

Correlates of Loss to Follow-up Among Newly Diagnosed Older People with HIV in Ukraine

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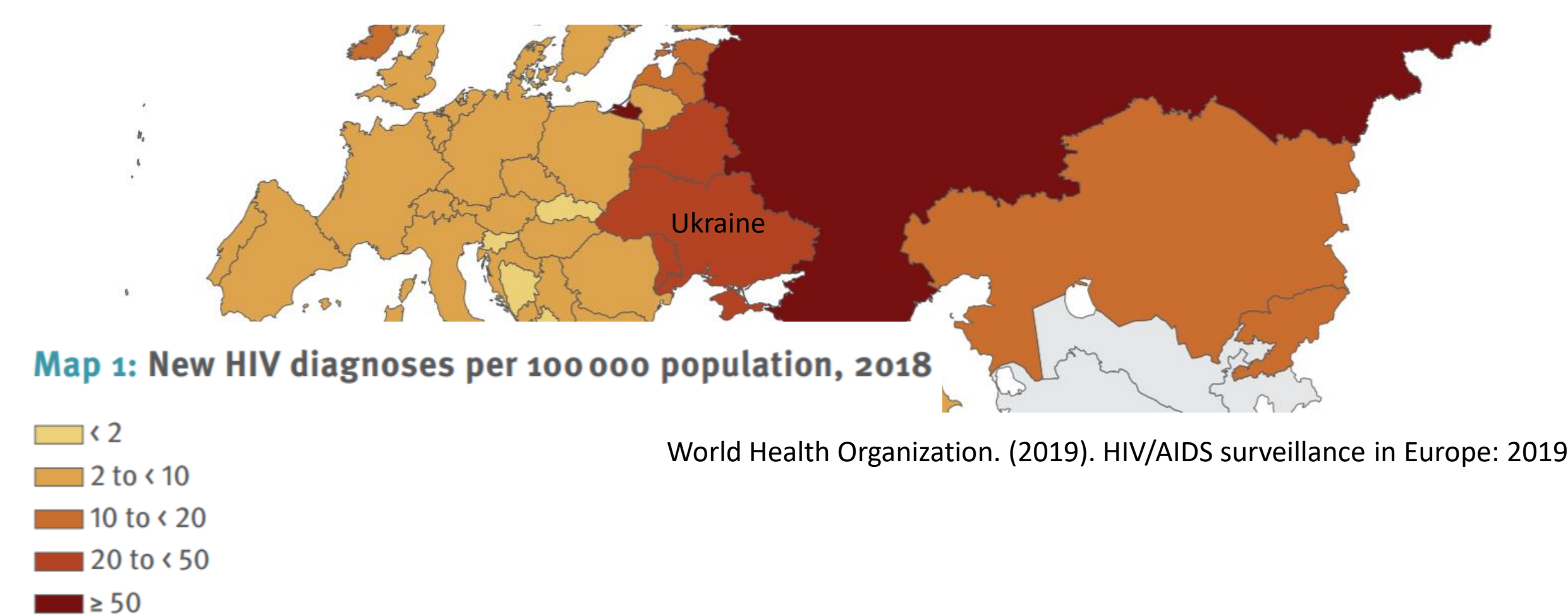
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Background

- Ukraine has a high prevalence of HIV



- Older People with HIV (OPWH) account for 15% of new HIV diagnoses and experience high mortality

Methods

- Retrospective chart review of **400 Newly Diagnosed** people with HIV July 1, 2017 - Dec 1, 2018
- **OPWH** was defined as >50 years old
- Data collected in Odessa and surrounding regions
- Lost to follow-up (LTFU) was defined as **no contact with the HIV clinic for 90 days**
- Multivariate Logistic Regression was used to examine correlates using adjusted odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals

Older People with HIV in Ukraine were **3.6 times more likely** to be Lost to Follow-up than younger patients

