





Children and young people living with perinatal HIV in Europe: numbers and clinical outcomes in adult care

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Background

- Few data on long-term outcomes of children with HIV, especially during/ after transition to adult care
 - HIV-related: ART adherence, CD4, hospital admission
 - Wider outcomes: mental health, growth, stigma, fertility
- Many children with HIV are in long-term follow-up studies (cohorts) across Europe, which have described their health
-but are the studies able to track them as they become adults, to provide longer-term outcomes?



Objectives

- 1. Which European *countries* have HIV+ children in cohort (long-term follow-up) studies?
- 2. How many children are there & where are they?
- 3. Are the cohorts able to follow children into adulthood?
- 4. What do we know about HIV outcomes in adult care and adulthood?



Methods

- EuroCoord cohort collaboration survey
 - Includes most of the major cohorts in Europe
 - Number of children with HIV in follow-up
 - Whether follow-up extends to adult care to continue to be able to report on outcomes
- Outcomes in adult care in the UK
 - Linking the UK paediatric cohort to an adult cohort



CASCADE

- Amsterdam NEM
- Amsterdam NEI
- GEMES-haemo
- German ClinSurv HIV Project
- Italian Seroconversion
- Lyon Primary Infection
- Oslo & Ulleval
- UK Register

EuroSIDA

COHERE

- AMACS
- ANRS CO2 SEROCO
- ANRS CO3 AQUITAINE
- ANRS CO4 FHDH
- ANRS CO6 PRIMO

COHERE

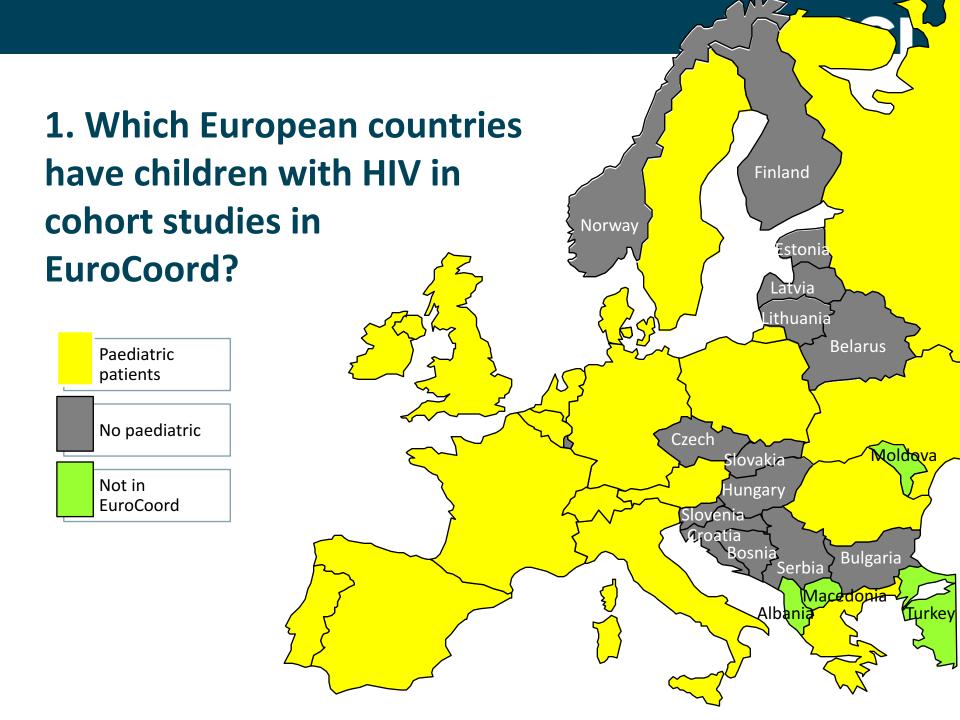
- ANRS CO8 COPILOTE
- ANRS CO13 HEPAVIH
- Athena
- Austrian
- CHIC
- Cologne Bonn
- Co-RIS
- Danish HIV Cohort
- Frankfurt
- ICONA
- KOMPNET
- Master
- Modena
- NENEXP
- PISCIS
- San Raffaele
- St Pierre
- Swiss
- VACH

