

DISCLOSURES

Grants/consultancies from Gilead and ViiV



TRANSITION TO ADULT CARE

BHIVA BASHH EDINBURGH 2018

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TRANSITION

‘**A purposeful, planned process** that addresses the medical, psychosocial and educational/vocational needs of adolescents and young adults with chronic physical and medical conditions as they move from child-centred to adult-oriented health care systems’

Laura - 2 complex local cases

Tanya – peer support in the clinic

Irina – Stigma: youth v adults

Background: Global



- 1.8 million adolescents (10-19 years) live with HIV
- Only age group where HIV mortality continues to rise¹
- Outcomes poorer at all stages of the care cascade²

¹Slogrove JIAS 2017, ²Enane Curr Op HIV AIDS 2018

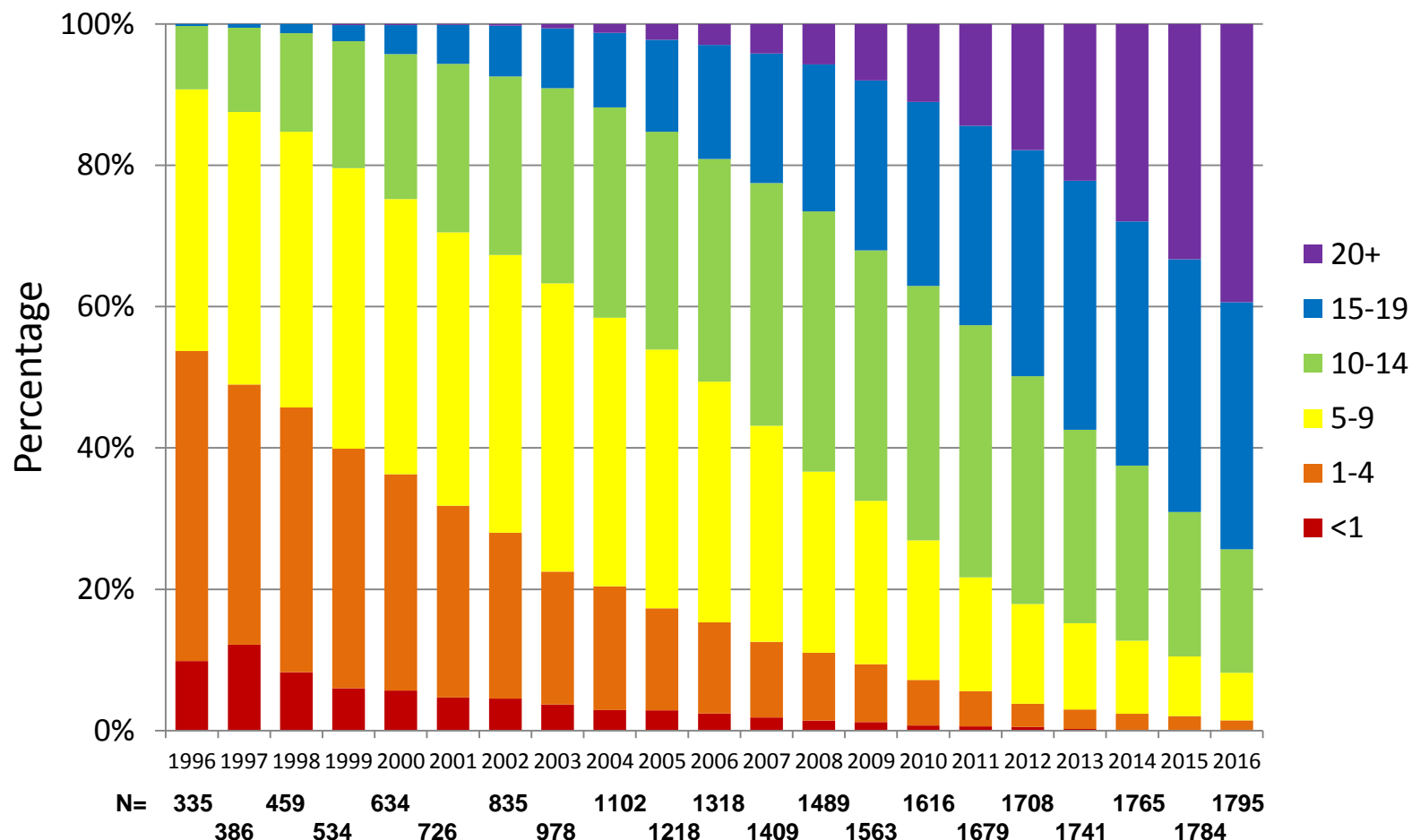
Background: UK

➤ 2016 PHE: London hits 90:90:90 targets

ART: 98% age 50+, 89% age 15-24, lowest in PaHIV



Age of UK/Irish cohort of patients with HIV acquired in childhood, 1996-2016



Note: Data are for all children and young people alive who ever presented to medical services in the UK/Ireland, including children who have since transferred to adult care; those who subsequently died or were lost to follow-up are excluded from the year of death or loss to follow-up. All paediatric patients included, regardless of mode of acquisition (94% perinatal). CHIPS includes all diagnosed HIV-infected children known to be living in the UK/Ireland, of whom ~50% were born abroad. Data for 2016 are incomplete as subject to reporting delay.

