



OCS  
OHTN COHORT STUDY

# Age-related Differences in HIV Care Engagement: Results from the OHTN Cohort Study

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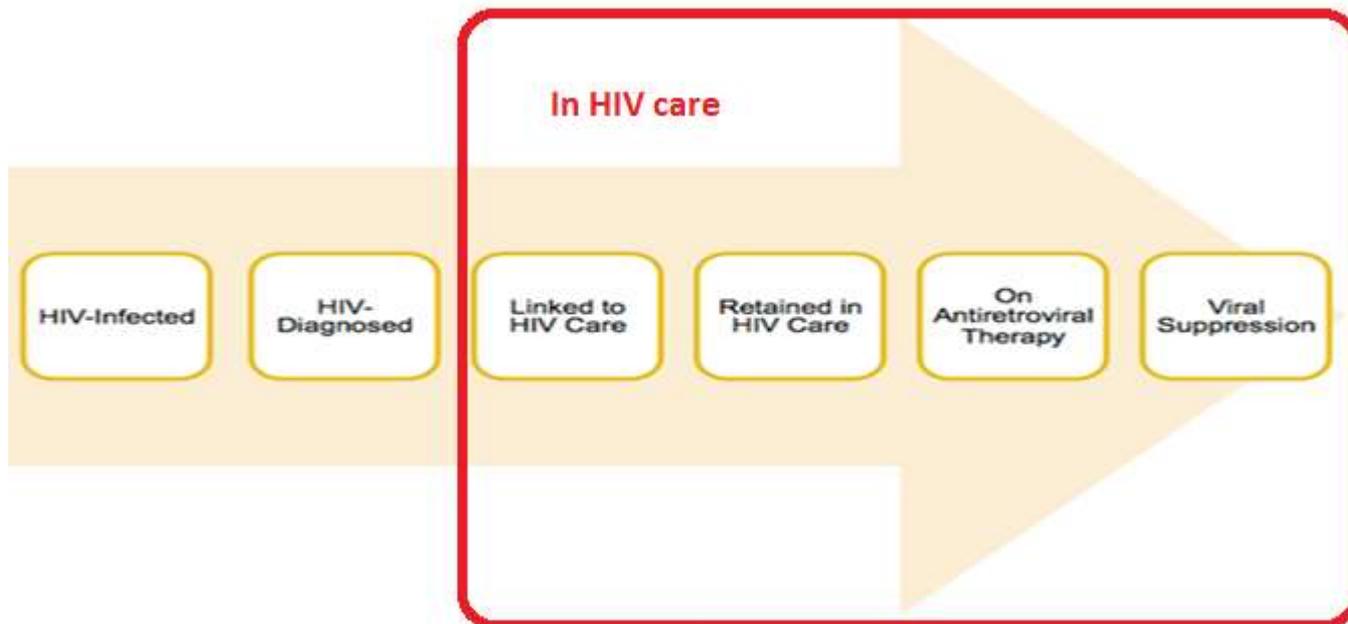
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OHTN Conference, November 17-19, 2013

# Continuum of HIV care

- The “treatment cascade” is a relatively new framework to depict the degree to which people infected with HIV are diagnosed in a timely fashion, become engaged in HIV care, and ultimately are successfully treated with antiretrovirals (ART).
- Also referred to as the “test, link to care, and treatment cascade”, “HIV care cascade”, or the “continuum of care engagement”.



# Background

- Among PHAs in US in 2009, significant age disparities exist at each step in the continuum of HIV care
- Among PHAs aged 25-34
  - 15% had viral suppression compared to 36% of those age 55-64
  - 28% were retained in care compared to 46% of those age 55-64
- Factors for suboptimal HIV care engagement for younger people
  - Lower rates of testing
  - Reduced sense of urgency
  - Less adherence to an ART regimen
  - Higher CD4 count may have excluded them from treatment eligibility
- Suspect age disparities also exist elsewhere



# Objective

- To compare and contrast HIV care engagement indicators between age groups, adjusting for potential confounders
- Proportion
  - In continuous care
  - That have initiated and adherent to ART
  - With suppressed or undetectable viral load