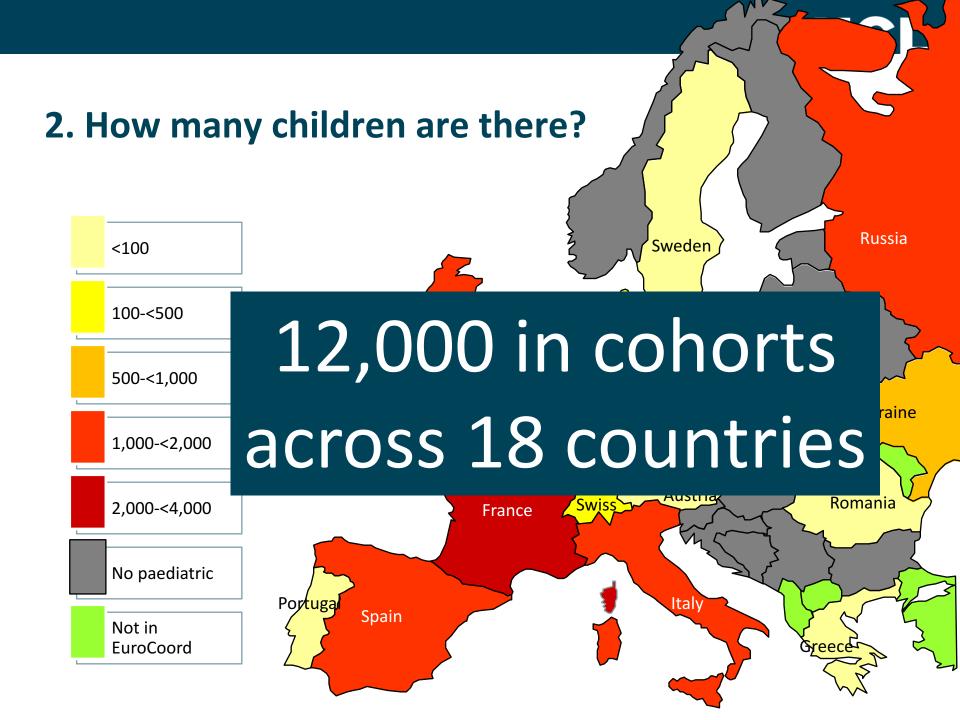
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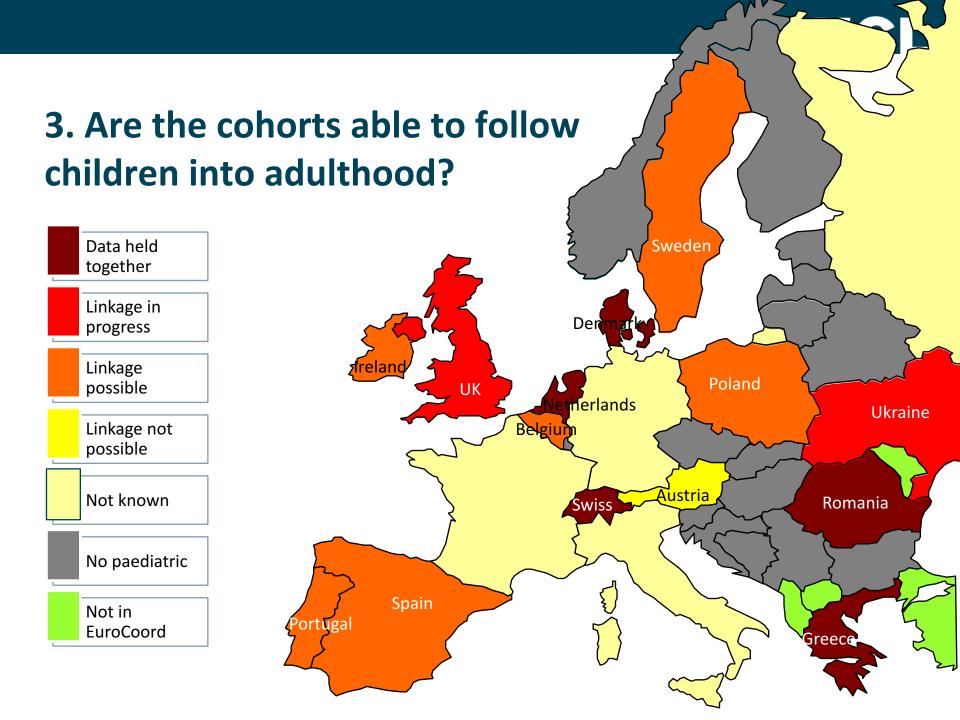
- ANRS EPF
- CHIPS
- CoRISPE-cat
- ECS
- Italian Register
- KOMPNET children
- Madrid HIV children
- NSHPC
- St Pierre paediatric
- Swiss mother/child
- Ukraine
- Victor Babes

