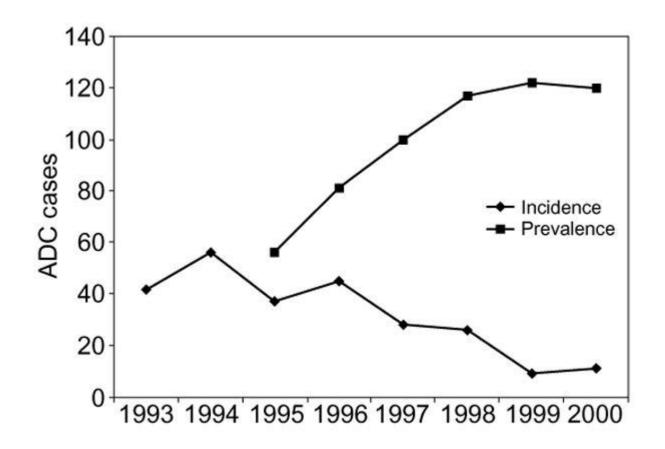
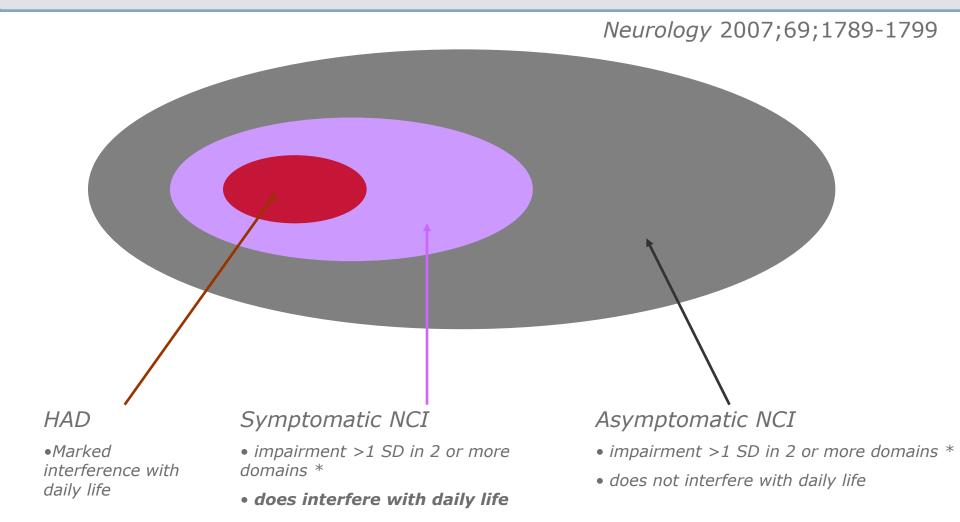


Alan Winston, St. Mary's Hospital, London May 2012

HIV associated dementia in cART era



HAND – Frascati classification

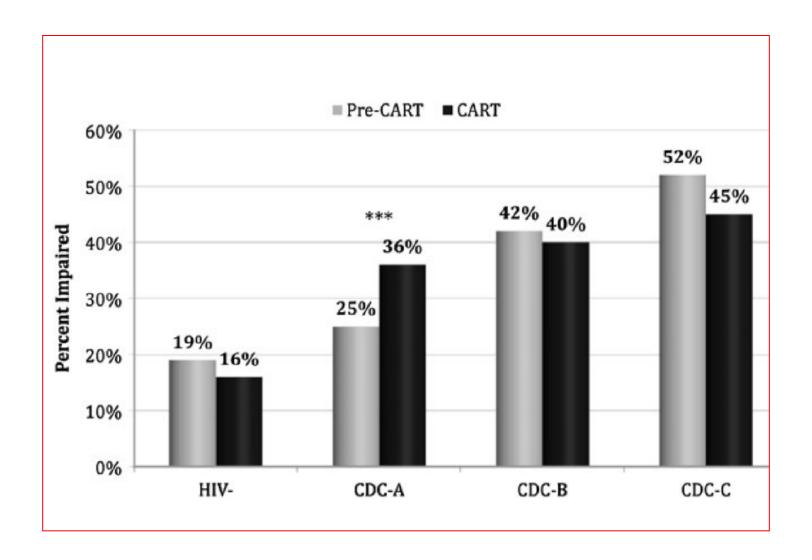


^{*} The neuropsychological assessment must survey at least the following abilities: verbal/language; attention/working memory; abstraction/executive; memory (learning; recall); speed of information processing; sensory-perceptual, motor skills

