Cannabis Is Associated With Worse Immune Health and Cognition





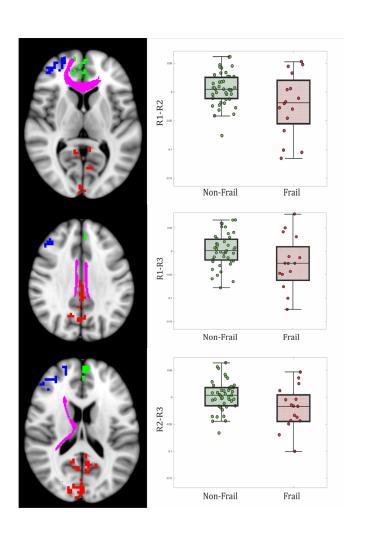


Effects of Cardiovascular Risk on Neuroimaging and Neuropsychological Performance in PLWH



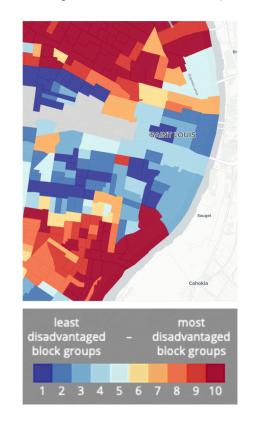
- Neuroimaging, but **not** cognitive, measures were associated with elevated cardiovascular risk
- HIV serostatus was associated with diminished brain volumes and worse cognition
- Blood flow in the brain remained unchanged between PLWH and HIV- controls reflecting potential protective effects of cART.

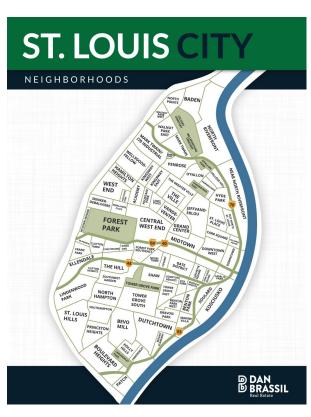
Frailty is Associated with Reductions in Brain Tracts in PLWH



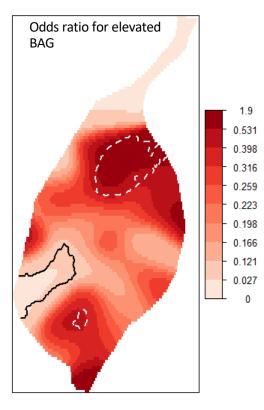
Relationship Between Place of Residence and Brain Structure

Area Deprivation Index (ADI) Neighborhoods of St. Louis





Brain Age Gap (BAG)



