Fatigue, Quality of Life, Physical Function and Participation in Social, Recreational, and Daily Living Activities in Women Living with HIV: a Descriptive Study

Abigail Hum, MSc Cheryl King-VanVlack, PhD Wendy Wobeser, MD

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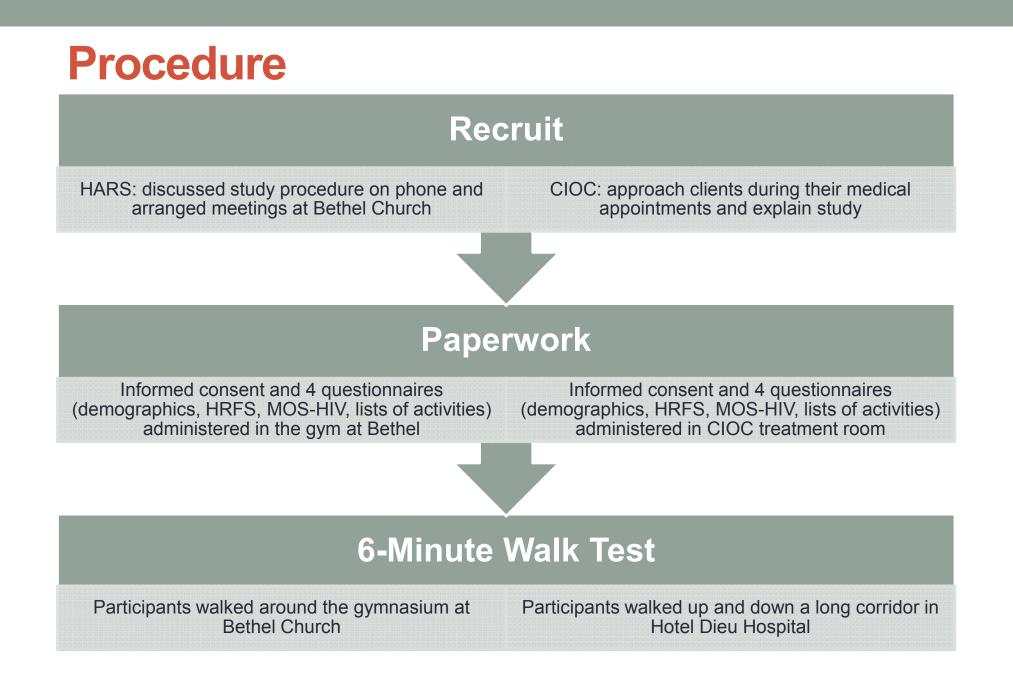
CHANGING THE COURSE OF THE HIV PREVENTION, ENGAGEMENT AND TREATMENT CASCADE

Impact of HIV-Related Fatigue

- Relationships between fatigue and psychological factors (Barroso, Carlson & Meynell, 2003; Jong et al., 2010)
- **Restriction in activities of daily living (ADLs)** (Rusch et al., 2004)
- **Limitations in complex role functioning** (Crystal et al., 2000)
- **A** Decreased quality of life (QoL) (Sama et al., 1999; Safren et al., 2012)
- Limited research specific to women with respect to the impact of HIV (and the related fatigue) on:
 - QoL
 - physical function
 - ADLs and participation

Purpose:

To describe the impact of fatigue on quality of life, participation in social/recreational activities, ADLs, and physical function in women with HIV



Demographics

Number of Participants	15
Age (years) (mean±SD, range)	44 <u>+</u> 8 (30, 56)
Duration of HIV infection (years) (mean+SD, range)	12 <u>+</u> 5 (5, 23)
Number of Participants using ARVs	14
Duration of therapy use (years) (mean <u>+</u> SD, range)	9 <u>+</u> 3 (4, 15)