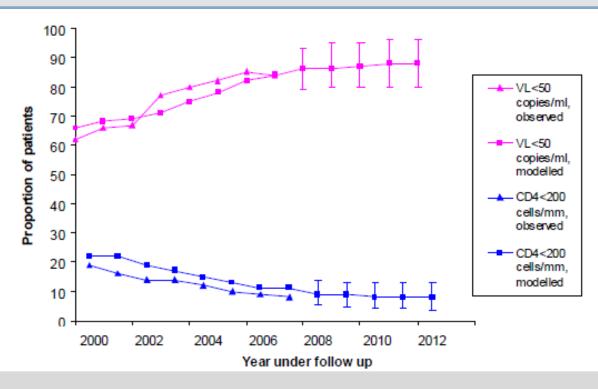
Are we ready for ANI?
•

Are	we ready for ANI?
1	Do we know the true prevalence of ANI?
2	
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Prevalence of Cognitive Impairment



Trends in HIV Viral load UK CHIC 2000-2006



St. Mary's cohort:

- HIV infected subjetcs on effective cART
- Neuroasymptomatic
- Utilising CogState
- Overall rate of NCI in cohort = 19/101 (19%)

NC testing results from PIVOT

Protease Inhibitor monotherapy Versus Ongoing Triple-therapy in the long term management of HIV infection

- multicentre study across UK
- over 40 sites
- open label, randomised study



Eligible subjects:

- Receiving combination ART for at least 24 weeks with a regimen comprising 2 NRTIs and either an NNRTI or a PI
- Plasma VL <50 copies/mL at screening and for at least 24 weeks prior to screening
- CD4+ count >100 cells/uL at screening.



Protease inhibitor monotherapy



Ongoing triple therapy

Study ongoing; fully recruited as of Autumn 2010 Total number recruited 587

NC testing results from **PIVOT** - methods

- Neurocognitive testing undertaken prospectively in all subjects
- 5 domains assessed
- Baseline test results available for this analysis
- Raw scores for each test were transformed to z-scores using normative data (age matched all tests and education matched CTT)

Domain	Test	Standard normative data	Adjusted normative data
Attention	Colour Trails Test 1	n=1528, 70% Caucasian, [1]	n=182, inc. African American, [1]
Executive function	Colour Trails Test 2	as above	as above
Verbal learning	Hopkins Verbal Learning Test (HVLT), learning	n=1179, [2]	n=246, 42% African American, [4]
Verbal memory	Hopkins Verbal Learning Test (HVLT), recall	as above	as above
Fine motor	Grooved Pegboard	[3]	-

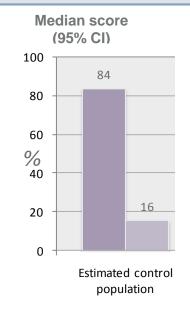
- References: 1. D'Elia LF et al. Color Trails Test. 1996 Odessa, FL: PAR
 - 2. Brandt J and Benedict RHB. Hopkins Verbal Learning test-Revised. 2001 Odessa, FL:PAR
 - 3. Trites R. Neuropsychological test manual. Ottawa, Ontario 1997
 - 4. Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology, Volume 33, Issue 7, 2011)

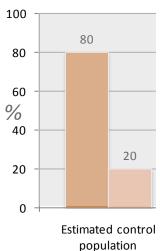
NC testing results from PIVOT – results

Standard normative data

Global scores (NPZ-5) N=560

Categorical Score (Frascati) N=560





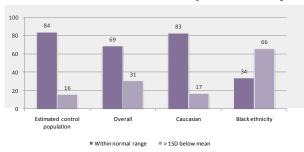
■ Within normal range ■ > 1SD below mean

