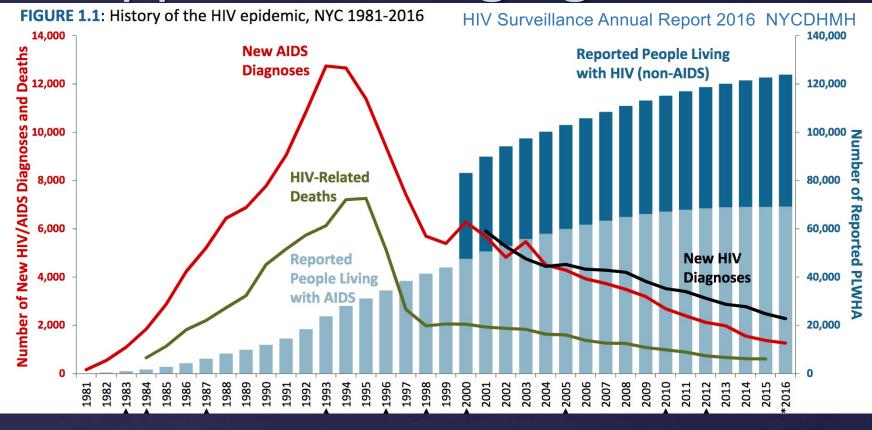
### A Geriatrician's Approach To Aging With HIV



http://agrayingpandemic.org



Eugenia L. Siegler, MD Weill Cornell Medicine December 12, 2019

### Disclosures

- I will be a consultant to Montefiore Medical Center, which has a grant from Gilead Sciences to develop an HIV and Aging program.
- In the recent past I have had support through an approved investigator-initiated research grant from Gilead Sciences.

### Objectives

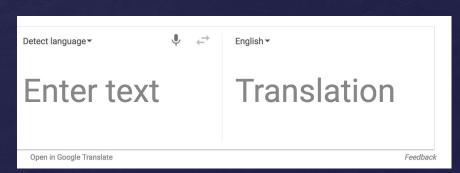
Learn the changing epidemiology of HIV



 Understand what a geriatric approach might offer older PLWH



 Recognize the challenge of adapting geriatric principles to diverse needs of older PLWH