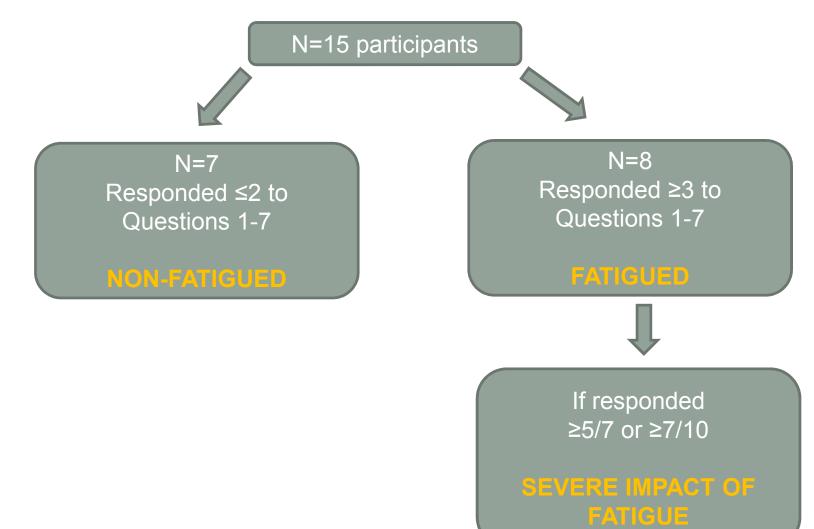
CO-MORBIDITIES	# of participants	
Musculoskeletal (muscle, bone)	5	
Cardiorespiratory (heart, lung, blood vessels)	10	
Mental Health	8	
Neural	3	
Other	7	

MEDICATIONS (# of participants)				
Vitamins and Supplements	10			
Psychogenic	6			
Cardiorespiratory	7			
Gastrointestinal	2			
Anti-inflammatory	2			
Pain	5			
Other	3			
EMPLOYMENT (# of participants)				
Working full-time	4			
Working part-time	3			
On Disability	7			
Other	1			
HIGHEST EDUCATION COMPLETED (# of participants)				
Elementary School	1			
Secondary School	7			
Post-secondary School	7			

HIV-Related Fatigue Scale

- Standardized Questionnaire
- ✗ First section, 7 questions
 - Questions #1-5 \rightarrow scale of 1 to 10
 - Questions #6&7 \rightarrow scale of 1-4
 - If answer, ≤2 all questions, then no fatigue and person does not complete the rest of the form
 - If answer, \geq 3, then complete the rest of the questionnaire
- **★** Second Section, Questions 8 56
 - Indicate response on a scale of 1-10 or 1-7





HIV-Related Fatigue Scale

Examples of Severity Rating

In the past week, to what degree has fatigue interfered with your ability to do household chores?