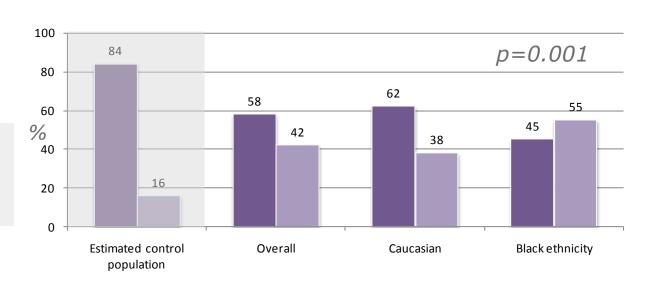


NC testing results from PIVOT – adjusted control data

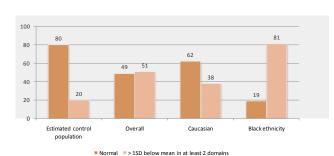
Adjusted normative data

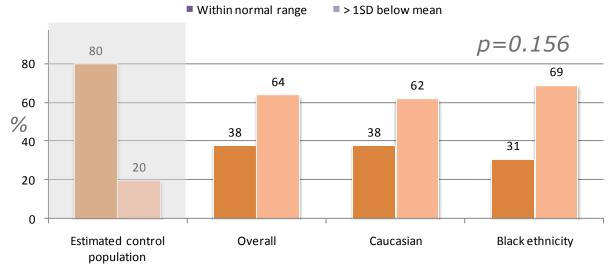
Global scores (NPZ-5)





Categorical Score (Frascati)





Are	e we ready for ANI?	
1	Do we know the true prevalence of ANI?	No
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		_

Are	e we ready for ANI?	
1	Do we know the true prevalence of ANI?	No
2	Does it matter if we over estimate prevalence?	
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		

Overestimating prevalence of ANI

Not a problem	Problematic
Better to overestimate than underestimate	Create unnecessary anxiety
Increase monitoring of subjects	Null hypothesisNatural historyInterventional studies
Well phenotyped	Decline in condition
population	<i>Improvement</i> in condition

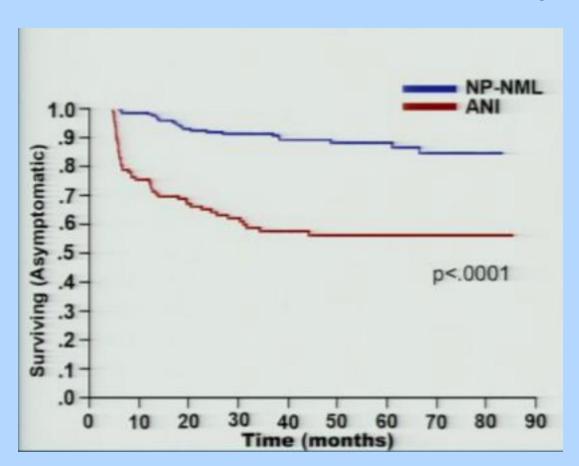
Are	e we ready for ANI?	
1	Do we know the true prevalence of ANI?	No
2	Does it matter if we over estimate prevalence?	Yes
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		

Are	we ready for ANI?	
1	Do we know the true prevalence of ANI?	No
2	Does it matter if we over estimate prevalence?	Yes
3	Do we know the natural history of ANI?	
4		
5		
6		
7		

Natural history of ANI

ANI Increases risk for symptomatic HAND:

Performance based functional impairment



Relative risk:

- 4.70
- (CI 2.93 to 7.71)

Natural history of ANI

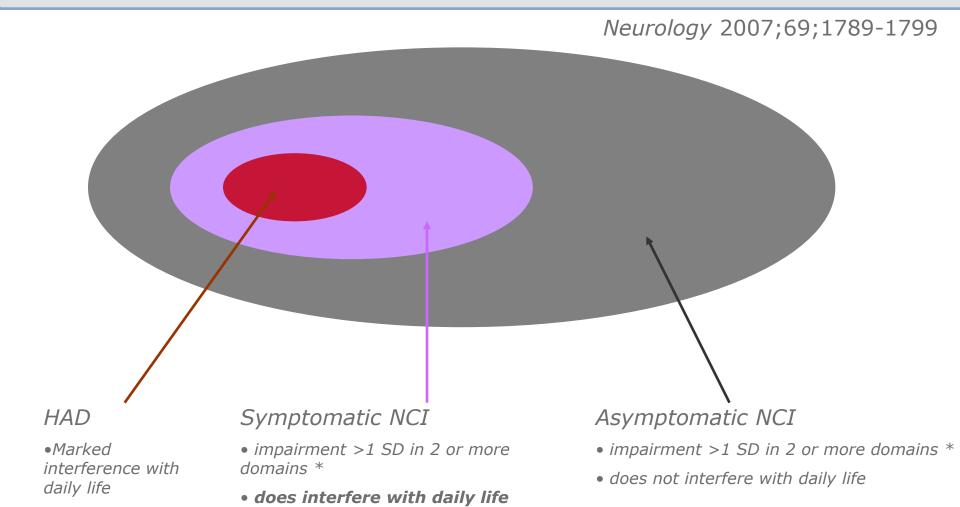
Background Factors	No decline (n=237)	Decline (n=110)	<i>P</i> -value
Age	42.6 (8.7)	45.7 (7.4)	0.002
Education	13.2 (2.3)	12.6 (2.2)	0.007
% Male	86.9%	70.9%	0.0003
% lifetime substance Dx	65.6%	80.9%	0.004
% comorbidities	24.9%	41.8%	0.001
% AIDS	54.4%	67.3%	0.02
Nadir CD4	204	163	0.03
% HCV +ve	18.1%	32.7%	0.003