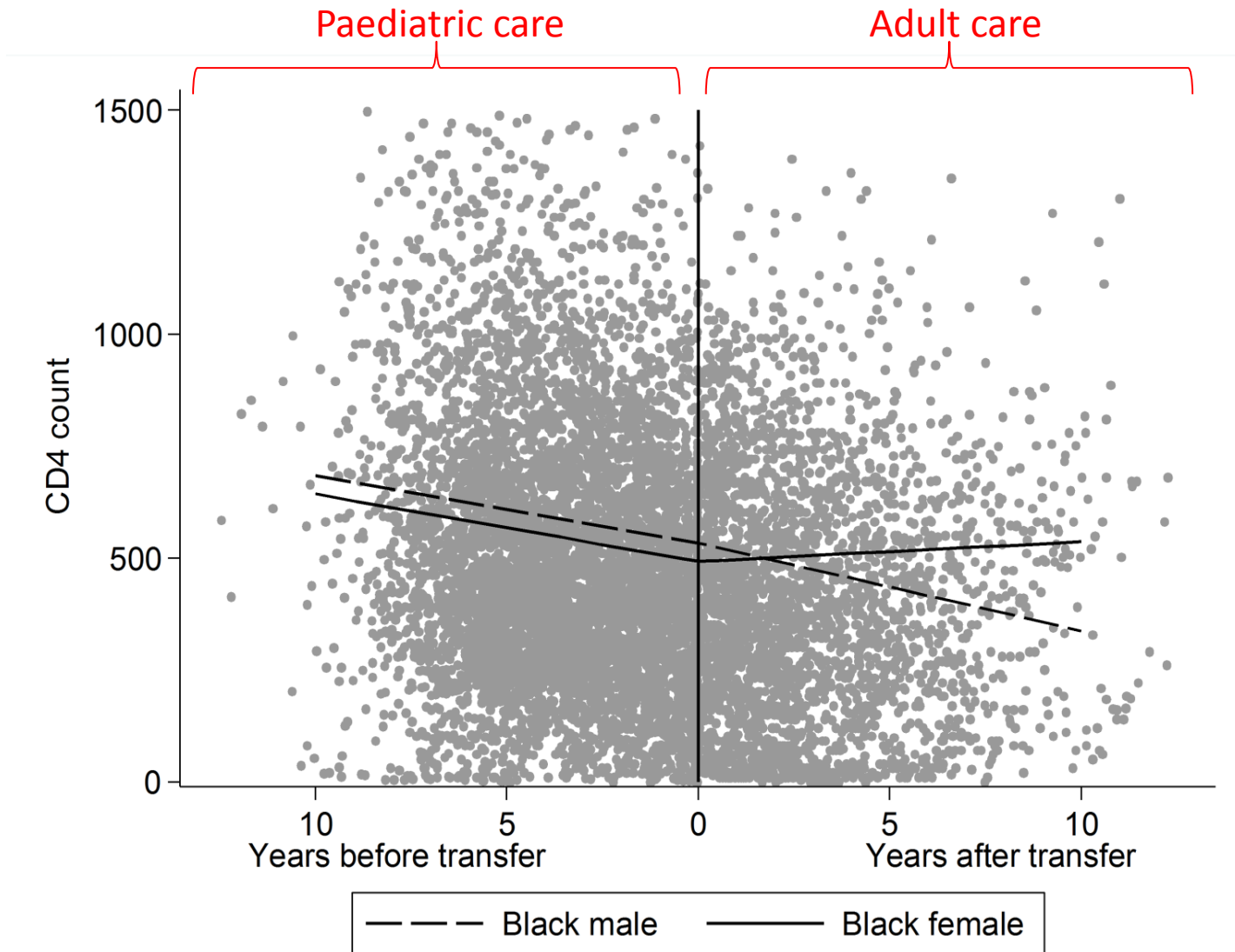
GROWING UP IN A FAMILY WITH HIV

- parental/sibling loss
- young carers
- stigmatisation
- disclosure and secrecy (whose status is it?)
- immigration
- poverty
- uninfected siblings and parental guilt

Characteristics (n=271)

Characteristic	n (%) median [IQR]
Female	146 (53%)
Black ethnicity	213 (80%)
Born abroad	163 (61%)
CDC Stage C diagnosis*	86 (32%)
Age at transfer out of paediatric care	17 [16,18]
Age at last follow up in adult care	20 [19,23]
Duration of paediatric care follow up (years)	11.8 [6.6,15.5]
Duration of adult care follow up (years)	2.9 [1.5,5.9]
Gap between paediatric & adult care (months)**	2.4 [1.0,4.4]
Duration of total follow up (years)	15.4 [10.6,19.3]

CD4 in UK adolescents transitioning to adult care (n=271)

