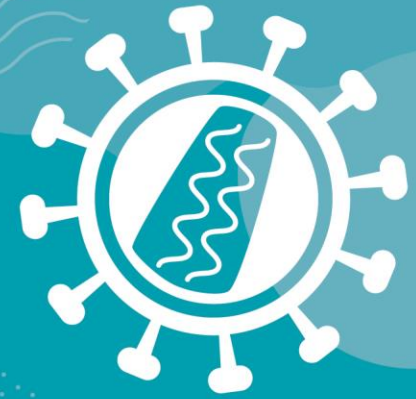


Rate of persistent depressive symptoms among participants in the Pharmacokinetic and clinical Observations in PeoPle over fifty (POPPY) study

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Conflict of Interest

In relation to this presentation, I declare that I have no conflict of interest

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Pharmacokinetic and clinical
observations in people over 50

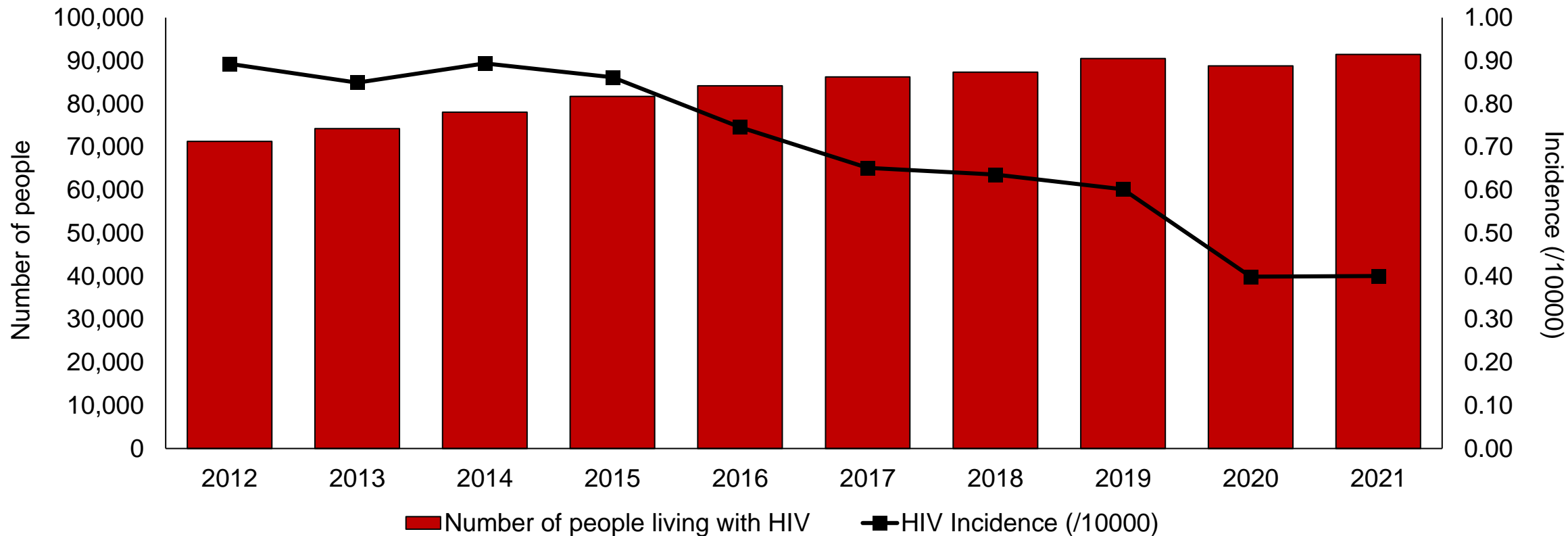
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The POPPY Study Group

Background

Number of people living with HIV and incidence of HIV in England
between 2012-2021



Background

- Depression and symptoms of depression are highly prevalent amongst people living with HIV
- BHIVA Standards of Care (2018) recommend mental health screening annually
- There is little data exploring depressive symptoms in a longitudinal setting in this population

