Changes in invasive pneumococcal disease among adults living with HIV following introduction of 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, 2008–2014

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**Background.** Identifying factors associated with time-to-loss of Zika virus (ZIKV) RNA in serum and semen is important to inform diagnostic testing and prevention recommendations. CDC currently recommends RT-PCR testing of serum up to two weeks after symptom onset. We evaluated such associations among participants of the Zika virus Persistence (ZiPer) study in Puerto Rico.

**Methods.** Patients presenting for care with Zika-like illness and ZIKV RNA detected by RT-PCR in serum or urine (index cases) were offered study participation. Index cases’ household members were offered study participation, and those with detectable ZIKV RNA were eligible for the prospective cohort. Serum and semen were collected weekly for the first month, and bivoxly thereafter for participants with detectable ZIKV RNA in any fluid and at 2, 4, and 6 months post-enrollment for all others. We used chi-squared and Fischer’s exact tests to assess if detecting ZIKV RNA in specific specimens at any point was associated with sex, age, Zika-like symptoms (rash, fever, arthralgia, or conjunctivitis), or pregnancy. We performed Weibull regression models to estimate time-to-loss of ZIKV RNA in days post symptom onset (DPO) and evaluated associations between covariates and duration of detection.

**Results.** Among 295 participants, 260 (88.1%) had ZIKV RNA detected in serum at any point. Participants aged ≥18 years (n = 244) had a significantly longer median time-to-loss of ZIKV RNA in serum than participants aged < 18 years (n = 50) (13.1 vs. 7.8 DPO, respectively; P = 0.003) (Figure 1). Among women aged 18–39 years (n = 60), pregnant women (n = 9) had a significantly longer median time-to-loss of ZIKV RNA in serum than non-pregnant women (n = 51) [3.74 vs. 15.5 DPO, respectively; P = 0.0005] (Figure 2). The proportion of men who had detectable ZIKV RNA in semen at any point was significantly higher among men with conjunctivitis (47 of 82) than among men without conjunctivitis (3 of 14) (P = 0.01). No other associations were significant.