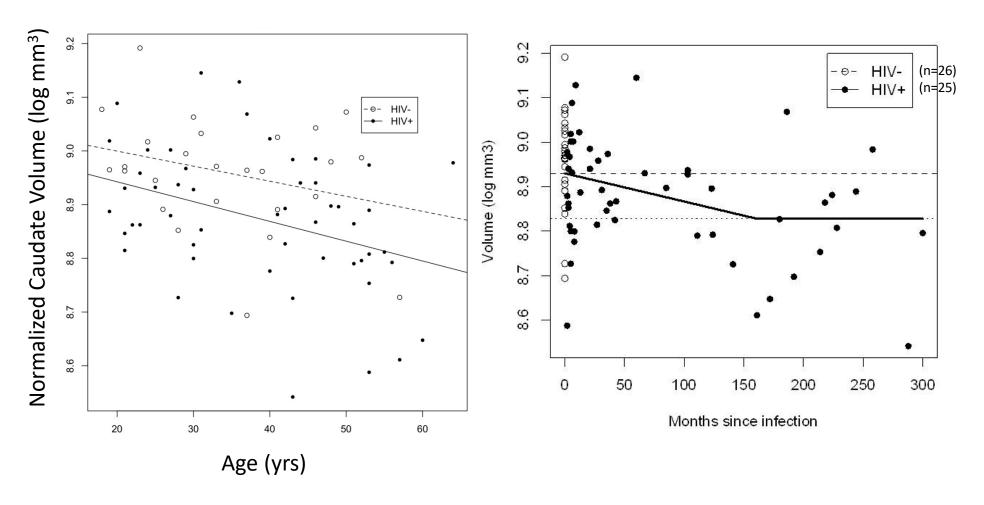
Wisch et al., in progress

Worse ADI associated with elevated BAG

Mechanisms of CNS Injury In Our PLWH Living in Saint Louis in 2022

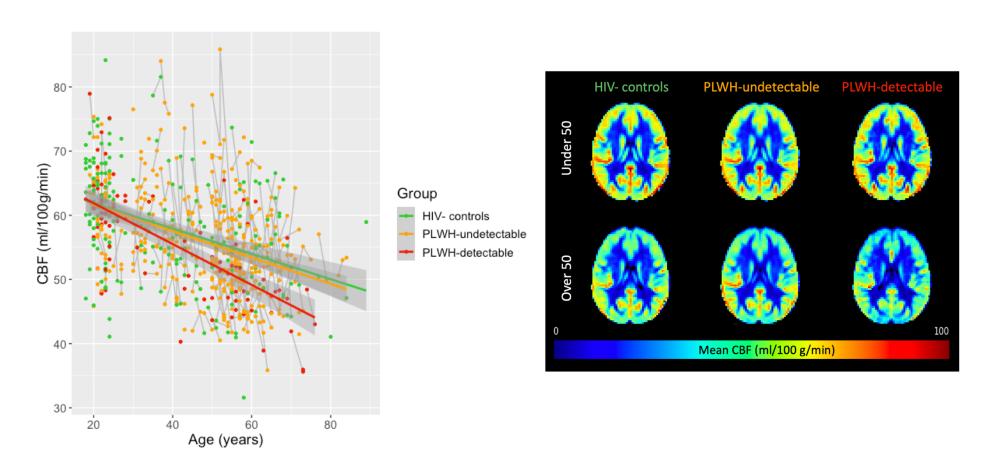
Co-morbidities and Acute and early social determinants of impact of HIV health Aging (64 years old) Ongoing viral **cART** replication