Aim

To determine the proportion of individuals with **persistent depressive symptoms** and assess the characteristics of those with persistent depression who have a diagnosis of depression among individuals in the Pharmacokinetic and clinical Observations in PeoPle over fifty (POPPY) study

Methods: POPPY study

Study entry:

2013-2016

N=1377

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| People with HIV $\geq 50y$ | n=699 |
| People with HIV <50y | n=374 |
| People without HIV $\geq 50y$ | n=304 |

~ 2 years



Follow-up:

2015-2018

N=972

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| People with HIV $\geq 50y$ | n=515 |
| People with HIV <50y | n=238 |
| People without HIV $\geq 50y$ | n=219 |

Methods: Definitions

Depressive symptoms: PHQ-9 score >10 or CES-D score >16

Persistent depressive symptoms: depressive symptoms at both baseline and follow-up POPPY visit

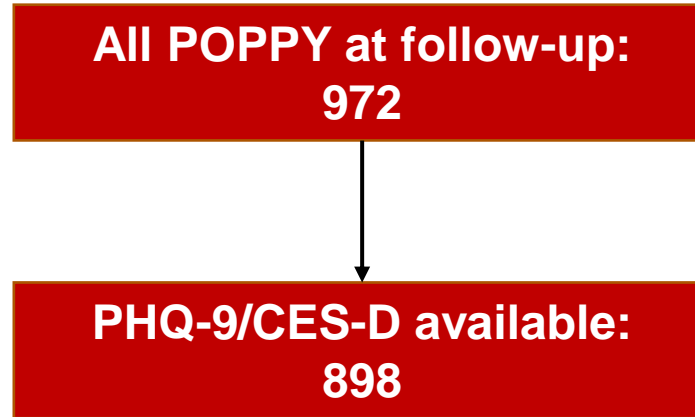
Diagnosis of depression: self-reported medical diagnosis through medical history

Methods: Analysis

- N/% of individuals with persistent depressive symptoms
- Of those with persistent depressive symptoms:
 - % of those with a diagnosis of depression
 - Factors associated with having a diagnosis of depression using χ^2 test

| Demographic | Social/Economic | Lifestyle | Clinical |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Age/HIV | Sexuality | Smoking | Hepatitis B/C |
| Sex | Relationship status | Injecting drug use | Undetectable viral load |
| Ethnicity | Employment status | | CD4+ T-cell count |
| UK born | | | |