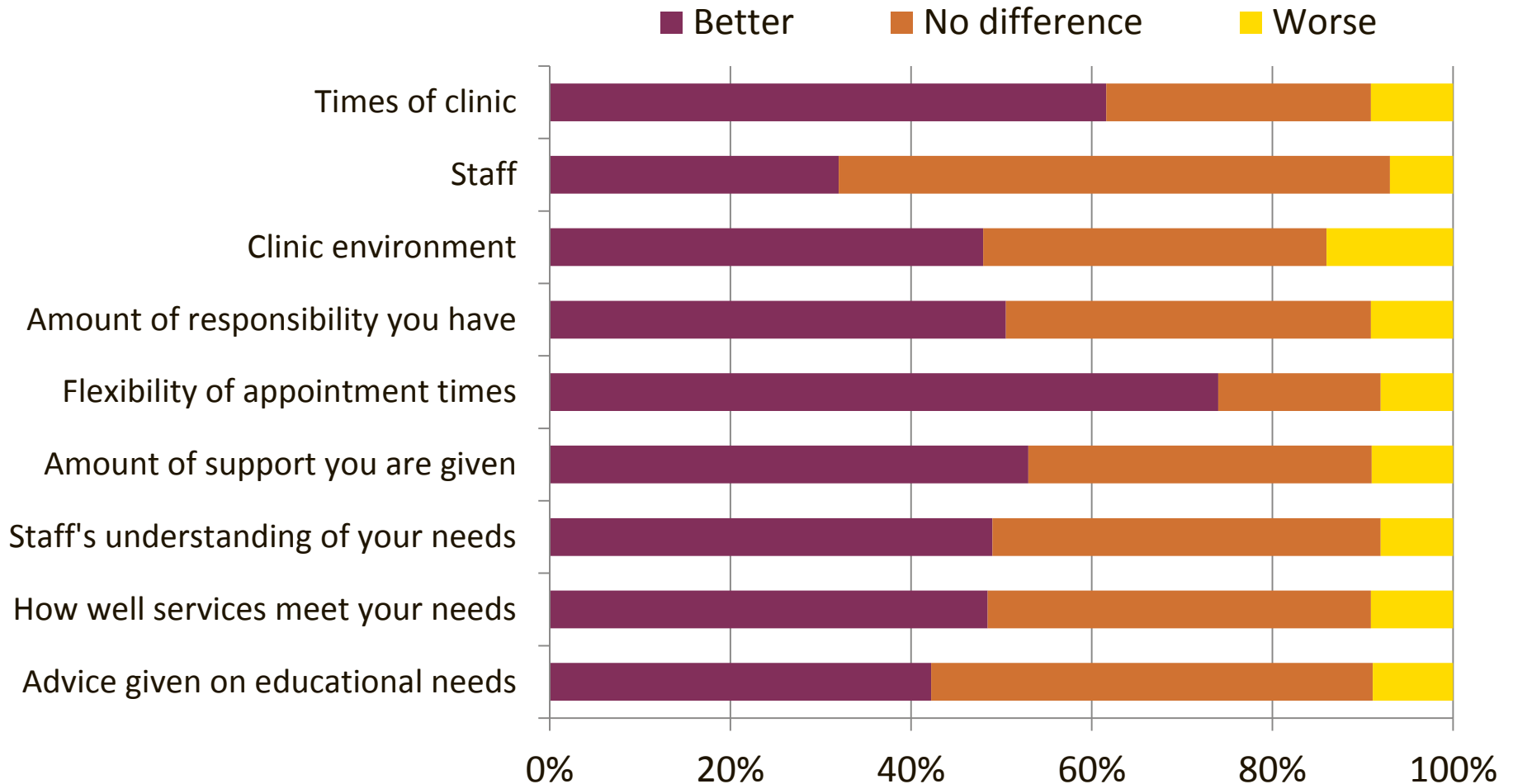


Median follow-up:

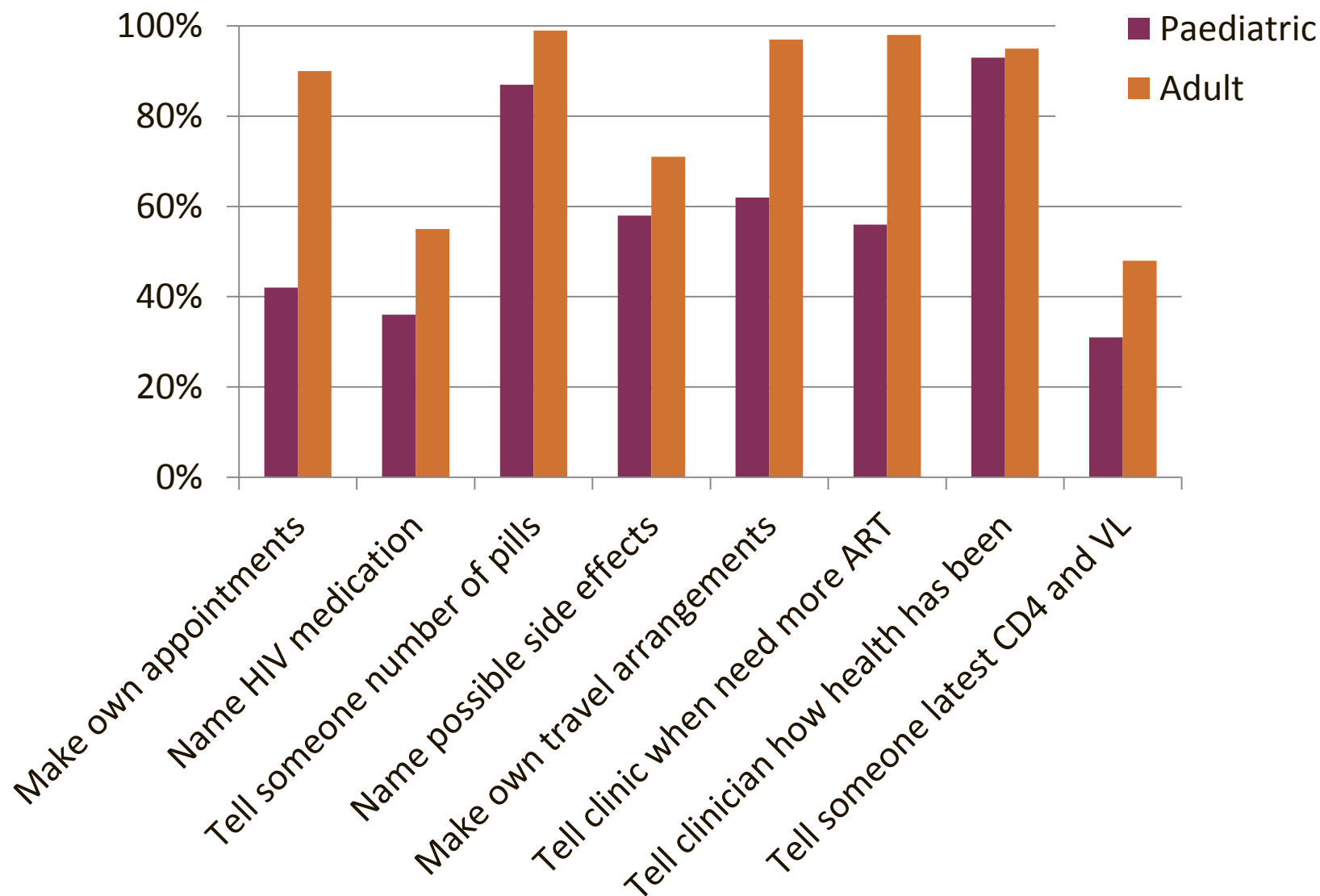
12 years paediatric care

3 years adult care

Adult care: better or worse than paediatrics?



Self-management of care



RISK BEHAVIOURS IN YOUTH WITH CHRONIC CONDITIONS