HIV and Aging Independently Reduce Structural Neuroimaging Measures

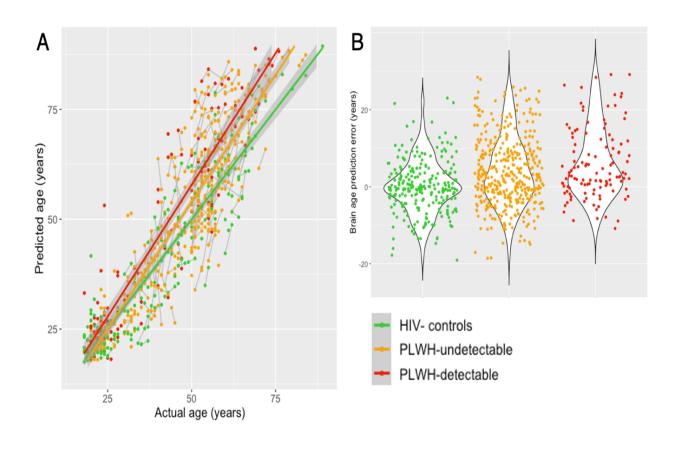


Includes both detectable and undetectable PLWH

Accelerated Aging, As Measured by CBF, Occurs in PLWH With Detectable Viral Load

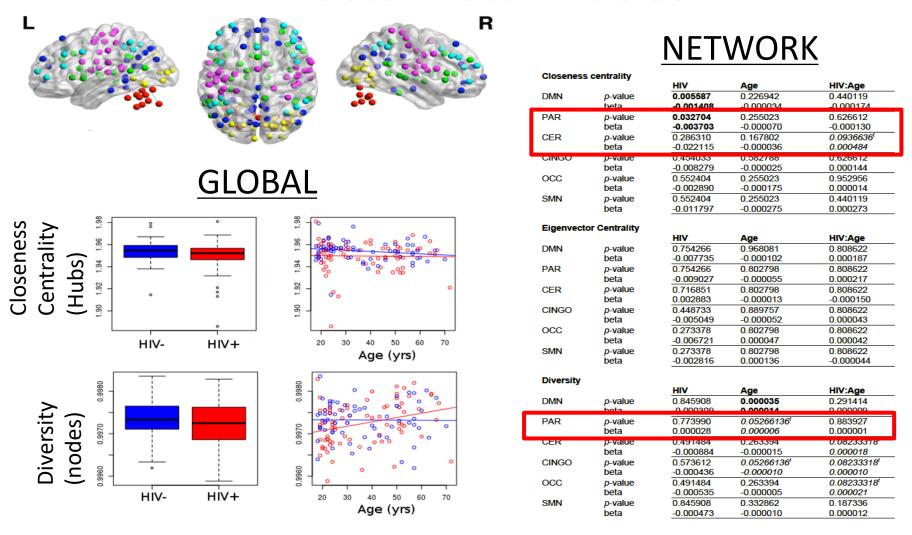


Brain Predicted Age is Elevated in PLWH Compared to HIV- Controls

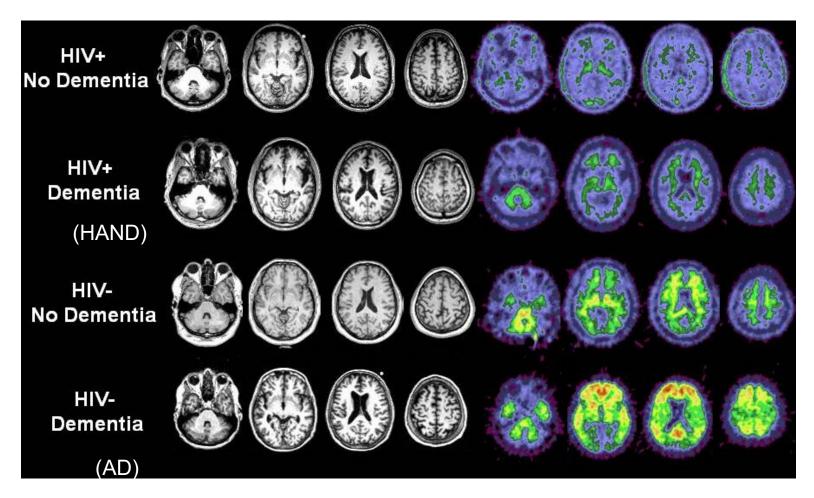


Greatest BAG seen in older detectable PLWH

HIV Primarily Affects Hubs While Aging Affects Distal Nodes

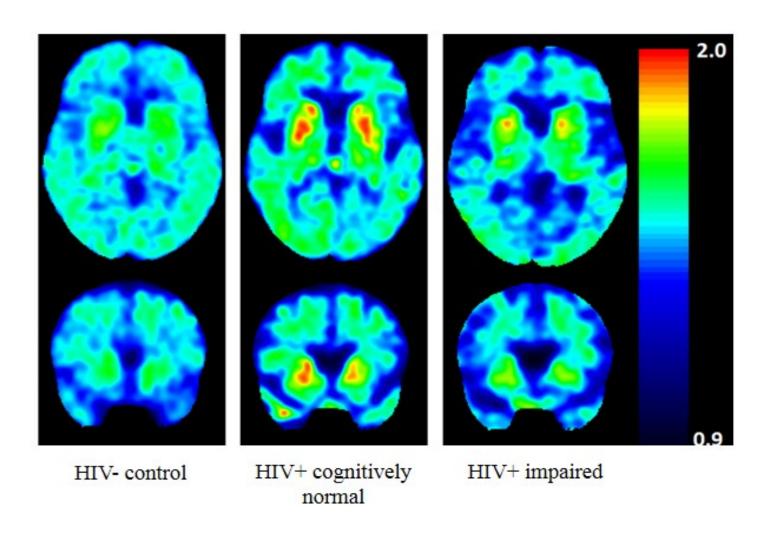


Amyloid PET Distinguishes HAND from AD in PLWH

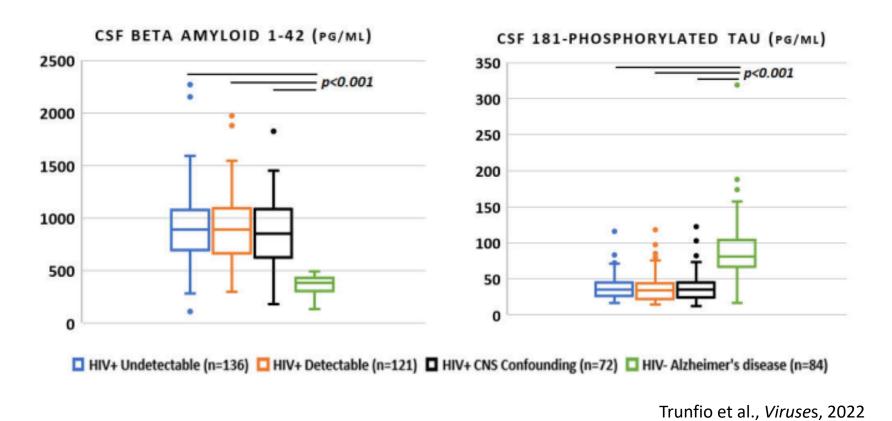


Ances et al. *Neurology*, 2010; Ances et al, *Arch of Neurol.*, 2012 Ortega and Ances, *Journal of Neuroimmune Pharm*, 2014