# OHTN Cohort Study (OCS) Design

- Ongoing observational, open dynamic cohort of HIV-positive persons in care in Ontario
  - HIV Ontario Observational Database (1994-1999)
  - HIV Infrastructure Information Program (2000-2006)
  - Renamed OCS in 2007
- Over 6,100 participants recruited from specialized HIV clinics & primary care practices throughout Ontario
- Data from medical charts (manual abstraction or clinical management systems) & face-to-face interviews
- Data linkage with **Public Health Ontario Laboratories**

Rourke et al. Cohort profile. *Int J Epidemiol*, 2013



# HIV care engagement indicators

Among persons alive in 2011 with  $\geq 1$  HIV care visits

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Continuous care<br/>(retained in care)</b> | $\geq 2$ HIV care visit encounters in 2011 at least 3 months apart, measured by proxy using viral loads or CD4 cell counts |
| <b>On ART</b>                                 | Initiated ART before or during 2011 with no evidence of having stopped   |
| <b>Suppressed VL</b>                          | $< 200$ copies/mL at last measurement in 2011  |
| <b>Undetectable VL</b>                        | $< 40$ copies/mL at last measurement in 2011   |



# Methods

- Logistic regression used to compare indicators among persons age <35, 35-49, 50+
- Adjust for potential confounders
  - Region
  - Risk Category (MSM, IDU, etc)
  - Years since HIV diagnosis
  - Drug coverage
  - Ethnicity