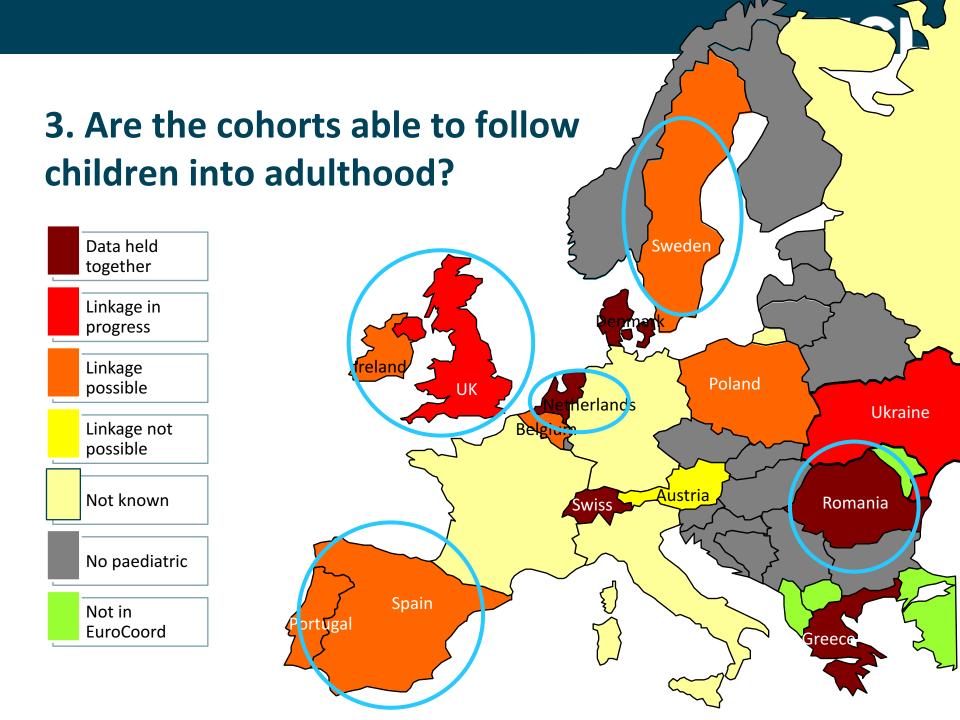
Additional paediatric:

- Portugal
- Russia
- Sweden











4. What do we know about outcomes in adult care and adulthood? UK case study

Data linkage of two cohorts:

- CHIPS (Collaborative HIV Paediatric Study)
 - all children with diagnosed HIV in the UK and Ireland
- UK CHIC (UK Collaborative HIV Cohort Study)
 - Routinely collected data on HIV+ patients aged ≥16 years
 who have attended one of 21 collaborating clinics in the UK
- Linked using pseudo-identifiers
 - 271 patients who had transferred to adult care were found in both datasets



Overall characteristics (n=271)

Characteristic	n (%) or median [IQR]	
Female	146 (53%)	
Black ethnicity	213 (80%)	
Born abroad	163 (61%)	
CDC Stage C (AIDS) 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]	