Tau PET Is Not Elevated In HAND



CSF Amyloid and Tau Are Not Affected in PLWH Compared to AD



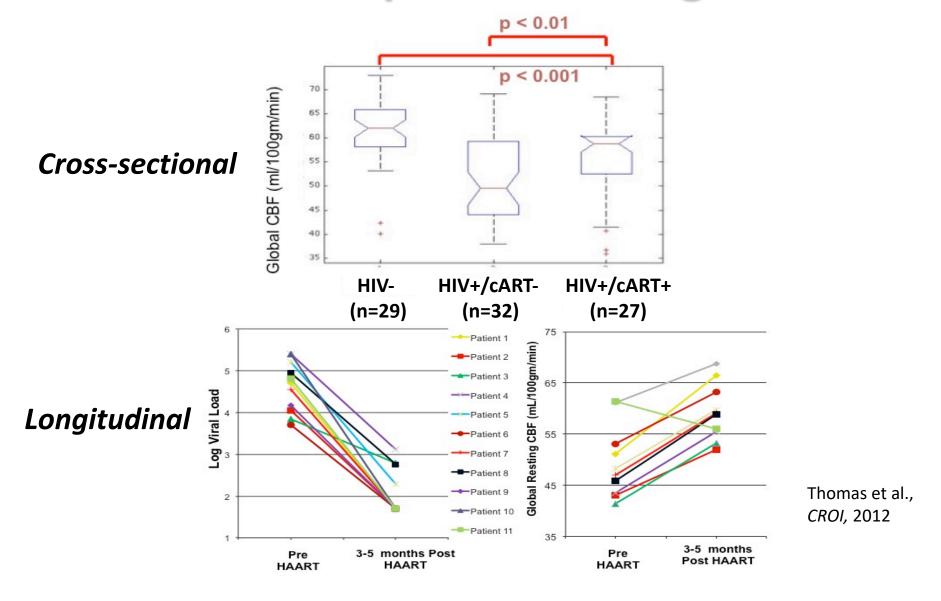
• Similar results are also seen for plasma markers for AD

Mechanisms of CNS Injury In Our PLWH Living in Saint Louis in 2022

Co-morbidities and **AEH** social determinants of health Aging cART and Ongoing viral polypharmacy replication

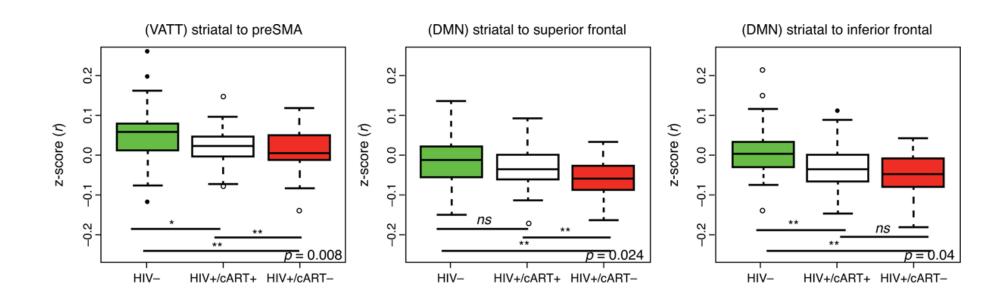
Biktarvy (but has been on numerous cART regimens in the past)

cART Improves Resting CBF



Neuroimaging measures can be dynamic and can be normalized with cART

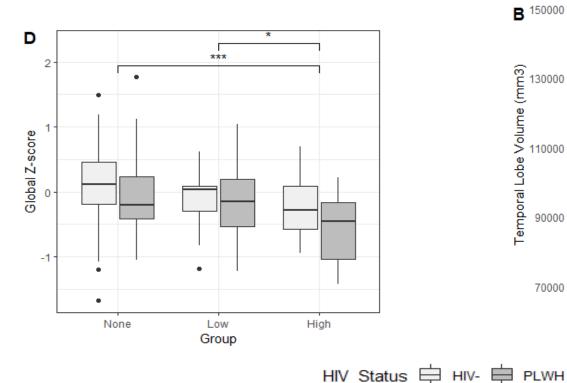
Response To cART Varies Throughout The Brain