Ethnicity, on/off ART, current CD4, and estimated duration of HIV infection were non-significant

Are	e we ready for ANI?	
1	Do we know the true prevalence of ANI?	No
2	Does it matter if we over estimate prevalence?	Yes
3	Do we know the natural history of ANI?	Maybe
4		
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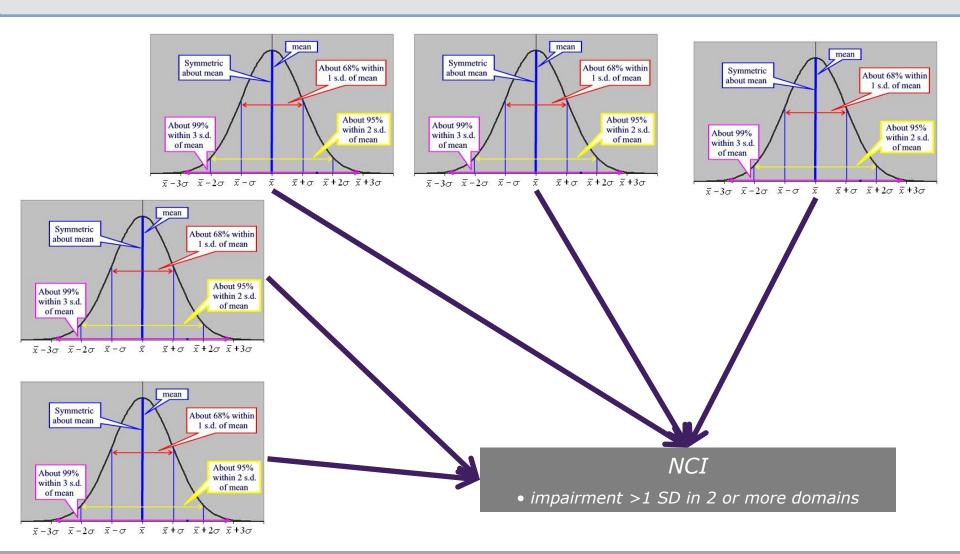
Are	e we ready for ANI?	
1	Do we know the true prevalence of ANI?	No
2	Does it matter if we over estimate prevalence?	Yes
3	Do we know the natural history of ANI?	Maybe
4	Is the definition robust?	
5		
6		
7		

HAND – Frascati classification



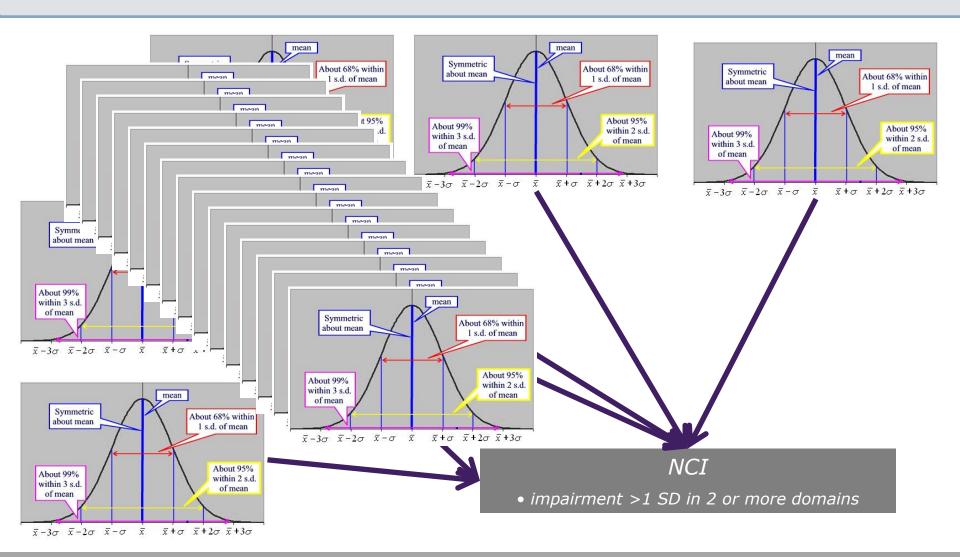
* The neuropsychological assessment must survey at least the following abilities: verbal/language; attention/working memory; abstraction/executive; memory (learning; recall); speed of information processing; sensory-perceptual, motor skills