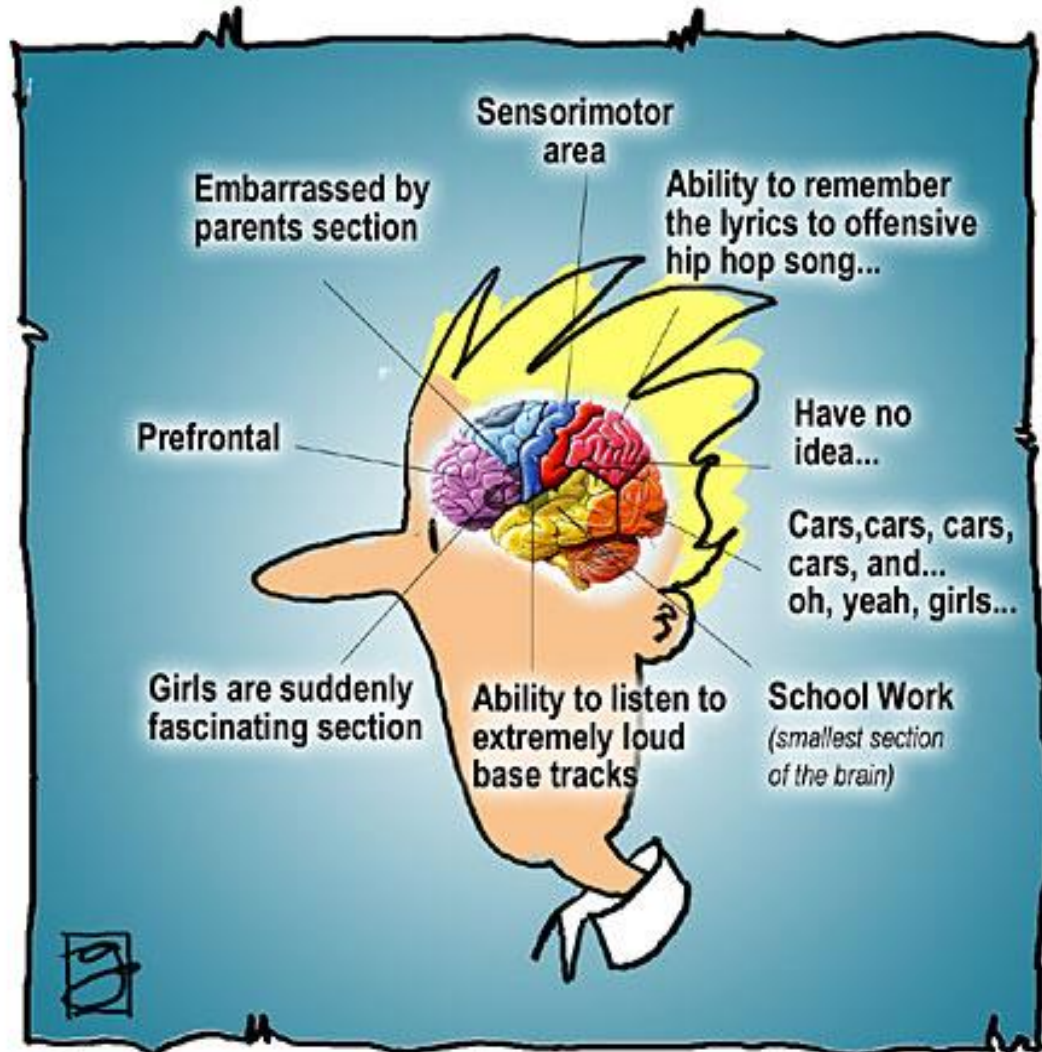
current smoking	1.32 (1.13, 1.54)
illegal drugs	1.49 (1.15, 1.92)
early sexual debut	1.33 (1.03, 1.72)
eating disorder	1.44 (1.26, 1.74)
antisocial acts	1.48 (1.26, 1.74)
attempted suicide	2.24 (1.55, 3.24)

