Third Joint Conference
of the
British HIV Association (BHIVA)
with the
British Association for Sexual Health and HIV (BASHH)

1–4 April 2014

Arena and Convention Centre · Liverpool
Dr Huda Taha

Coventry and Warwickshire Partnership Trust
Attitude of HIV patients toward organ transplant between HIV patients: A Cross - Sectional questionnaire survey

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Doctors Could Soon Be Performing Transplants Using Organs Infected With HIV

New Law Offers Hope to HIV-Infected Patients Awaiting Organ Transplants

Johns Hopkins research helps overturn government ban on transplanting HIV-infected organs

Release Date: November 21, 2013

A bill signed into law today by President Obama paves the way to reverse the longtime ban on letting HIV-infected people donate their organs for transplantation after death, a move Transplants of HIV-infected organs might become legal in the United States for the first time since the deadly virus was discovered.

The organs would only be transplanted into people who are already HIV-positive, not people who don't have the infection. But doesn't mean the new organ make them sicker

Obama signs bipartisan bill lifting ban on HIV-positive organ transplants

Published by Alex Dzurko
November 21, 2013 4:31 PM

Could HIV-Infected Organs Save Lives?

Johns Hopkins researchers argue for reversing ban on transplanting infected organs and making them available to HIV-infected patients

Release Date: March 30, 2011

For decades, these organ transplants have been illegal. It was even illegal to study whether they could be safe and effective," Obama said in a statement after signing the bill. "But as our understanding of HIV and effective treatments have grown, the policy has become outdated. The potential for successful organ transplants between people living with HIV has become more of a possibility."
Background

- End-stage organ disease, multifactorial.

- American Federal Law has recently lifted the ban on organ donation from HIV infected individual.

- Anecdote, United Kingdom showed organ transplant between HIV patient could be successful.

- HIV patients to express their views regarding organ transplant.
Aim

To study the attitude of HIV patients toward organ transplant between HIV infected patients.
Subjects and setting


Design

- Cross-sectional
- Questionnaire survey of patients attending the clinic.
- Full ethical approval.
- Statistics; Multinomial logistic regression analysis
Inclusion criteria

- Patient with HIV infection
- 18 and over, informed consent
- Understanding clear English language

Exclusion Criteria

- Lack of consent
- Poor English not willing to use interpreter
- Mental health problems
- Primary HIV infection
Baseline results

206 participants filled in questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean age (+/-SD)</td>
<td>42 (8.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Gender (%)</td>
<td>122 (59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Africans (%)</td>
<td>145 (70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual (%)</td>
<td>171 (83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean CD-4 count (+/-SD)</td>
<td>486 (231)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On HAART (%)</td>
<td>185 (90)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean duration of illness (+/-SD) months</td>
<td>77 (42.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean duration of ARV (+/-SD) months</td>
<td>68 (41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co- morbidities (%)</td>
<td>84 (41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol &amp; illicit drug use (%)</td>
<td>9 (4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Consideration for donating organ

- 62% Yes
- 16% No
- 22% Not Sure
Consideration for receiving organ

- Yes: 55%
- No: 18%
- Not Sure: 27%

Number of participants
Consideration for donating and receiving organ

- Yes: 48%
- No: 10%
- Not Sure: 15%

Number of participants: Both
Multinomial logistic regression model to predict attitude toward organ donation by demographic variables with ‘would consider organ donation’ as the reference group.

Not sure would consider organ donation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Odds Ratio</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duration of ARV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of Infection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
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<td>Gender</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age</td>
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Would not consider organ donation

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<td>Age</td>
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</table>

P = 0.01
Multinominal logistic regression model to predict attitude toward receiving organ by demographic variables with ‘would consider receiving organ’ as the reference group.

Would not consider receiving organ

- Sexuality
- Duration of ARV
- Duration of Infection
- Ethnicity
- Gender
- Age

Not sure would consider receiving organ

- Sexuality
- Duration of ARV
- Duration of Infection
- Ethnicity
- Gender
- Age

*P = 0.04

*P = 0.05
Limitations

- Single centre
- Small number of participants,
- Cross sectional questionnaire
- It does not explain why some people in favour or against donating or receiving organs.
Conclusion

- The attitude of HIV patients toward organ transplant between HIV patients is encouraging.

- HIV infected donors could potentially reduce the waiting list for organs among HIV patients with end-stage organ disease.

- Study at a national level may be needed.
Acknowledgment

- All the participants
- Research team
- Other health care professionals in Coventry and Warwickshire Partnership trust
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