Definition of NCI



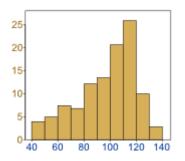
The neuropsychological assessment must survey at least the following abilities: verbal/language; attention/working memory; abstraction/executive; memory (learning; recall); speed of information processing; sensory-perceptual, motor skills.

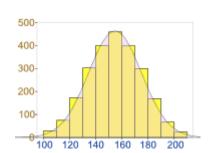
Definition of NCI

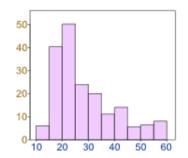


The neuropsychological assessment must survey at least the following abilities: verbal/language; attention/working memory; abstraction/executive; memory (learning; recall); speed of information processing; sensory-perceptual, motor skills.

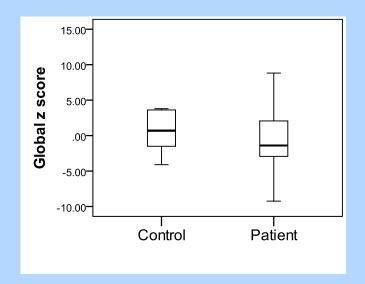
Definition of NCI

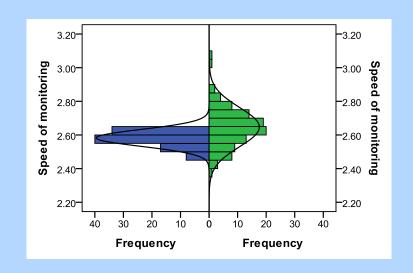






What happens if the data are skewed?





St. Mary's cohort

Are	e we ready for ANI?	
1	Do we know the true prevalence of ANI?	No
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Are	Are we ready for ANI?				
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2	Does it matter if we over estimate prevalence?	Yes			
3	Do we know the natural history of ANI?	Maybe			
4	Is the definition robust?	No			
5	Does it meet definition for screening criteria?				
6					
7					

WHO screening criteria

WHO Screening criteria				
1	important health problem			
2	accepted treatment for recognized disease			
3	facilities for diagnosis and treatment			
4	suitable latent and symptomatic stage			
5	suitable test or examination			
6	test acceptable to population			
7	natural history of condition understood			
8	agreed on policy on whom to treat			
9	cost of finding economically balanced with overall health			
10	case finding should be continuous process			

WHO screening criteria

WHC	Screening criteria	
1	important health problem	yes
2	accepted treatment for recognized disease	no
3	facilities for diagnosis and treatment	not always
4	suitable latent and symptomatic stage	yes
5	suitable test or examination	not always
6	test acceptable to population	unknown
7	natural history of condition understood	not completely
8	agreed on policy on whom to treat	no
9	cost of finding economically balanced with overall health	no
10	case finding should be continuous process	difficult

2 of 10 criteria met

Are	Are we ready for ANI?				
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3	Do we know the natural history of ANI?	Maybe			
4	Is the definition robust?	No			
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7					

