



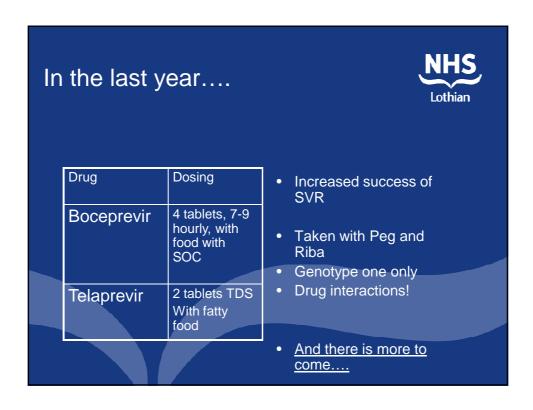
- Patient information /discussion/ advocacy
- Timing of starting treatment
- PEPSE (for heterosexuals)
- Preconception
- ?disclosure and legal position

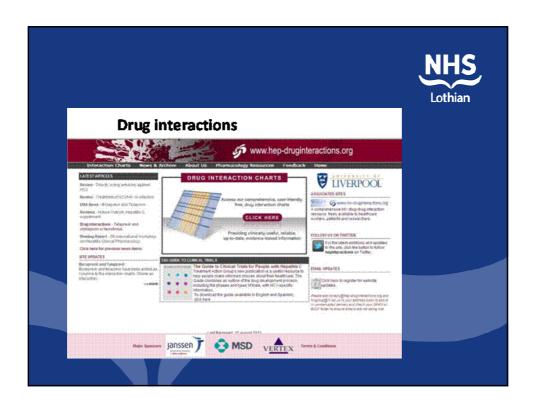
2. Developments in Hep C



- 9% of people in UK living with HIV also have Hepatitis C
- Progression of liver disease faster in this group
- Historically-Pegylated interferon + Ribavirin for 48 weeks irrespective of genotype.
- success rates somewhere between 24-48% (depending on genotype)

NOW have drugs to add to that pre existing regimen that increase efficacy







- Keep patients informed of developments
- Take part in research studies where available
- Drug interactions! Consider even when starting HAART

3. New drugs here or in the pipeline



- Rilpivirine /Eviplera
 On their way...
- QUAD (elvitegravir, cobicistat, Truvada)
- Dolutegravir
- Tenofovir Pro drug GS7340



- More treatment options
- Cost implications?

4. Prioritising Mental Health



First ever UK Standards for Psychological Support for People living with HIV (BPS, BHIVA, MedFash)

Advising a Stepped Care approach (Levels intervention range from 1-4)

British studies demonstrating link between depression and health outcomes in HIV

ASTRA study results



- Data on first 1227 participants reported
- One in three UK HIV outpatients were either receiving treatment for depression or had symptoms of depressive disorder.
- Among ART-treated patients, strong link between depressive symptoms and nonsuppression of VL

Oral abstract 010 2012 British HIV Association, HIV Medicine, 13 (Suppl. 1), 1-11

Impact on nursing practice



- Mental health screening
- Do it within first three months after diagnosis
- Incorporate psych support & mental health screening as part of routine care
- Have access to further assistance if need identified. Be able to implement step care model
- Local area defined pathways

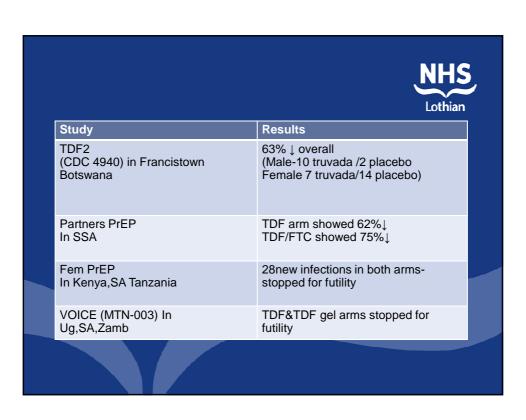
UK Standards for Psychological Support for People living with HIV. BPS, BHIVA, MedFash