Results: Study participants

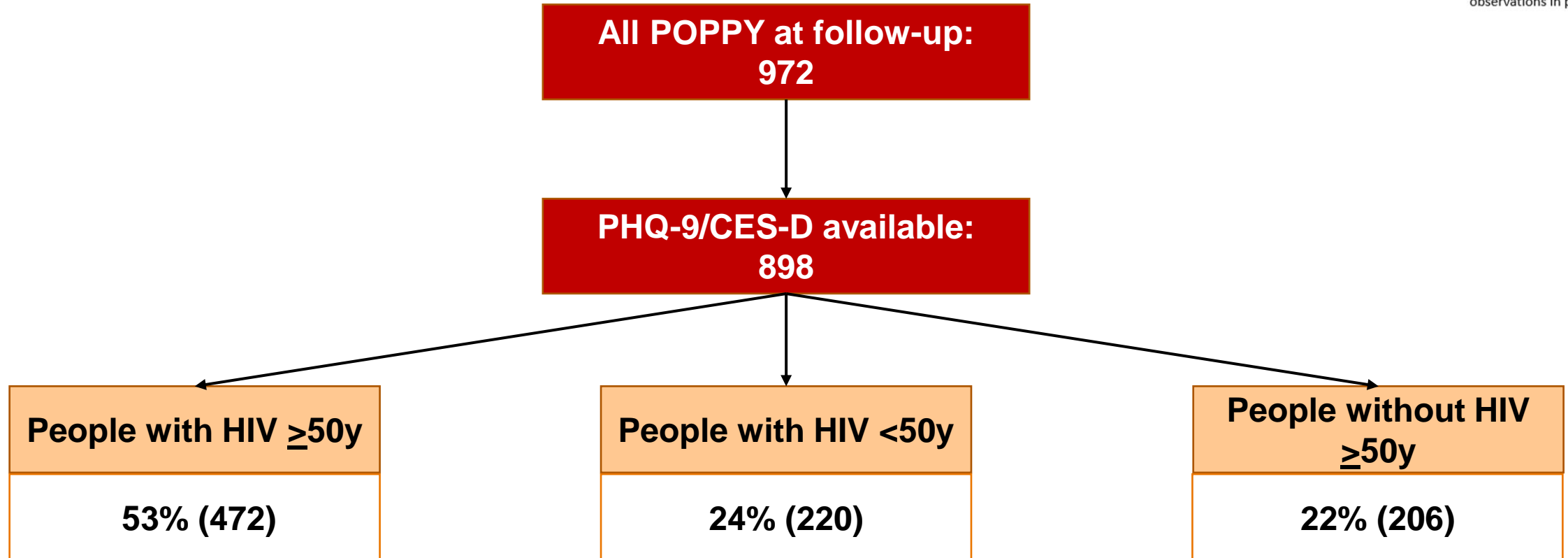


Results: Study participants

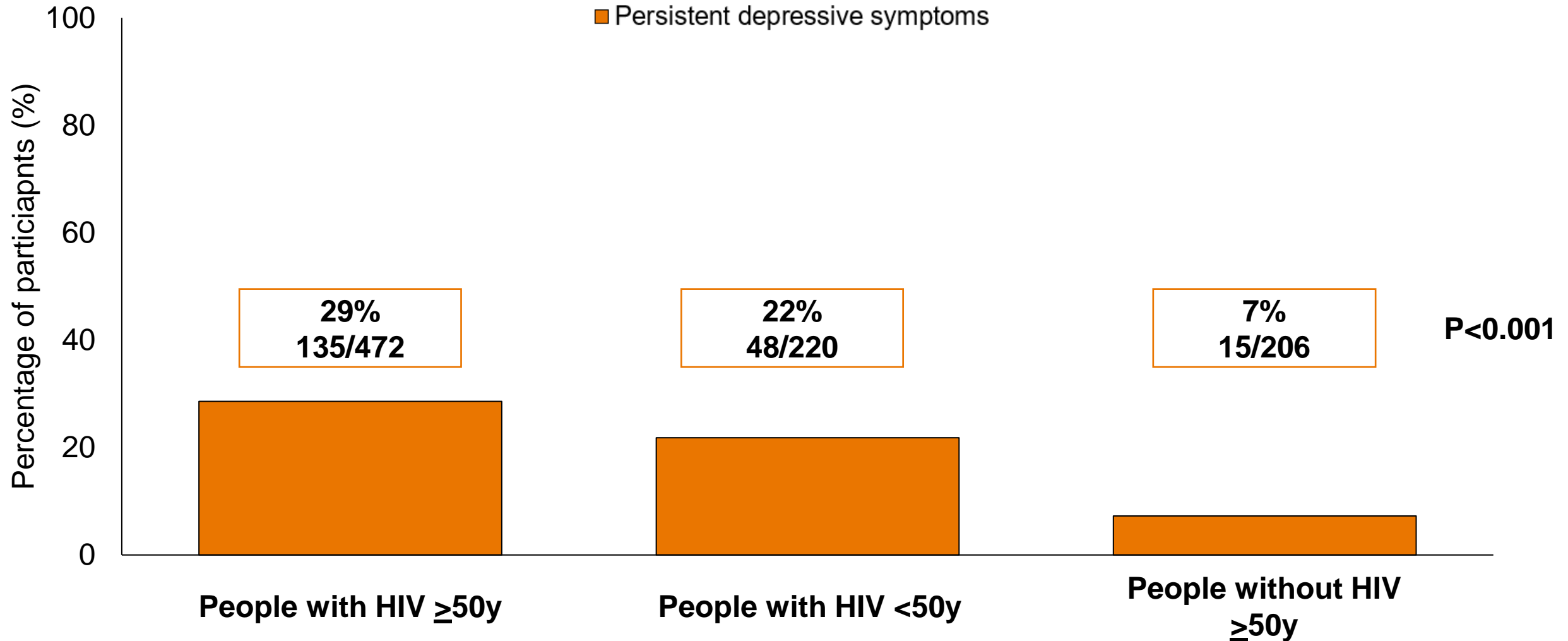
| | PHQ-9/CES-D available |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| N | 898 |
| Male | 736 (82.0) |
| White ethnicity | 808 (90.0) |
| Born in the UK | 624 (69.5) |
| MSM | 652 (72.6) |
| In a relationship | 380 (42.3) |
| Currently employed | 503 (56.0) |
| Smoking | 198 (22.0) |
| Injecting drug user | 74 (8.2) |
| HIV-related factors (n=692)^ | |
| CD4 count <500 cells/mm ³ | 186 (26.9) |
| VL<50 copies/mL | 630 (91.0) |