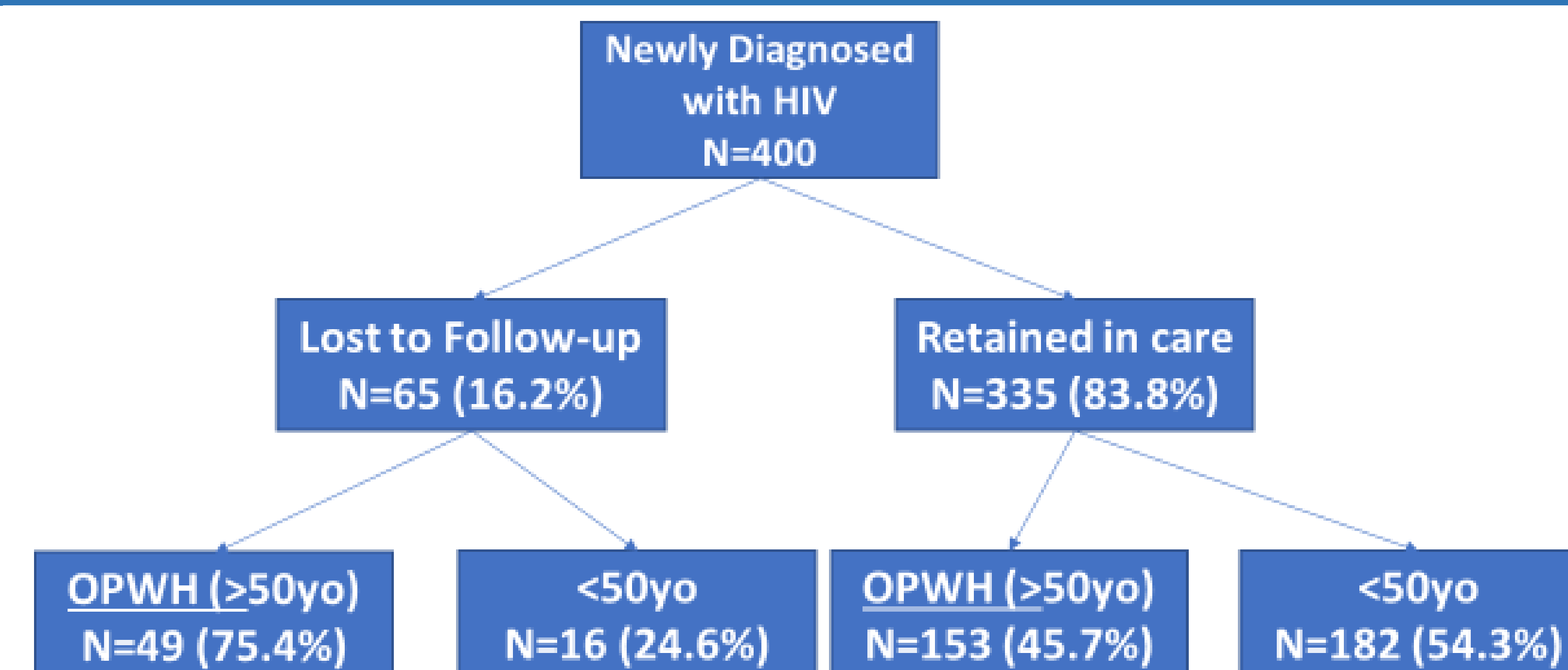


Figure 1. Retention in HIV Care for newly diagnosed OPWH

Learn More Here!
SCAN for Abstract



Results

- Among 400 newly diagnosed people with HIV, the median age was 50 (IQR35-55), 196 (49%) were women, and 177 (44%) had AIDS at diagnosis
- 65 (16.5%) were LTFU after diagnosis and 54/65 (83%) were LTFU after their first appointment at the HIV clinic.
- Retention differs significantly by age
- The vast majority of OPWH do not start ART

Table 1. Correlates of Lost to Follow-up

Variable	Odds Ratio	Confidence Interval	Sig.
Age >50 Years	3.64	1.80-7.30	0.001
Started on ART	0.06	0.032-0.112	0.001
Living Outside of Odessa	2.53	1.46-4.38	0.001

Conclusions

- LTFU among OPWH is **significantly greater than younger people** with HIV
- LTFU is associated with lack of **ART** and living in nonurban settings

Next Steps:

- To determine barriers to engagement specific to OPWH
- To develop age-specific interventions to improve retention