1 2 3 4 5 6 **7 8 9 10**

Not at all

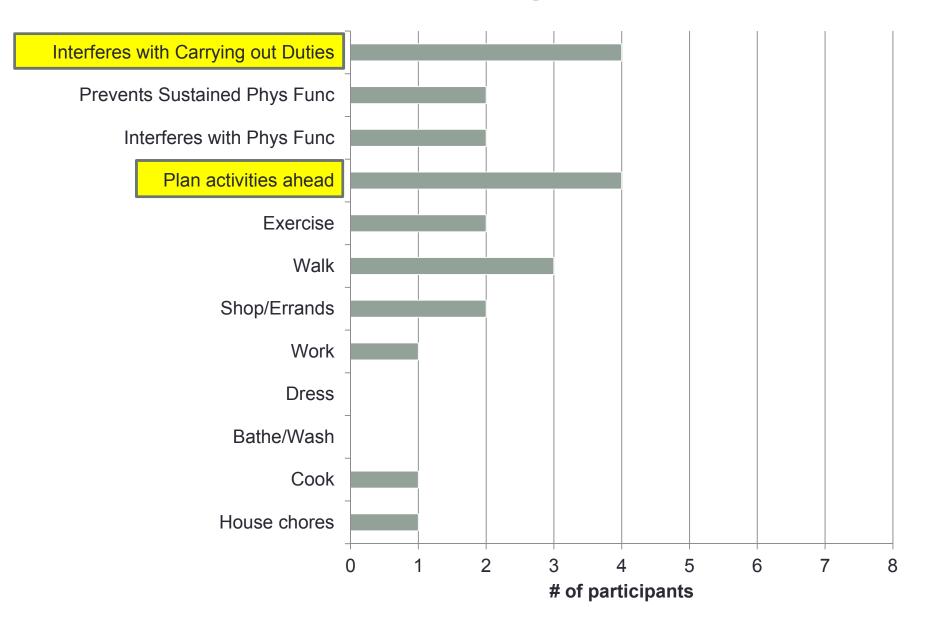
a great deal

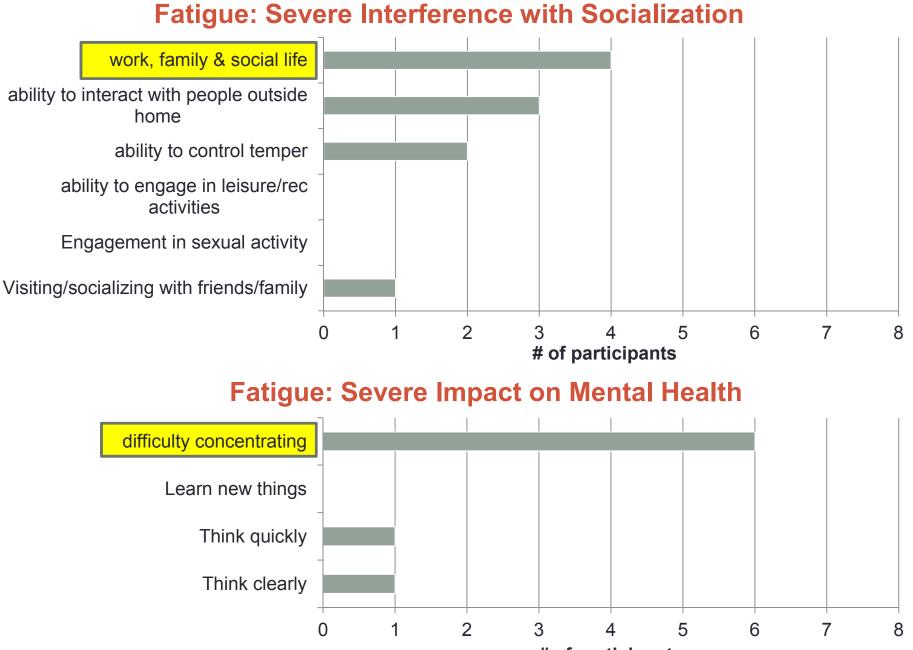
My motivation is lower when I am fatigued.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