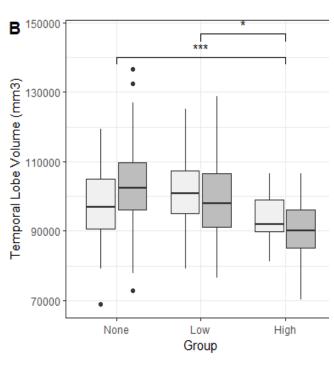
Observed differences may lead to heterogeneity seen in PLWH

Anti-Cholinergic Medications Are Associated with Worse Cognition and Reduced Brain Volume

Neuropsychological Performance



Brain Volume



Cooley et al., AIDS, 2020

- Anti-cholinergics are used to treat COPD (Ipratropium), Parkinson's disease (Benztropine), incontinence (Oxybutynin), and anti-emetic (Scopolamine).
- Drugs classified by anticholinergic cognitive burden (ACB) scale

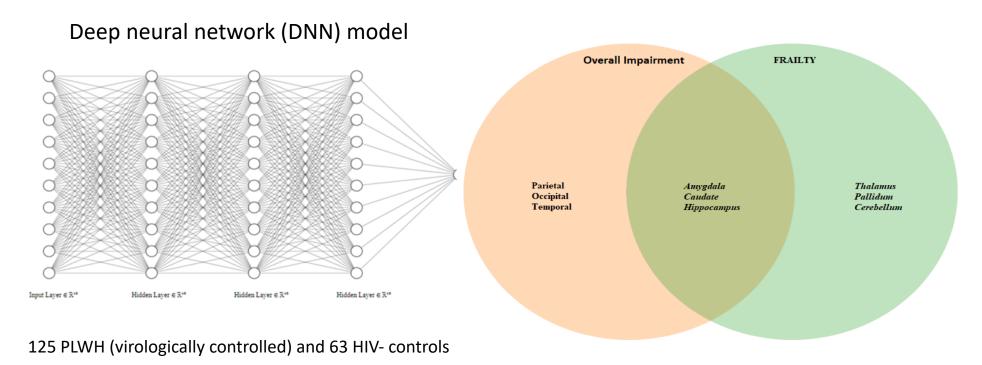
Section Summary

- A multi-hit process may be occur for HAND
- 1st hit- social determinants of health may affect brain function
- 2nd hit- soon after serocoversion changes occur within the brain. Continued virological failure affects the brain. Starting cART that fully suppresses HIV early in disease is critically important.
- 3rd hit- Comorbidities (including drug use/abuse, cardiovascular, frailty, etc.) also affect brain health. Comorbidities are more common in older PLWH.
- 4th hit- An interaction can occur between HIV and aging at older ages. Brain predicted age is elevated in PLWH such that chronological ≠ biological age.
- As PLWH get older, need to consider AD. Biomarkers can distinguish AD from HAND.
- Medication management needs to be considered in PLWH. Providers should work to reduce polypharmacy.