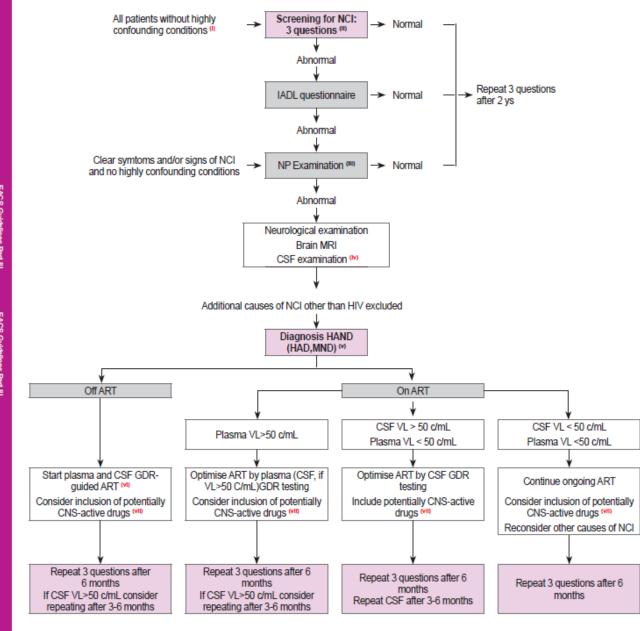


Guidelines



Neurocognitive impairment: diagnosis and management

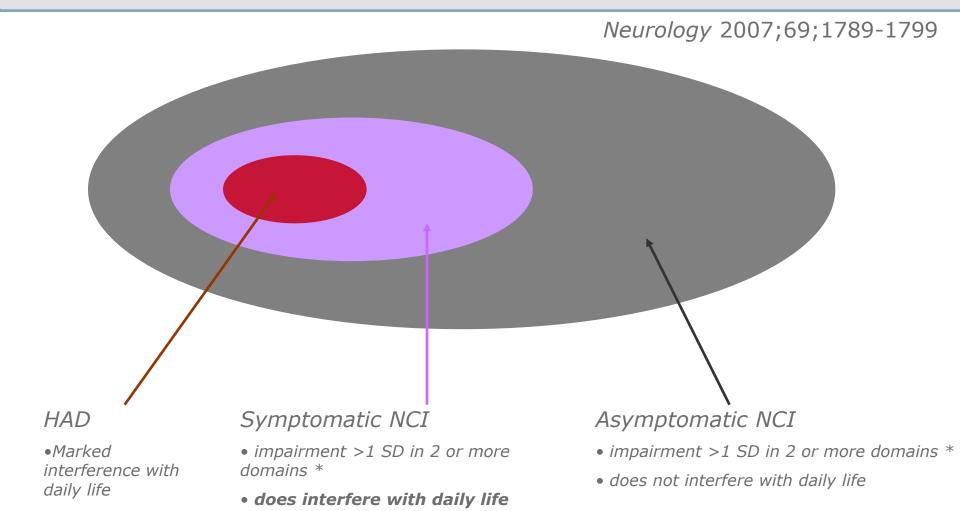
Algorithm for diagnosis and management of HIV-associated Neurocognitive Impairment (NCI)



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5	Does it meet definition for screening criteria?	No
6	Does it match current guidelines?	No
7	Do the Frascati Criteria recommend their use in general clinical practice?	

HAND – Frascati classification



'it is recommended that these be regarded as research criteria that will require further study before they are definitively adopted into clinical practice'

Are	we ready for ANI?	
1	Do we know the true prevalence of ANI?	No
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The future

POPPY: 'Pharmacokinetic and Clinical
Observations in People over Fifty'



Pharmacokinetic and clinical observations in people over 50

	Patients seen in		Rec	Recruitment targets		Total
	2008	3/09	HIV p	ositive	HIV	
					negative	
Centre	<50	>50	< 50	> 50	> 50	
	years	years	years	years	years	
St. Mary's Hospital	1406	317	60	120	60	240
King's College Hospital	1264	207	40	80	40	160
Chelsea & Westminster Hospital	3146	902	190	380	190	760
Homerton Hospital	445	73	15	30	15	60
Mortimer Market Centre	2246	468	90	180	90	360
Brighton and Sussex Hospital	1159	386	80	160	80	320
Mater Misericordiae University	536	65	25	50*	25	100
Hospital Dublin						
Total	10202	2418	500	1000	500	2000



Similar numbers to POPPY in Netherlands

Are	we ready for ANI?	
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2	Does it matter if we over estimate prevalence?	Yes
3	Do we know the natural history of ANI?	Maybe
4	Is the definition robust?	No
5	Does it meet definition for screening criteria?	No
6	Does it match current guidelines?	No
7	Do the Frascati Criteria recommend their use in general clinical practice?	No

Thank you