^People with HIV only; MSM: men who have sex with men; VL: viral load.

Results: Study participants



Results: Persistent depressive symptoms

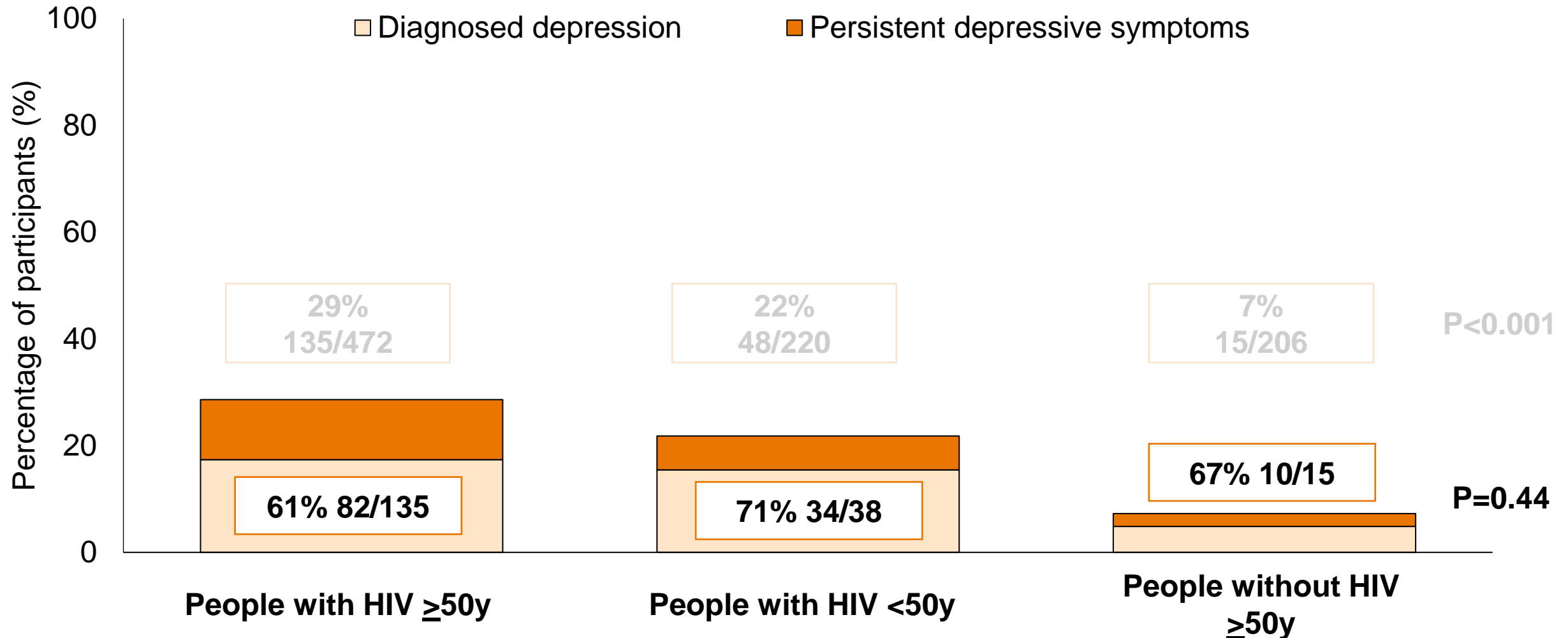


Results: Persistent depressive symptoms

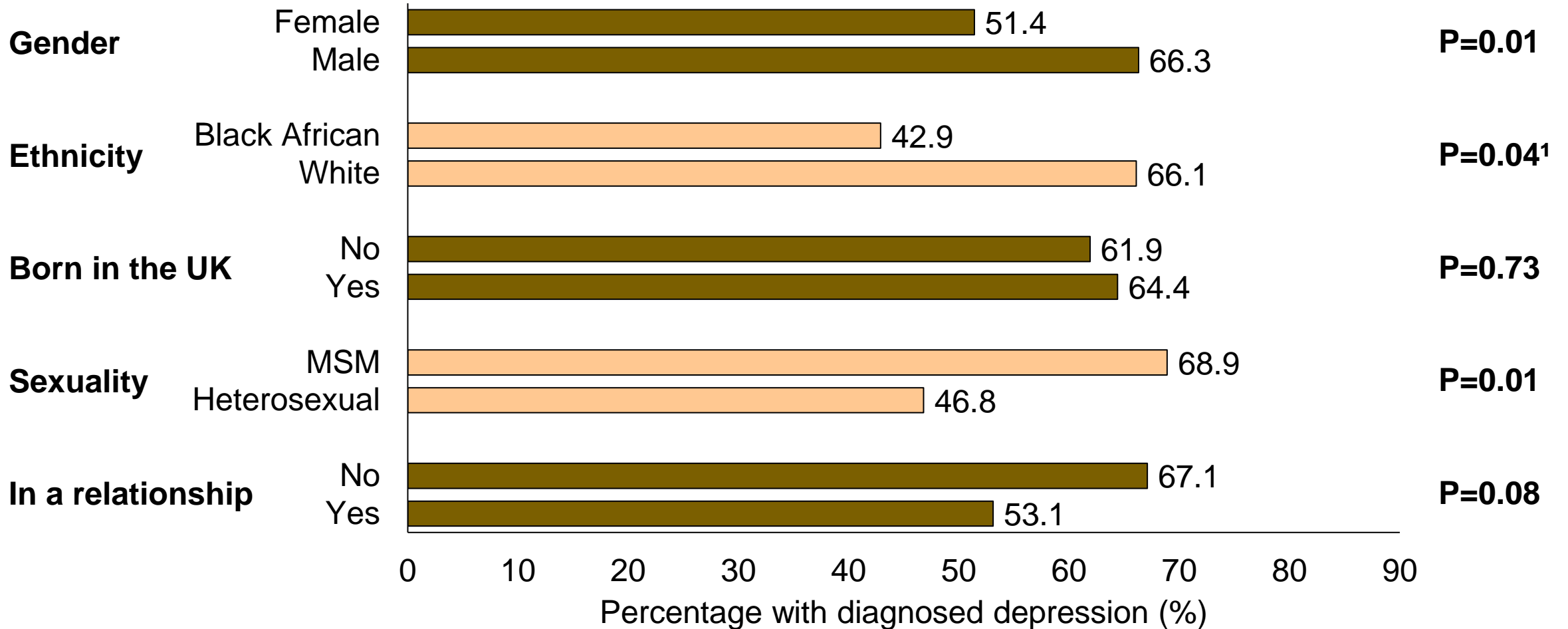
| | PHQ-9/CES-D available | Persistent depressive symptoms |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| N | 898 | 198 |
| Male | 736 (82.0) | 163 (82.3) |
| White ethnicity | 808 (90.0) | 177 (89.4) |
| Born in the UK | 624 (69.5) | 135 (68.2) |
| MSM | 652 (72.6) | 151 (76.3) |
| In a relationship | 380 (42.3) | 49 (24.7) |
| Currently employed | 503 (56.0) | 55 (27.8) |
| Smoking | 198 (22.0) | 68 (34.3) |
| Injecting drug user | 74 (8.2) | 24 (12.1) |
| HIV-related factors[^] | (n=692) | (n=183) |
| CD4 count <500 cells/mm ³ | 186 (26.9) | 49 (26.8) |
| VL<50 copies/mL | 630 (91.0) | 167 (91.3) |

[^]People with HIV only; MSM: men who have sex with men; VL: viral load.