**Conclusion.** Time-to-loss of ZIKV RNA in serum was longer among adults than children, and conjunctivitis was associated with detecting ZIKV RNA in semen. This study provides evidence that time-to-loss of ZIKV RNA is longer among pregnant women than non-pregnant women. Findings may inform the recommended period to test pregnant women for ZIKV using RT-PCR.
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Session: 227. HIV: Co-morbidities and Co-infections Saturday, October 7, 2017: 10:30 AM
Background. With the prolonged life-span of persons with HIV (PWHA) due to anti-retroviral therapy, their cancer burden has increased. Cancer continues to be a leading cause of death among PWH. Studying cancer mortality can inform and guide the development of cancer screening and prevention strategies for PWHA.
Methods. We analyzed data for all persons ≥13 years who were diagnosed with HIV from 2001 to 2015 and reported to the New York City (NYC) HIV surveillance registry (HSR). Using the HSR and the underlying cause of death obtained from the NYC vital statistics registry and the National Death Index, we examined age-specific and age-standardized mortality rates from cancer and compared time trends of deaths due to HIV-related8 cancer to deaths from non-HIV-related cancers.
Results. There were 34,190 deaths reported among 154,688 PWH of whom nearly half (n = 16,804; 49.1%) died due to HIV (excluding HIV-related cancers). Among all deaths, HIV was the leading cause, followed by cancer (both HIV and non-HIV-related) (n = 5,271; 15.4%) and cardiovascular disease (n = 3,724, 10.9%). The top three causes of non-HIV-related deaths were lung cancer (n = 1,040; 19.7%), liver cancer (n = 552; 10.5%), and colorectal cancer (n = 315; 5.6%). Although the mortality rate among PWHA decreased over time (24.4 to 13.9 per 1,000 person-years from 2001 to 2015), the proportion of deaths attributable to all cancers increased (10.6% in 2001 to 19.9% in 2015, p < .0001). This increase was driven by non-HIV-related cancers (6.1% of all deaths in 2001 to 15.8% in 2015, p < .0001). The mean age increased from 2001 to 2015 among the dead (46 to 56 years) and among the censored (35 to 49 years).
Conclusion. Although mortality rates are decreasing in PWHA, deaths due to non-HIV-related cancers are increasing. The upward trend in the mean age suggests that aging may be contributing to this increase. Routine screening for liver and colon cancers along with smoking cessation may reduce lung, liver and colon cancer deaths.
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1813. Fatty Liver Disease in HIV: Predictors and Response to Statin Therapy Vanessa El Kamar, MD7, Corllynn O. Hileman, MD4, Grace Mcmosssey, MD, FIHSA2,1, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio;3MetroHealth Medical Center, Cleveland, Ohio;4University Hospitals Cleveland Medical Center, Cleveland, Ohio;5University Hospitals Cleveland Medical Center, Cleveland, Ohio;6Rain Babies and Children’s Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio
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Background. Liver disease has emerged as a leading cause of mortality and morbidity in HIV. Much of the current challenge in liver disease is related to nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD). In HIV-uninfected populations, statin therapy has been suggested as potential intervention, but no such data is available in HIV. The aims of this study are to investigate the effect of rosuvastatin on hepatic steatosis in HIV infection, measured by Liver Fat Score (LFS) and to assess the natural history and predictors of changes in hepatic steatosis over 96 weeks.
Methods. This is a secondary analysis of the SATURN-HIV trial, in which HIV+ adults on stable ART with HIV-1 RNA < 1,000 copies/mL and LDL-cholesterol < 130 mg/dL were randomized to 10mg daily rosuvastatin or placebo. Changes in LFS and in markers of systemic inflammation and monocyte activation were assessed from entry through week 96. Spearman correlations, multivariable linear regression and logistic regression were used to study relationships among variables.
Results. Overall, 147 participants were randomized to rosuvastatin n = 75 to placebo); 78% were male, 68% African Americans, 8% had chronic hepatitis C and mean age and BMI were 46 years and 29/kg/m2. A significant increase in LFS over 96 weeks was seen in both the placebo and statin arms (p = 0.01 and p < 0.01 respectively, p = 0.49 between groups). Furthermore, the progression from non-steatosis (LFS ≤ 0.64) at baseline to steatosis (LFS > 0.64) at week 96 was higher in rosuvastatin arm (OR = 4.3, p = 0.03), and remained statistically significant after adjusting for demographics, HOMA (baseline and change over 96 weeks), hepatitis C, heavy alcohol use and HIV parameters. Baseline LFS was independently associated with IP-10 (β = 0.82, p = 0.03) and SCID163 (β = 0.43, p = 0.005), and the increase in LFS over 96 weeks was independently associated with IP-10 (β = 2.85, p = 0.02).
Conclusion. In HIV+ subjects on ART, hepatic steatosis increased over time, regardless of statin treatment, and was independently associated with markers of immune activation. The progression from non-steatosis to hepatic steatosis was greater on statin. Despite its effective role in reducing cardiovascular disease risk and inflammation, statin therapy does not appear effective in hepatic steatosis.
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1814. Leveraging the ART Advantage: diabetes and hypertension along the HIV care cascade in rural South Africa
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Session: 227. HIV: Co-morbidities and Co-infections Saturday, October 7, 2017: 10:30 AM
Background. Participation in antiretroviral therapy (ART) programs has been associated with greater utilization of care for diabetes and hypertension in rural South Africa. However, there is limited data about whether this apparent ‘ART advantage’ translates into improved chronic disease care among people living with HIV.
Methods. The Health and Aging in Africa: a Longitudinal Study of an INDEPTH Community in South Africa (HAALSI) is a cohort of 5,059 adults >40 in Agincourt. The study collects data on demographics, healthcare utilization, height, weight, blood pressure (BP), blood glucose, HIV infection, HIV-1 RNA viral load (VL) and ART drug levels are tested via dried blood spots. We defined hypertension (HTN) based on measured BP or self-report of diagnosis by a healthcare provider or use of antihypertensive medication and diabetes (DM) by measured glucose or self-report of diagnosis by a healthcare provider or use of DM medications. Our primary predictor of interest was stage along the HIV care cascade (HIV-, HIV+ not on ART, ART with a detectable VL, and with a suppressed VL). We compared the proportion in each subgroup who were aware of and treated for their hypertension or diabetes diagnosis, and fit adjusted linear regression models to estimate differences in systolic BP and glucose among those with diagnosed HTN or DM.
Results. Rates of HTN and DM were higher in HIV- than those with a suppressed VL (HTN: 68.4% v. 46.4%; DM: 12.9% v. 8.8%, respectively). However, the suppressed VL group had higher crude rates of awareness of HTN diagnosis and treated ART as compared with the HIV- group (Aware: 69.9% vs. 65.2%, p = 0.118; Treated: 50.2% vs. 46.4%, p = 0.002). There were no significant differences in awareness or treatment rates for DM. In adjusted linear regression models those with diagnosed HTN or DM, having a suppressed VL was associated with lower mean systolic BP (5.94 mmHg, 95% CI: -9.68 to -2.20) and lower mean glucose (-3.73 mmol/L, 95% CI: -5.95 to -0.58), compared with being HIV+. This effect was preserved in models restricted to overweight and obese participants.
Conclusion. The HIV care delivery platform in South Africa appears to offer a vehicle for healthcare delivery for other chronic conditions. Future studies are needed to assess causality of these relationships, and to determine optimal methods of integrating chronic disease with HIV management.
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