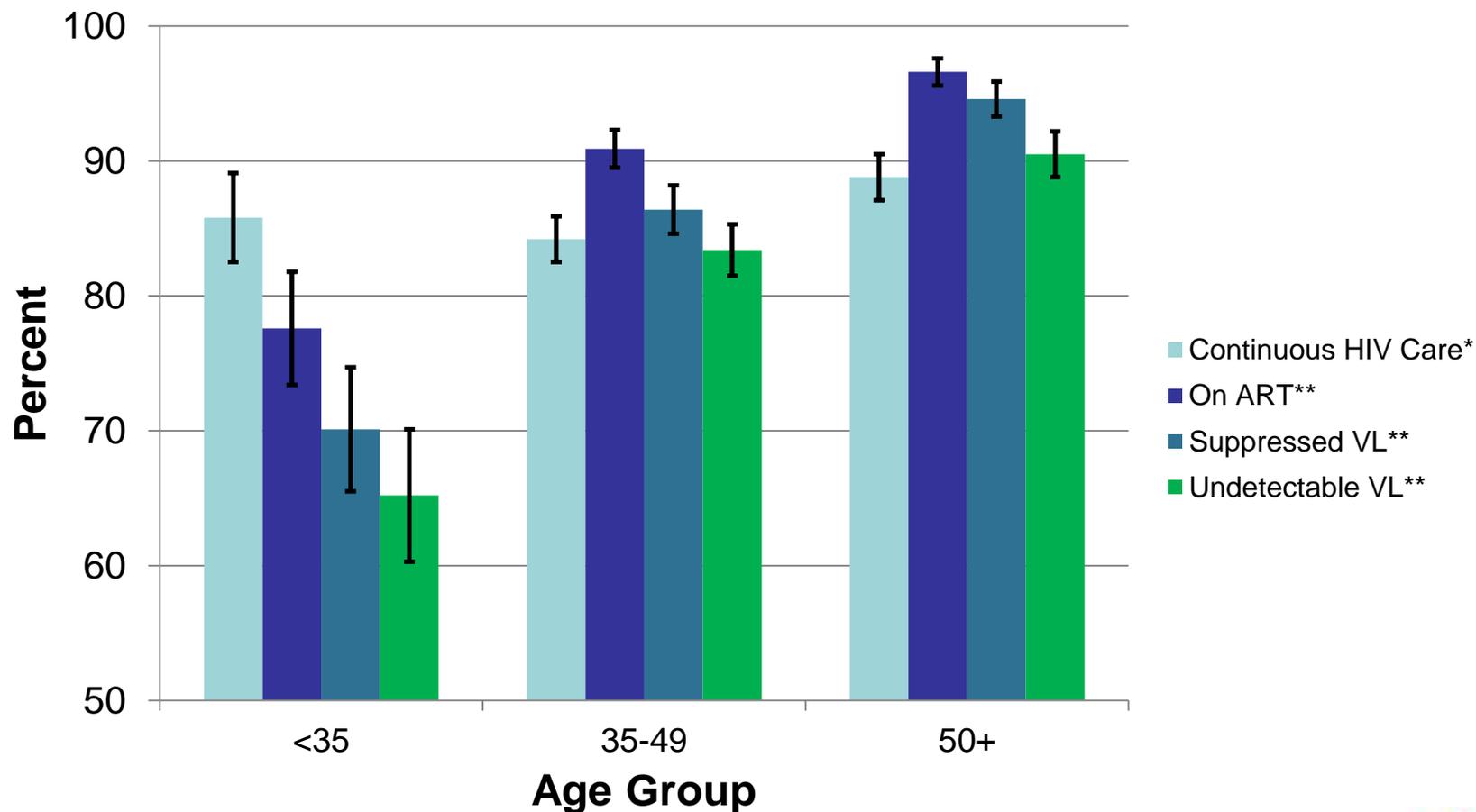


# Characteristics of participants (n=3273)

| Variable             | Level                     | %  | Variable                               | Level                   | %  |
|----------------------|---------------------------|----|--|-------------------------|----|
| <b>Age</b>           | <35                       | 12 | <b>Years Since HIV+</b>                | <5                      | 19 |
|                      | 35-49                     | 50 |  | 5-9.9                   | 23 |
|                      | 50+                       | 38 |  | 10+                     | 58 |
|                      | Mean                      | 47 |  | Mean                    | 13 |
| <b>Sex</b>           | MSM                       | 66 | <b>Drug Coverage<br/>(most recent)</b> | Employer                | 13 |
|                      | Non-MSM male /<br>unknown | 15 |  | ODB                     | 22 |
|                      | Female                    | 19 |  | Out of Pocket           | 2  |
| <b>Risk Category</b> | MSM                       | 61 |  | Trillium                | 13 |
|                      | MSM-IDU                   | 5  | Multiple                               | 5                       |    |
|                      | IDU                       | 6  | Unknown                                | 46                      |    |
|                      | Hetero/Other              | 27 | <b>Race/Ethnicity</b>                  | White                   | 61 |
| <b>Region</b>        | Toronto                   | 68 |  | African/Caribbean/Black | 17 |
|                      | East/North                | 17 |  | Aboriginal              | 9  |
|                      | West                      | 16 |  | Other                   | 13 |



# Proportions & 95%CI for Indicators by Age Group



\* P<0.01 Chi-square test

\*\* P<0.001 Test for trend



# Age as a prognostic factor for HIV care engagement

| Indicator                            | Age Effect | Adjusted OR*   |         |
|--------------------------------------|------------|----------------|---------|
|                                      |            | OR (95% CI)    | P-value |
| <b>Continuous Care**</b><br>(N=3199) | <35        | 1.0            | 0.02    |
|                                      | 35-49      | 0.9 (0.6, 1.4) |         |
|                                      | 50+        | 1.3 (0.9, 2.1) |         |
| <b>On ART</b><br>(N=3188)            | <35        | 1.0            | <.0001  |
|                                      | 35-49      | 1.6 (1.2, 2.2) |         |
|                                      | 50+        | 3.5 (2.2, 5.4) |         |
| <b>Suppressed VL</b><br>(N=3048)     | <35        | 1.0            | <.0001  |
|                                      | 35-49      | 1.9 (1.4, 2.6) |         |
|                                      | 50+        | 4.3 (2.9, 6.5) |         |
| <b>Undetectable VL</b><br>(N=3048)   | <35        | 1.00           | <.0001  |
|                                      | 35-49      | 1.9 (1.5, 2.6) |         |
|                                      | 50+        | 3.2 (2.3, 4.5) |         |