5. PrEP- Where are we?



Pre Exposure Prophylaxis

- Previously best evidence was from iPrEx study
- Four major studies reported this year with conflicting results
- Several common themes



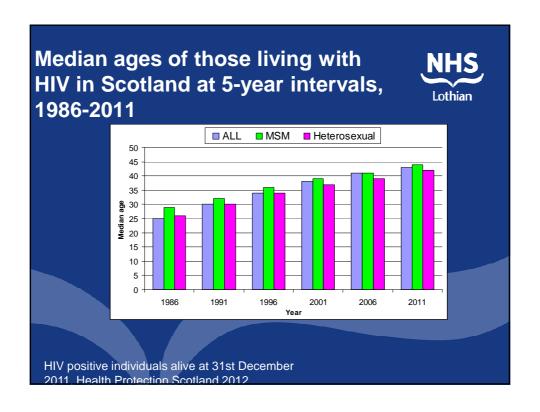


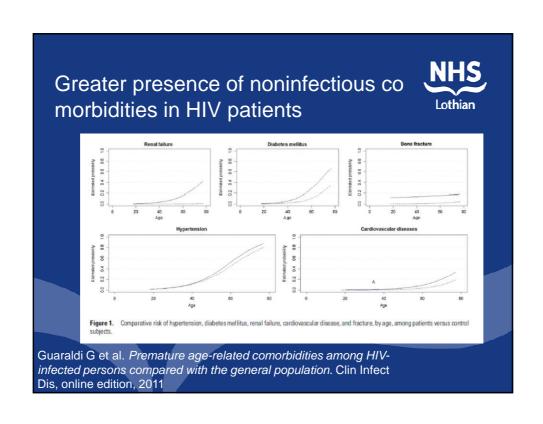
- Not currently approved in UK
- Efficacy? Monitoring? Toxicity? Resistance?
- Adherence support and information
- Other STIs? CONDOMS!
- Need evidence from more different communities and UK. Watch out for <u>PROUD</u> <u>Study (England and Wales).</u>

6. Evidence on ageing and HIV



- Despite dramatic increase in life expectancy, mortality still higher in people living with HIV
- Not only due to illnesses due to immunodeficiency – >50% due to non infectious co morbidities
- What is going on?





But also...



- Danish population based cohort study (2,267 patients) and matched controls (9068 controls)
- Categorised according to four groups according to risk factors
- Probability of survival from 25 to 65 was lower in HIV cohort HOWEVER in HIV patients with no other risk factors survival was equivalent to general population

And European data from COHERE study shows that mortality levels among non IVU patients with HIV are similar to general population

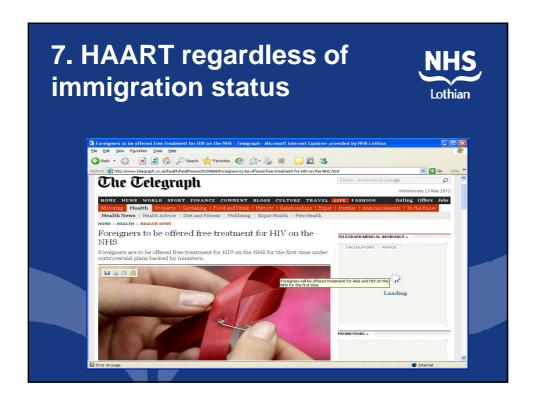
Obel et al Impact of non HIV and HIV risk factors on survival in HIV Infected patients on HAART: a population based nationwide cohort study

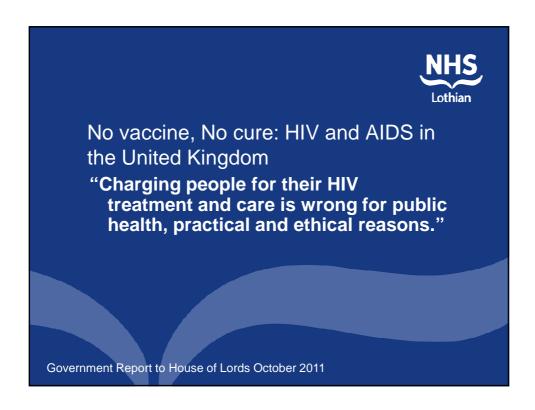
Lewden et al. All cause mortailty in HIV infected adults with CD4 >=500/mm³. IJE online 2012:41: 433-445

