In Memory of Kevin Robertson, PhD

National Institutes of Health

HIV-associated Comorbidities, Co-infections, and Complications Workshop
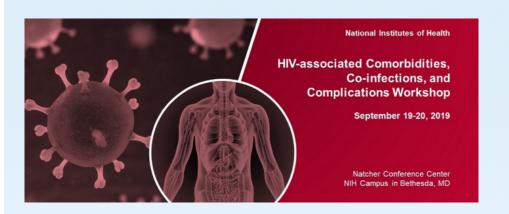
September 19-20, 2019

Natcher Conference Center
NIH Campus in Bethesda, MD

Epidemiologic/Population Research Group:

What patient salient outcomes are most useful to gauge health related quality of life & prognosis?

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Patient Salient Outcomes

- Reflect *quantity and/or quality* of life

- Commonly measured:
  - Mortality, hospitalization
  - HIV disease progression
  - Comorbid disease incidence, progression

- Less commonly measured, often patient reported:
  - Symptoms: pain, fatigue, sadness, nausea, diarrhea, etc.
  - Function: hearing, vision, mobility, cognition*, mental health*

*covered under Topic #2

Measurement Tools

- **Prognostic indexes** predict mortality, may predict hospitalization, falls, etc., e.g. Veterans Aging Cohort Study Index

- **Disease incidence/progression**, e.g. Framingham Risk Index or FRAX

- **Symptom** Indexes determine burden of bothersome symptoms, e.g. HIV Symptom Index

- **Health Related Quality of Life**, e.g. SF-12

- **Frailty**, e.g. Frailty Phenotype or Rockwood Score

- **Function**, e.g. timed walk, cognitive batteries, etc.

Three Major Measurement Issues

- Want to compare aging with and without HIV
  - Metrics need to be equally valid in both groups

- Validity may differ among important subgroups
  - Gender, race, age, and resource rich vs limited settings

- If using them as outcomes in research or care
  - Responsiveness to interventions is imperative

Key Research Questions:
Prognostic Indexes

- What are the most accurate and generalizable risk indices for mortality, hospitalization, and common comorbid diseases for those aging with HIV infection:
  - Do they demonstrate similar accuracy among subgroups?
  - Are they sufficiently responsive?

Key Research Questions:
Patient Reported Outcomes

- What are the most valid & reproducible measures to study aging with HIV?
  - Do they demonstrate similar validity among subgroups?
  - Are they sufficiently responsive?

Key Research Questions: Cross Cutting Issues

- Is frailty a useful independent concept in the study of aging with HIV? Do appropriate measures of frailty differ from those aging without HIV?

- How can useful indices of prognosis, quality of life, and frailty be integrated into routine clinical care and research?