\* Adjusted for Region, MSM, IDU, Ethnicity, Years since HIV+ and Drug coverage

\*\* Additional adjustment for ART and Undetectable VL



# Interaction effect for age & years since HIV diagnosis for being on ART

|       | Time since HIV diagnosis |         |                  |         |
|-------|--------------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
|       | <10 years                |         | ≥10 years        |         |
| Age   | OR (95% CI)              | P-value | OR (95% CI)      | P-value |
| <35   | 1.00                     | <.0001  | 1.0              | <.0001  |
| 35-49 | 1.6 (1.2, 2.3)           |         | 6.9 (2.9, 16.4)  |         |
| 50+   | 3.5 (2.0, 6.0)           |         | 14.4 (5.6, 36.9) |         |

P-Value for Age & Years HIV+ interaction = 0.003

\* Adjusted for Region, MSM, IDU, Ethnicity and Drug coverage



# Limitations

- OCS participants represent persons in HIV care, not necessarily all with HIV in Ontario
- CD4 cell counts & HIV viral loads used as proxy measures for HIV care visit encounters
- Not able to apply the stricter definitions of being on ART due to incomplete data and different data collection methods from various clinics



# Conclusions

- In 2011, older adults with HIV most likely to be in continuous care, on ART and successfully suppressed or undetectable VL
- Age disparities exist for each indicator even after controlling for other factors
- Additional research needed to characterize barriers & facilitators of HIV care engagement among younger adults
- Additional efforts needed to ensure that PHAs of all ages and groups – disadvantaged or privileged – receive optimal care to reduce disease burden and transmission



# Acknowledgements

*We thank all interviewers, data collectors, research associates and coordinators, nurses and physicians who provide support for data collection and extraction*

## OCS Study Team

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Shari Margolese  
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## Funding

AIDS Bureau, Ontario Ministry of Health and Long Term Care  
CIHR New Investigator salary award to ANB

## Data Linkage

Public Health Ontario Laboratories



**Thank you**



# OCS Clinic Sites



## OCS ACTIVE SITES

### Health Sciences North

Sudbury  
Dr. Roger Sandre

### Hotel Dieu Hospital

Kingston  
Dr. Wendy Wobeser

### Maple Leaf Medical Clinic

Toronto  
Dr. Fred Crouzat

### Ottawa Hospital

Ottawa  
Dr. Curtis Cooper

### St. Joseph's Hospital

London  
Dr. Edward Ralph

### St. Michael's Hospital

Toronto  
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### Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre

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### Toronto General Hospital

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### University of Ottawa Health Services

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### Windsor Regional Hospital

Windsor  
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# Background

- Making sure PHAs are accessing and staying in care is vital to achieving positive health outcomes
- Access and retention are necessary to achieve the full benefits of ART and other aspects of care
- Studies have identified gaps exist along care continuum
- Identifying gaps is important in order to:
  - Minimize HIV disease progression among PHAs
  - Prevent transmission to others
- According to the US CDCP published findings, <30% of American PHAs are in care, treated and virally suppressed
- In BC a study found that while 80% of PHAs have been diagnosed, only 32% had suppressed VL (Nosyk et al)



# Inclusion criteria

| Criteria   | Number excluded | Remaining   |
|--|-----------------|-------------|
| December 2012 release  | 0               | 6129        |
| No CD4 and no VL data  | 8               | 6121        |
| No date of HIV diagnosis   | 86              | 6038        |
| HIV diagnosis < January 1 of the year  | 123             | 5915        |
| Born in Canada or arrived in Canada < Jan 1 2011   | 18              | 5897        |
| "Active in cohort" in 2011, defined as $\geq 1$ viral load or CD4 test submitted by the participating OCS clinic in Jan 1 through Dec 31, 2011 | 2463            | 3434        |
| Any record of death $\leq$ Dec 31, of the year   | 26              | 3408        |
| Site closed after Jan 1 <sup>st</sup> of the year  | 135             | <b>3273</b> |