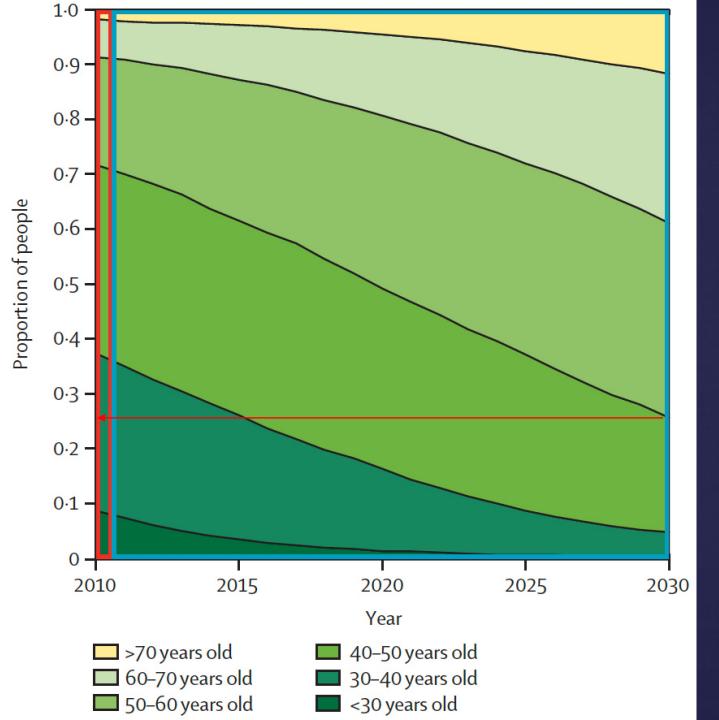


### Stop and look at your patient



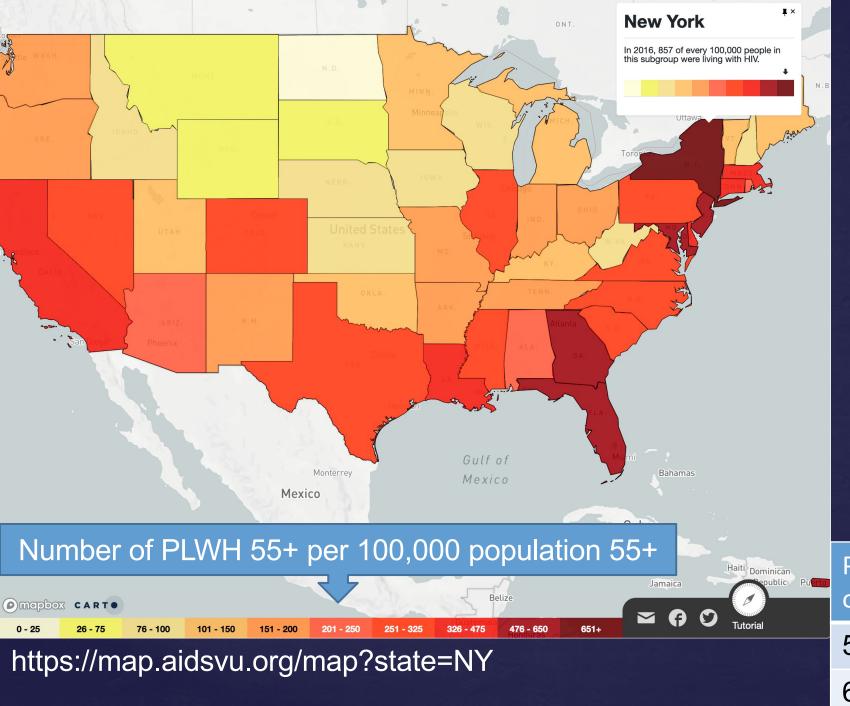
Is my patient thinking about aging? Is my patient old? Does my patient feel old?

What are my patient's needs?



# The population with HIV will grow older and older

Smit et al Lancet ID 2015 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(15)00056-0



### Nearly 1% of people 55+ in New York State have HIV

2017\_annual\_surveillance\_report.pdf

Percentage of PLWH	New York State	"Rest of State"
50+	53.6%	56.5%
60+	21.5%	22.3%



## HIV and comorbidities are not your patients' only concerns

### Aging-related (geriatric) syndromes

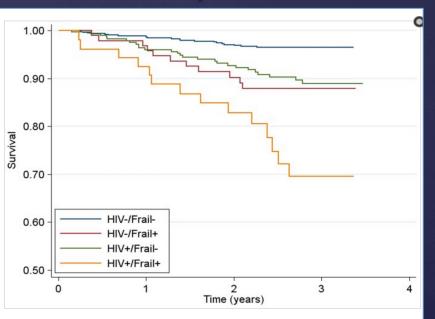
Clinical conditions in older persons "that do not fit into discrete disease categories"

(Inouye et al, JAGS 2007 doi: 10.1111/j.1532-5415.2007.01156.x)

### Aging-related syndromes differ from traditional ones

#### **Traditional**

- □ Example: AIDS (1983)
- □ Rare
- Unknown but specific cause
- Multiple manifestations



### Aging-related

- Example: Frailty
- Common
- Multiple causes
- Defined but cross-disciplinary presentation

Frailty increases mortality risk in synergy with HIV

Piggott et al, 2013 PLOS ONE doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0054910