The Next Steps

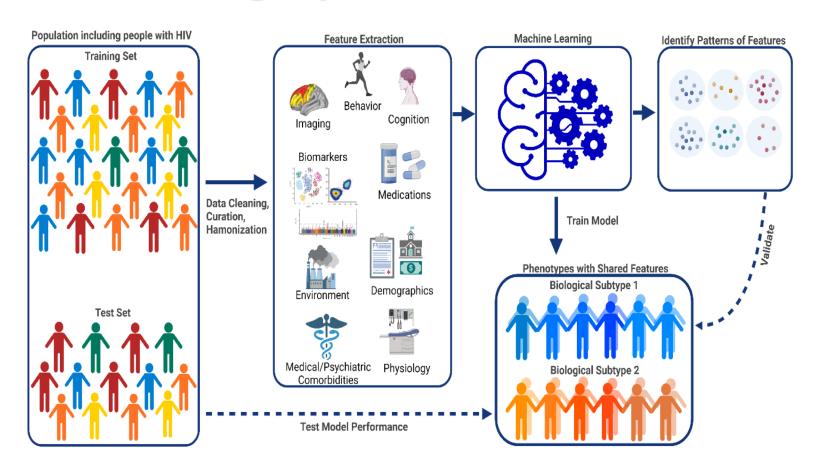


Machine Learning Can Separate Cognitive Impairment From Frailty in PLWH

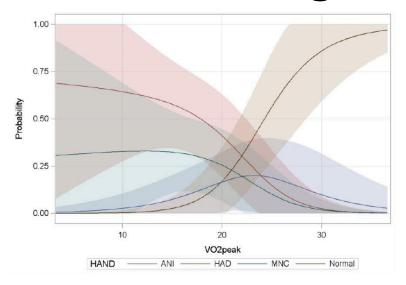


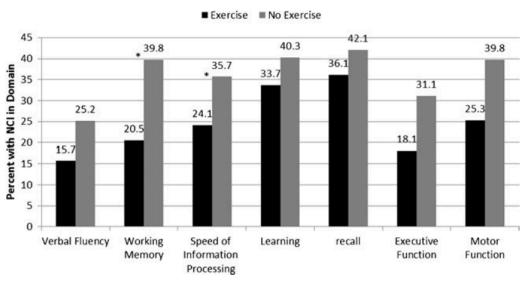
- DNNs of distinguished PLWH and HIV- controls with 90% accuracy
- Within PLWH DNN models classified individuals as having cognitive impairment with 82%-86% accuracy and frailty with 75% accuracy.

Machine Learning Can Identify Biotypes or Fingerprints in PLWH



Aerobic Fitness & Exercise are Associated with Better Cognitive Performance in PLWH





- Assessed 37 (≥ 50 years old) PLWH on cART
 had VO₂ measurements using a treadmill
- Higher peak VO₂ (oxygen consumption)
 was associated with better verbal and
 visual memory, visual perception, and
 language and less risk of HAND

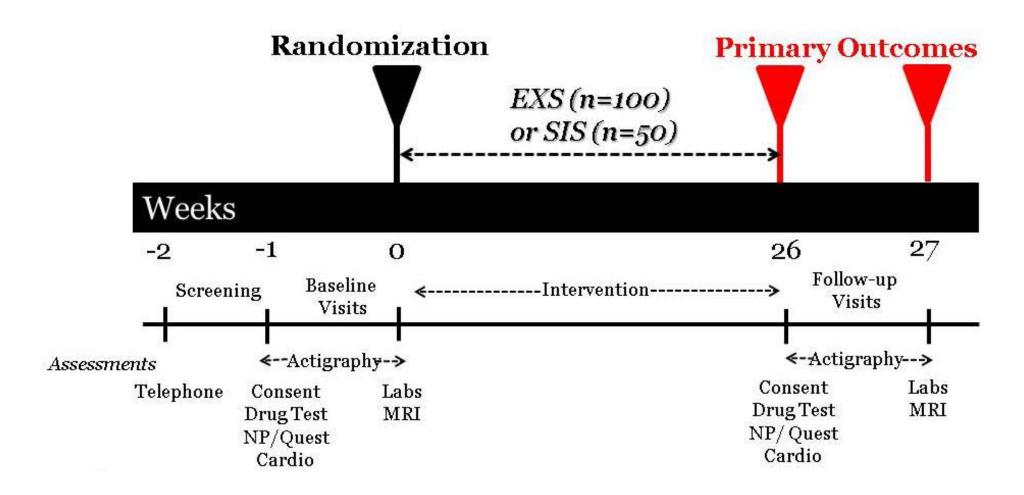
Mapstone et al, Aging and Disease, 2013

- 335 PLWH who provided self-reported activity over 72 hours
- PLWH who exercised had lower odds of global neurocognitive impairment as well as cognitive impairment within multiple domains