more likely to report 3 or > 4 simultaneous behaviours

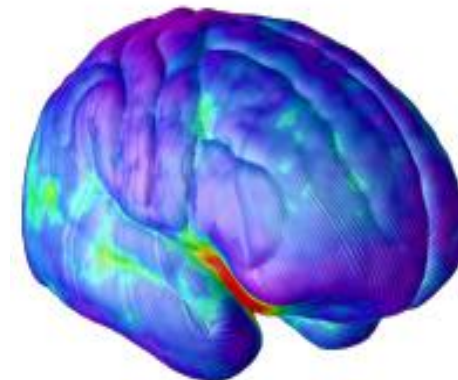
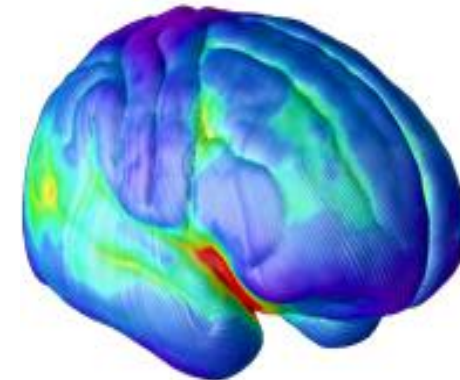
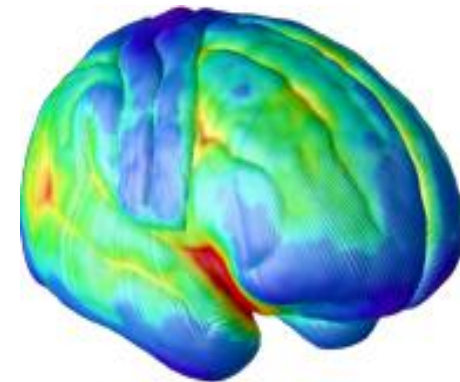
JC Suris et al, 2007 J Begent CHIVA 2010

PREFRONTAL CORTEX MATURATION - 3RD DECADE

IMPULSE CONTROL, PLANNING, EMOTIONAL REGULATION



Anatomy of a Teenager's Brain



THE PATIENTS AND STAFF OF THE 900 CLINIC

Sarah Fidler, Sarah Ayers, Susan McDonald, Graham Frize, Tanya Okito, Ojali Njegu, Nina Lenton, Nicki Mackie, Linda Greene



Imperial College Healthcare **NHS**
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