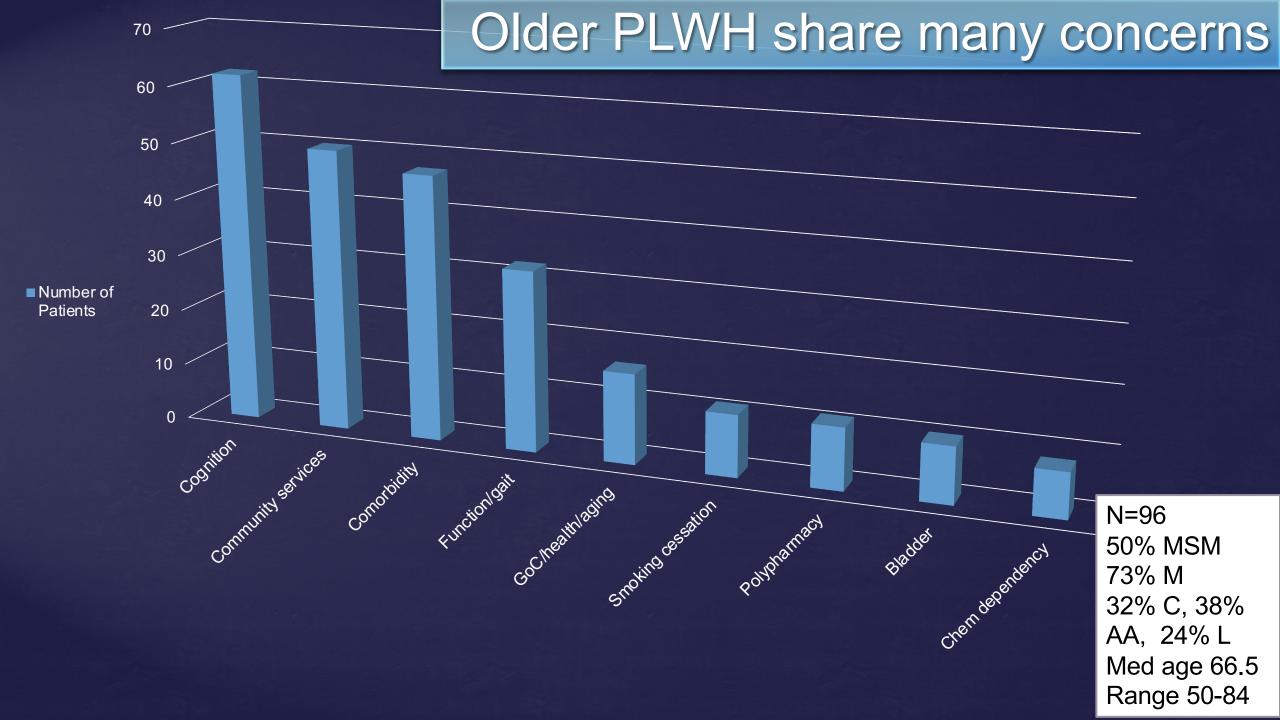
### Older PLWH have multiple problems

UCSF Silver Project

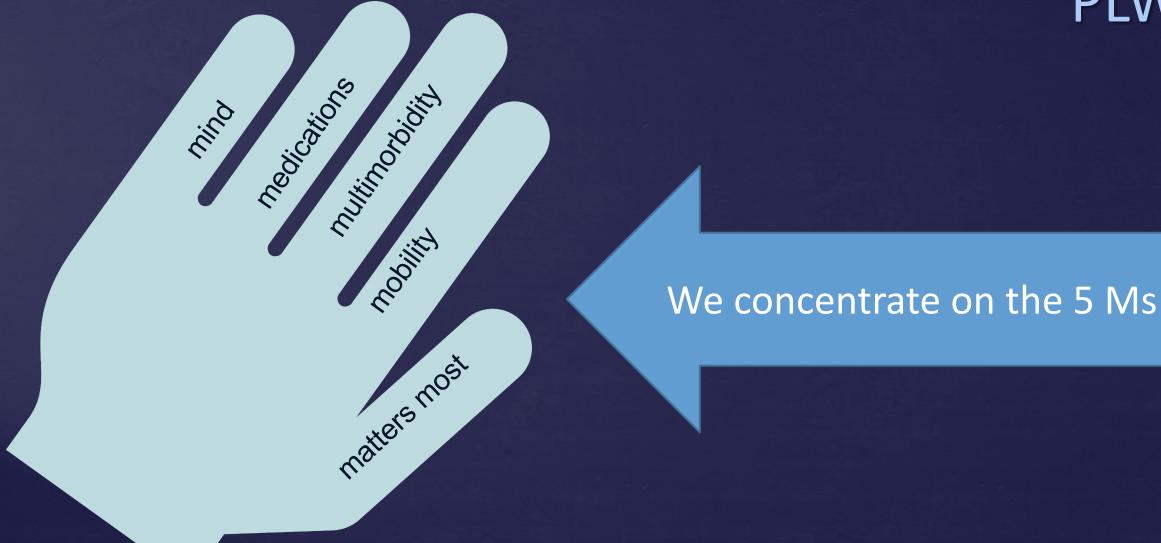
	Overall	50-59 (n=244)	60+ (n=115)
Balance Problem	37.6%	33.3%	46.9%
Excellent or vg health	38.3%	42.1%	29.8%
Poor-fair med adherence	11.2%	14.6%	4.4%
Slow gait speed (>=6.21 sec for 4m)	8.8%	6.2%	14.2%

- a 85% M; 74.8% MSM
- □ 57.1% W (69.6% in 60+)
- □ 30.6% current smokers
- Median # meds: 11 (8-15)
- □ 40.7% had fallen in the past year
- 12.2% dependent in >= 1 ADL
- □ 33.7% had cognitive impairment (MoCA <26)</p>
- □ 34.1% were mod-sev lonely
- 26.8% were mod-sev depressed
- Only half had normal social supports