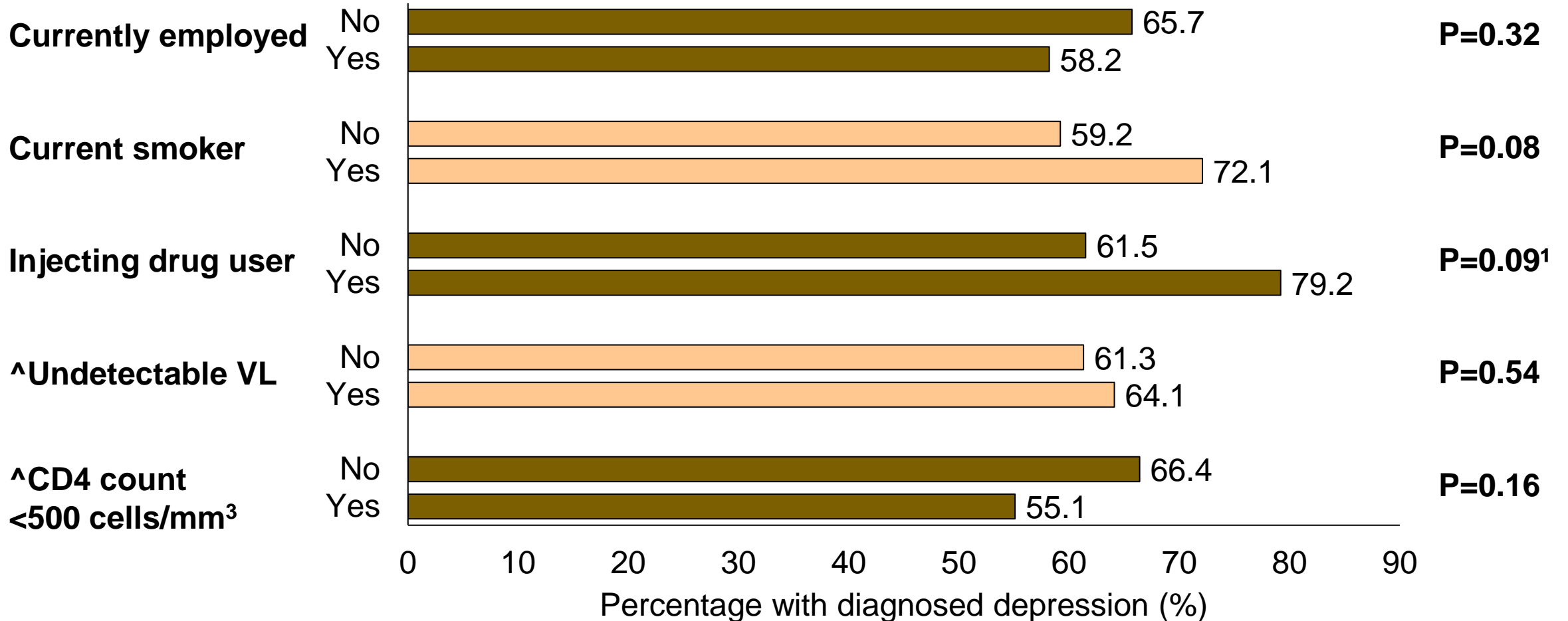
Results: Proportion with diagnosed depression



Results: Factors associated with diagnosed depression



Results: Factors associated with diagnosed depression



Summary

- Persistent depressive symptoms were more common in people with HIV compared to people without HIV
- Women, individuals from a Black African ethnicity and heterosexuals were less likely to have a diagnosis depression

Limitations:

- Small numbers of key populations, requires careful interpretation
- Self-reported diagnosis of depression, individual interpretation of diagnosis of depression

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