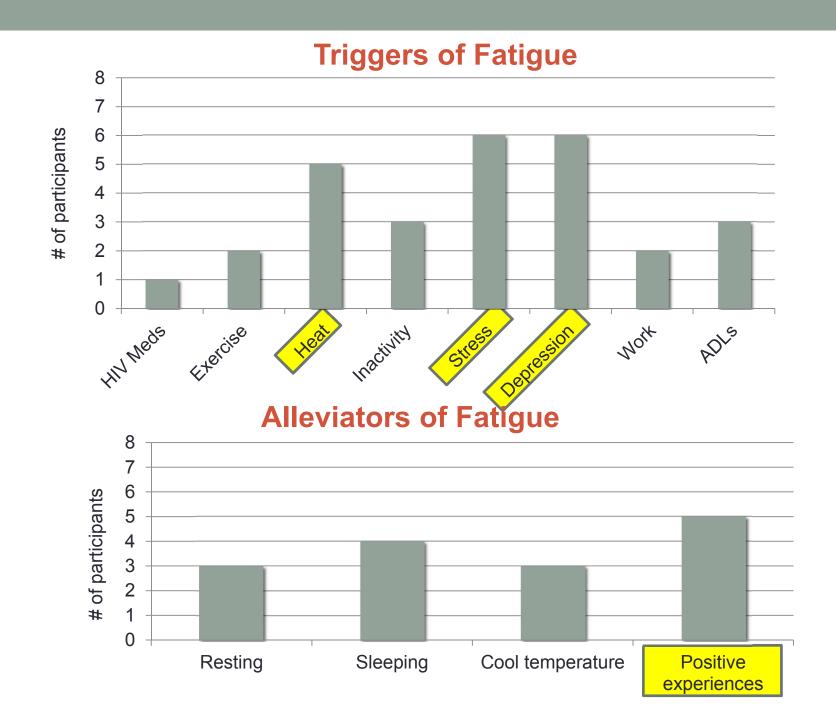
Completely disagree Completely agree

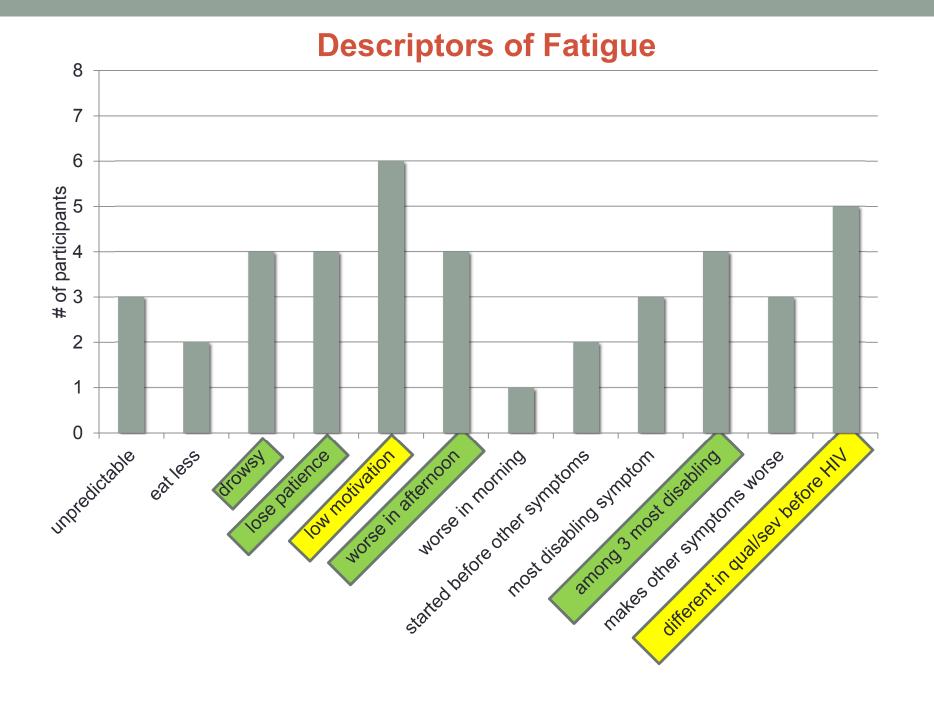
Severe Impact of Fatigue on ADLs





of participants





Quality of Life (MOS-HIV)

CONTENT

- Standardized questionnaire
- 35 guestions
 - Check off response to question
 - 1-6; all of the time \rightarrow none of the time
 - yes/no

Example: How much bodily pain have you generally had during the past 4 weeks?