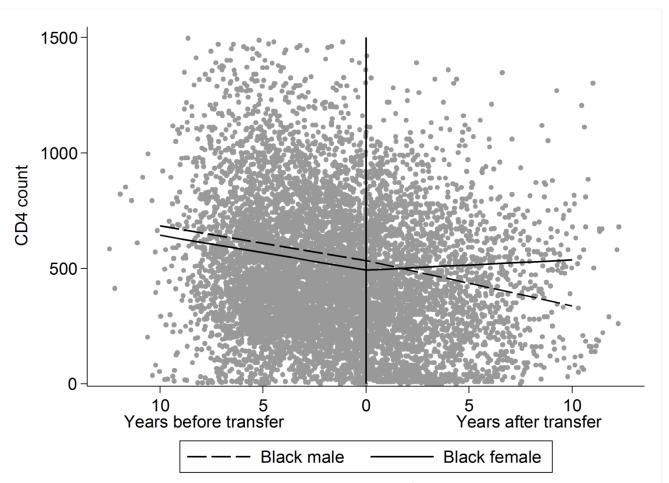


Outcomes comparing paediatric and adult care

Ou	tcome	Paediatric care Adult care n (%) / median [IQR]		
1†	On ART at last follow up	200 (74%)	228 (84%)	0.001
2 [‡]	Median CD4 count in last 12 months	456 [286,660]	450 [271,669]	0.37
3 [†]	CD4 <200 at least once in last 24 months	61 (31%) 76 (39%)		0.014
4	Two consecutive VL>400 in last 24 months	111 (56%)	113 (57%)	0.79



Predictors of CD4 change over transition



The association between sex and CD4 slopes over time for a hypothetical patient with the following characteristics: black ethnicity, born in the UK in 1991, nadir CD4 of 207, transferred to adult care at 17.5 years (sample means), no hospital change at transfer



Mortality rates by age and type of HIV care in young people with perinatal HIV, 2006-2011

Age group and type of care	No. of deaths	Person years	Rate/100 person years	Rate ratio (95% CI)
13-15 years, paediatric	3	1689	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	1.0
16-20 years, paediatric	2	786	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	1.4 (0.2, 8.6)
16-20 years, adult	4	825	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)	2.7 (0.6, 12.2)
≥21 years, adult	4	458	0.9 (0.3, 2.3)	4.9 (1.1, 22.0)

Fish R et al. Mortality in perinatally HIV-infected young people in England following transition to adult care: an HIV Young Persons Network (HYPNet) audit. *HIV Medicine* 2013,**15**:239-244.



Conclusions

- Many children were followed-up in research studies in Europe
 - For most, outcomes in adult care are not available
- Lack of cohorts of HIV+ children in E. Europe
- In UK, adult care outcomes suggest some groups doing better and others doing worse
- Higher mortality following transfer to adult care is of great concern
 - Importance of adherence and mental health support as patients transition to adulthood
- Do outcomes improve after adolescence?



References for European transition studies

- <u>Netherlands</u>: Weijsenfeld AM et al. Virological and social outcomes of HIV-infected adolescents and young adults in the Netherlands before and after transition to adult care. Clinical Infectious Diseases 2016.
- Romania: Buzducea D *et al*. The situation of Romanian HIV-positive adolescents: results from the first national representative survey. *AIDS Care* 2010,**22**:562-569.
- Spain: Medin G et al. Disease disclosure, treatment adherence, and behavioural profile in a cohort of vertically acquired HIV-infected adolescents. NeuroCoRISpeS study. AIDS Care 2016,28:124-130.
- <u>Sweden</u>: Westling K. Transition of HIV-infected youths from paediatric to adult care, a Swedish single-centre experience. *Infect Dis (Lond)* 2016,**48**:449-452.
- <u>UK</u>: Collins IJ *et al.* Clinical status of adolescents with perinatal HIV at transfer to adult care in the UK/Ireland. *Clinical Infectious Diseases* In press.



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