John et al., JAIDS DOI: 10.1097/QAI.00000000000001009



### How might a geriatric approach help older PLWH?



https://britishgeriatricssociety.wordpress.com/2017/10/13/the-geriatric-5ms-the-5-simple-words-every-geriatrician-needs-to-know-the-new-mantra/

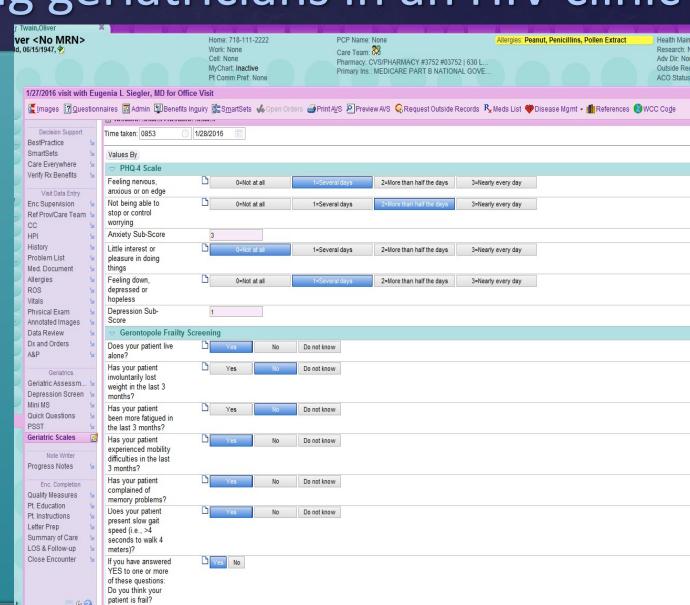
### Comprehensive geriatric assessment covers the 5 Ms by evaluating multiple domains

- □ Basic ADL
- □ Instrumental ADL
- Geriatric syndromes/frailty
- Medical comorbidities
- □ Nutritional status
- Medication appropriateness

- Social network/financial status
- □ Living situation/environment
- □ Affect
- Cognition
- □ Advance directives
- Quality of life

### Weill Cornell's HIV and Aging program is consultative, embedding geriatricians in an HIV clinic

- ☐ History and PE
- BADL and IADL
- □ PHQ-4 (depression, anxiety)
- □ Frailty screen
- □ Bone health
- □ Hearing, vision problems
- □ QoL, pain
- □ MoCA
- Prognosis



### An internal poll was more positive than chart review of adherence to recommendations

	Patient directed adherence (%)		Total Adherence (%)
Total	22/63 (35%)	38/120 (32%)	46/183 (33%)

- □ Respondents: 9 SW, 6 internists, 4 psychiatrists
- □ 17/19 said they implemented recommendations usually or always
- □ 16/19 said consultations were extremely or very useful

### Why the discrepancy?

- 1. It takes a while to develop trust
- 2. We can't change what we don't control
- 3. What works in a geriatric clinic doesn't work for OPH
- 4. The doctor's office is not where health care happens