3

4

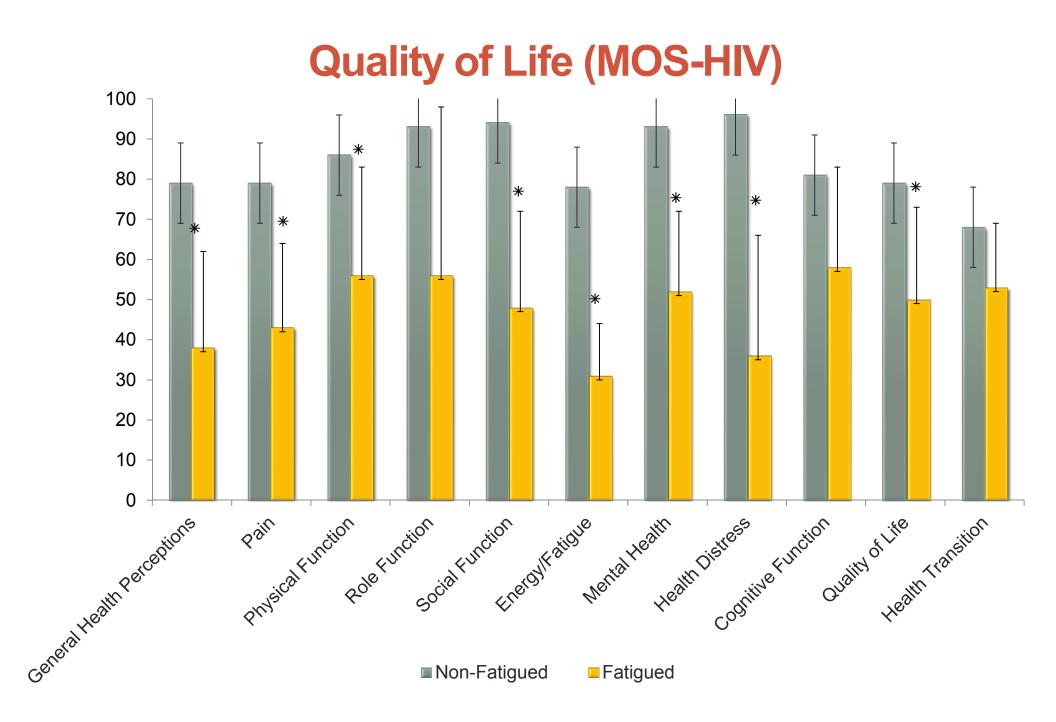
5

6

- None 1 2
- Very mild
- Mild
- Moderate
- Severe
- Very Severe

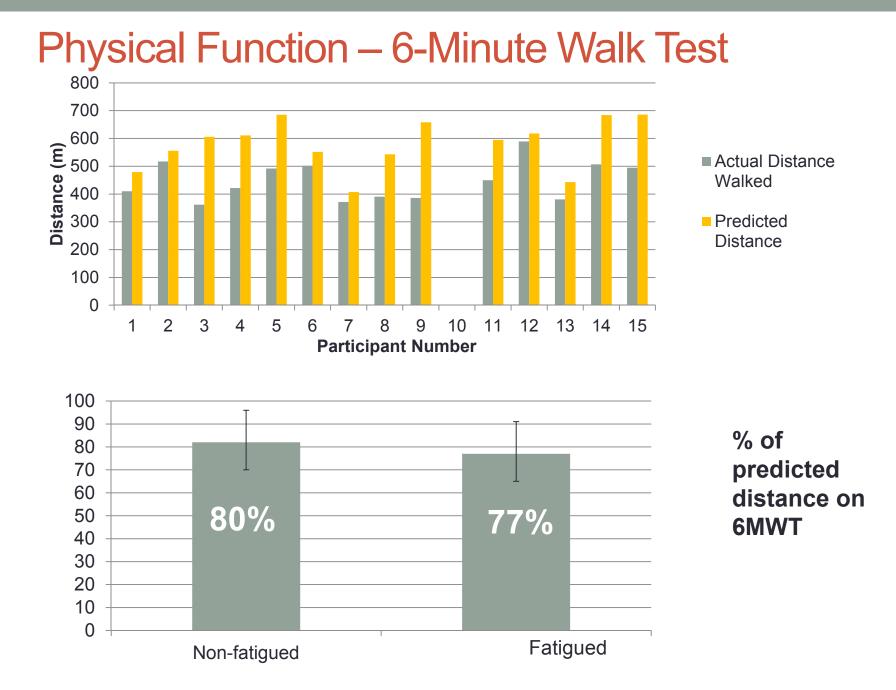
SCORING

- transformation scoring system:
 - 11 sub-scales
 - General health perceptions
 - Pain
 - Physical Function
 - Role Function
 - Social Function
 - Energy/fatigue
 - Mental Health
 - Cognitive function
 - Quality of life
 - Health Transition
 - 2 summary scores
 - Physical Health Summary
 - Mental Health Summary



Lists of Activities

ACTIVITY	# OF PARTICIPANTS	ABLE TO DO/NOT TIRED	LIMITED/TIRED		
Social					
Socializing with friend	ds 8	5	3		
Recreational					
Going for a walk	11	6	5		
Activities of Daily Living					
Grocery shopping	10	4	6		
Cleaning	9	5	4		



Primary Findings & Clinical Relevance

- ½ of the women with HIV/AIDS in our study encountered some level of fatigue
- Individuals with fatigue
 - reported lower quality of life
 - Had greater limitations in activities
- Since the demographics of our sample were similar to that in the OHTN Cohort Study,
 - our data suggest that interventions should be developed to address fatigue in women with HIV to enhance their quality of life and improve their participation in daily activities

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Relationship between Measured versus Reported Physical Function