Impact on nursing practice



- Lifestyle factors
- HIV positive patients should be considered old when >50 years
- Diagnose and treat co morbid conditions
- Oldest patients with longer length of infection are most at risk
- Monitoring
- Be clear where responsibility lies, role of GP etc







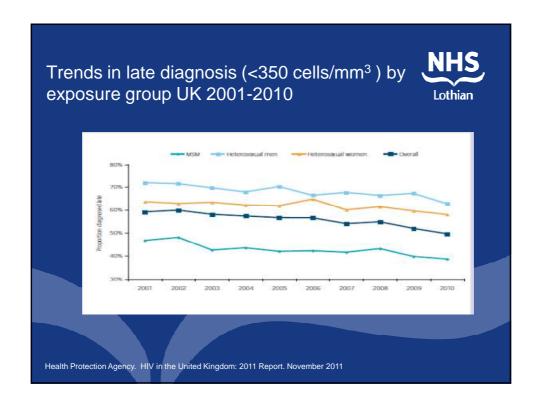
- Equity.
- Now no need now for trusts to try to secure payment
- Can encourage all patients to test-Decrease late diagnosis?

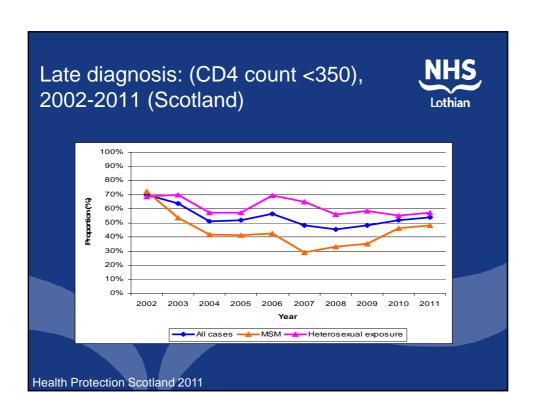
8. Late Diagnosis –an ongoing issue



- Numbers remain worrying
- Named one of 61 public health indicators (Jan 2012 DOH,Eng)
- Persistent role of an AIDS diagnosis in mortality rates underlines the importance of early Dx

Mortality in treated HIV Infected Adults in Europe. Lewden et al. International Journal of Epidemiology 2012 ;41: 433-445







- Reasons for late presentation multifactoral
- Evidence from qualitative study in Brighton found four main themes:
 -Psychological barriers
 -Stigma of HIV
 -Perceived low risk

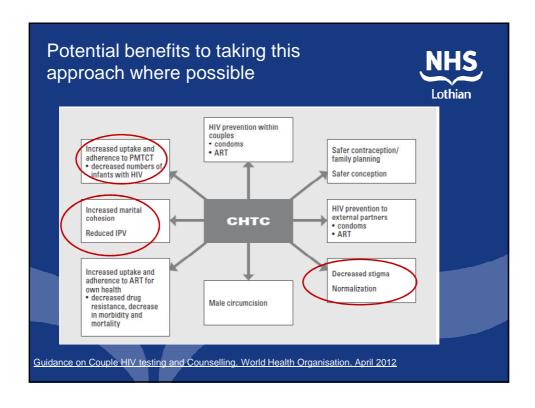
 - -Barriers in healthcare

Need to consider our role in tackling all of these

Look back at missed opportunities?

Dowson et al (2011): Why some MSM present late for HIV testing: a qualitative analysis, AIDS Care, DOI:10.1080/09540121.2011.597711

9. WHO guidelines on testing couples





- Consider when possible
- Support and info for colleagues who are testing (MW, community)
- Getting involved before first test?





- Knowledge and information
- Still in early stages
- Look at CROI website! (pause, rewind, watch again...)