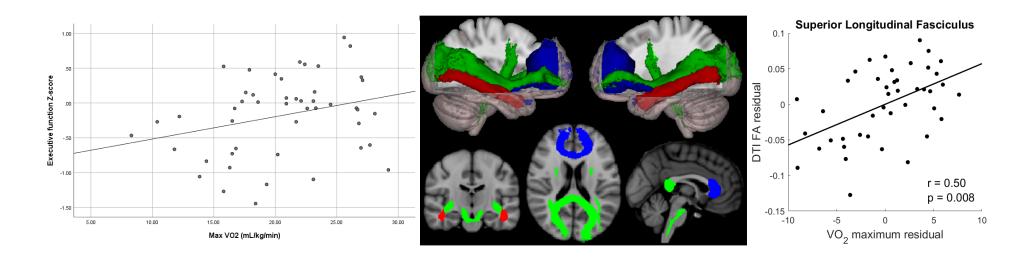
Dufour et al, J Neurovirol 2013

A need existed for a clinical trial to assess exercise vs stretching on brain measures in PLWH

HIV Exercise Compared to Stretching (HECS) in Older PLWH



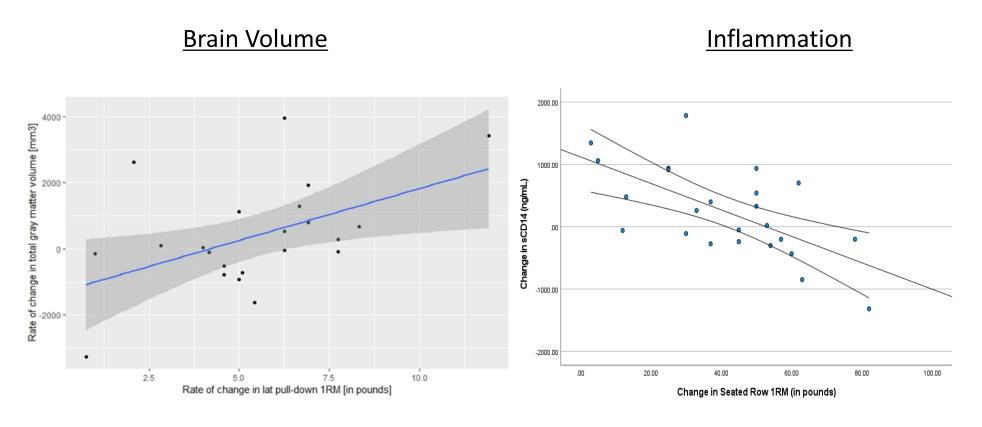
An Active Lifestyle Was Associated With Better Cognition and Brain Imaging Measures in PLWH



Killgore et al., JAIDS, 2021

- Higher baseline VO₂ max was associated with better cognitive performance (executive function) and more fibers within multiple white matter tracts
- Higher white matter fiber density in multiple tracts was associated with better visual and motor processing.

Greater Change in 1 Repetition Max was Associated with Changes in Brain Volume and Inflammation



Cooley et al, in preparation

• EXS participants had improvements in one rep maximum on multiple exercises

Section Summary: What Is Needed to Advance Field Forward

- Establish ageing cohorts of PLWH and well-matched controls to account for differences in lifestyles and sociodemographic factors.
- Large longitudinal studies with multiple biomarkers are needed to accurately identify biological ageing for different clinical endpoints (mortality or serious non-AIDS events). These studies can help identify heterogeneity seen in PLWH.
- Implement machine learning algorithms to identify an optimal set of biomarkers that could be used in routine clinical practice.
- Develop mechanisms for disseminating optimal screening tests and assessment to HIV care providers around the world.
- Currently there is a push for earlier diagnosis and treatment for HIV but there needs to be adjunctive therapies for improving cognition in PLWH- including cognitive behavioral therapy.
- A prescription for physical activity could be included within comprehensive medical management.

Overall Conclusions

- A multi-hit mechanism may lead to observed changes in brain function. Changes can occur due to social determinants of health, seroconversion, legacy effects, polypharmacy, and comorbidities.
- Biomarkers (especially neuroimaging) can identify brain dysfunction in PLWH and should be included in future diagnostic criteria.
- HIV and aging affect the brain with the greatest biological changes seen in older PLWH who have detectable VL.
- Large longitudinal studies of PLWH (especially older PLWH)
 with integrative biomarkers are needed to understand
 heterogeneity
- Adjunctive therapies (e.g. exercise) should be considered for improving cognition in PLWH.

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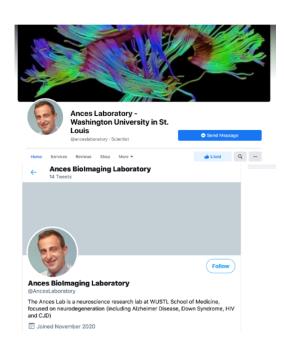
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