### We don't yet know how to adapt geriatrics to HIV care

HIV + HIV -Comprehensive Geriatric assessment for OPH perspective

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Feedback

### We don't yet know how to adapt geriatrics to HIV care

**Observations** 





Action

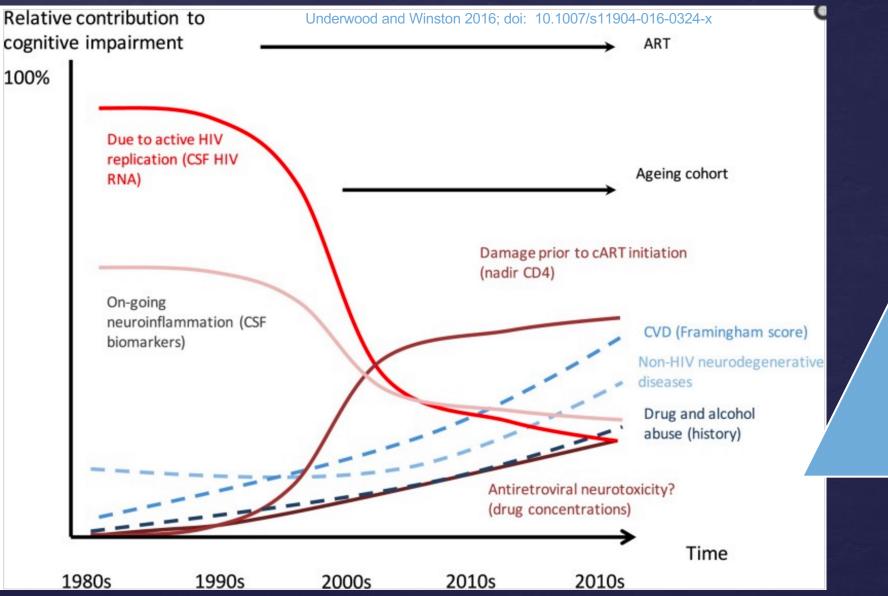
Comprehensive assessment of OPH

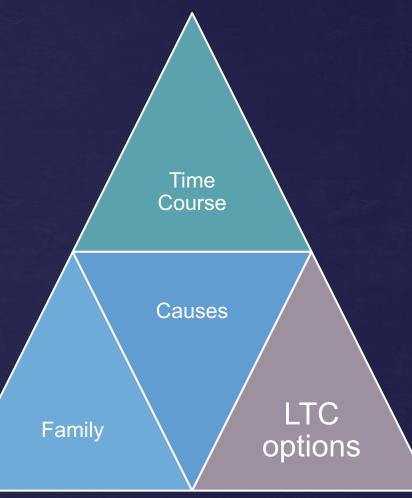
Feasible, useful recommendations

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Feedback

### Example: Cognitive impairment





We don't know how the components of care should be combined **Primary** Aging Care concerns HIV care Limited money, access **Subspecialty Care** Clinic **HIV Social** Geri Social Services Services

#### Referral Criteria/Prescreen

- Age? Opt in or out?
- Frailty/function
- Comorbidity (specific or number)

#### Assessment

- Tools
- Length
- Referral

### Staffing/Location

- Embedded or freestanding
- Geriatrician or other specialist
- Nursing, social work, pharmacy

#### Focus/Feedback

- Management of diseases
- Reduction/ prevention of frailty
- Improving supports

#### Outcome

- Criteria for success
- Financial viability

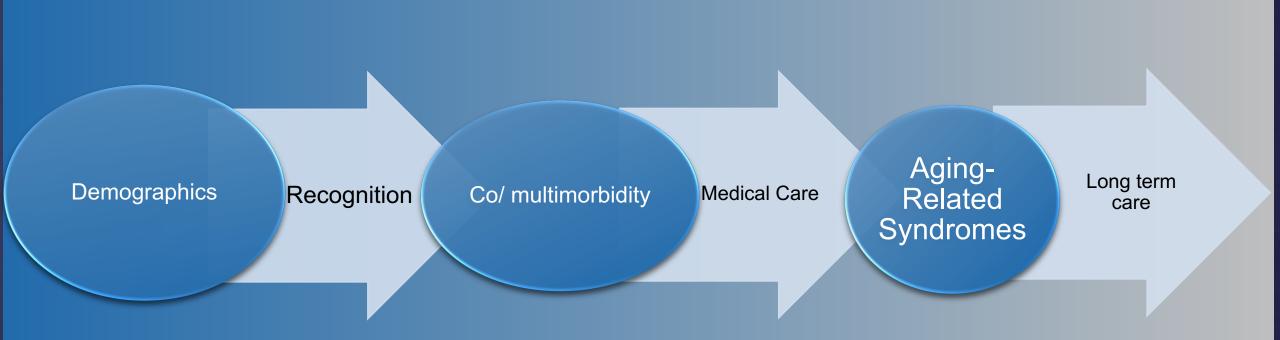
### Linkages

- Relationship to primary care
- Community organizations
- Long term care

### To Be Determined

J Int AIDS Soc. 2018 Oct;21(10):e25188. doi: 10.1002/jia2.25188

### The field of HIV/Aging is evolving



### Take home points: How to get started

- Understand the demographics of your patient population: How many are over 50? Over 60?
- Determine what existing services and functions are available:
  Programs, personnel, funding sources, EMR
- Present the topic of aging to your community advisory board to determine their priorities
- If feasible, link with geriatrics
- Choose one aspect of aging and develop a screening and referral protocol

HIV and Aging toolkit - http://www.necaaetc.org/node/149

http://agrayingpandemic.org

https://aahivm-education.org/hiv-age

https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/group/age/olderamericans/index.ht

#### Visit hivguidelines.org for clinical practice guidelines that address:





















**SUBSTANCE** 

### HIV and Aging Resources

### Selected References

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