

Total Points	Risk Estimate (%)	Total Points	Risk Estimate (%)	Total Points	Risk Estimate (%)
0	0.42	21	35.22	41	68.37
1	2.08	22	36.88	42	70.03
2	3.73	23	38.54	43	71.69
3	5.39	24	40.20	44	73.35
4	7.05	25	41.85	45	75.00
5	8.70	26	43.51	46	76.66
6	10.36	27	45.17	47	78.32
7	12.02	28	46.83	48	79.98
8	13.68	29	48.48	49	81.63
9	15.33	30	50.14	50	83.29
10	16.99	31	51.80	51	84.95
11	18.65	32	53.46	52	86.61
12	20.31	33	55.11	53	88.26
13	21.96	34	56.77	54	89.92
14	23.62	35	58.43	55	91.58
15	25.28	36	60.09	56	93.24
16	26.94	37	61.74	57	94.89
17	28.59	38	63.40	58	96.55
18	30.25	39	65.06	59	98.21
19	31.91	40	66.72	60	99.87

Disclosures. All Authors: No reported Disclosures.

977. The Prevalence and Burden of Non-AIDS Co-Morbidities in Women with or At-risk for HIV Infection in the United States

Lauren F. Collins, MD^{1,2}; Anandi N. Sheth, MD, MS^{3,4}; C. Christina. Mehta, PhD, MSPH⁵; Elizabeth T. Golub, PhD, MPH, MEd⁶; Phyllis C. Tien, MD, MSc^{7,8}; Kathryn Anastos, MD⁹; Audrey L. French, MD¹⁰; Seble Kassaye, MD, MS¹¹; Tonya Taylor, PhD¹²; Mirjam-Colette Kempf, PhD, MPH¹³; Margaret A. Fischl, MD¹⁴; Adaora A. Adimora, MD, MPH¹⁵; Frank J. Palella, MD¹⁶ and Igho Ofotokun, MD, MS^{3,4}; ¹Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Medicine, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, Georgia and ²Grady Healthcare System, Infectious Diseases Program, Atlanta, Georgia; ³Emory University School of Medicine, Department of Medicine, Division of Infectious Diseases, Atlanta, Georgia; ⁴Atlanta Women's Interagency HIV, Atlanta, Georgia; ⁵Atlanta Women's Interagency HIV; Emory University, Rollins School of Public Health, Department of Biostatistics and Bioinformatics, Atlanta, Georgia; ⁶Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland; ⁷Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, California; ⁸Medical Service, Department of Veterans Affairs, San Francisco, California; ⁹Department of Medicine, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, New York; ¹⁰Rush University, Chicago, Illinois; ¹¹Georgetown University Medical Center, Washington, DC; ¹²SUNY Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn, New York; ¹³Schools of Nursing, Public Health and Medicine, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, Alabama; ¹⁴Division of Infectious Diseases, University of Miami Miller School of Medicine, Miami, Florida; ¹⁵University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina; ¹⁶Division of Infectious Diseases, Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, Illinois

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Friday, October 4, 2019: 10:45 AM

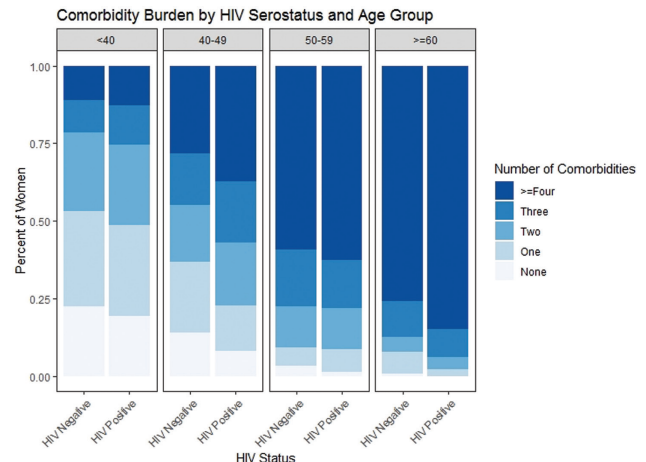
Background. Age-related non-AIDS comorbidities (NACM) increasingly account for morbidity and mortality in persons living with HIV. The burden of NACM and its association with HIV is poorly described in women.

Methods. We analyzed data from HIV+ and at-risk HIV- participants who were followed in the Women's Interagency HIV Study (WIHS) after 2009 (when >80% of participants used antiretroviral therapy). The prevalence of each NACM (defined by a combination of self-report, clinical measurements, and laboratory data) and the number of NACM were summarized at a most recent follow-up visit and were compared by age and HIV serostatus using unadjusted linear regression models.

Results. There were 3232 women (2309 HIV+, 923 HIV-) with a median follow-up of 15.3 years. The median age was 50 years, 65% were black, 38% currently smoked, 71% had ever used illicit drugs, 50% had annual income < \$12,000, and median body mass index was 30 kg/m². HIV+ women had a median CD4 count of

618 cells/mm³ and 66% had HIV viral suppression. Among 10 NACM evaluated, the following were more prevalent in HIV+ vs. HIV- women (all $P < 0.01$): psychiatric illness (57%/48%), liver disease (45%/26%), hyperlipidemia (40%/35%), bone disease (40%/33%), chronic kidney disease (15%/7%), and non-AIDS cancer (11%/7%). There was little difference in the prevalence of hypertension (66%/64%), lung disease (41%/43%), diabetes (22%/24%), and cardiovascular disease (19%/19%). Mean number of NACM was higher in HIV+ vs. HIV- women (3.6 vs. 3.0, $P < 0.0001$). Regardless of HIV serostatus, NACM burden significantly increased with age ($P < 0.0001$). Compared with women aged <40 of the same HIV serostatus, the estimated mean difference in NACM (HIV+/HIV-) for those 40-49, 50-59, ≥60 years was 1.1/0.7, 2.3/2.3, and 3.6/3.2, respectively ($P < 0.0001$ for all). Within-age-group comparisons revealed significantly greater NACM burden in HIV+ vs. HIV- women aged 40-49 years ($P < 0.0001$) and ≥60 years ($P = 0.003$), but not in those aged <40 or 50-59 years (HIV*age interaction $P = 0.02$) (figure).

Conclusion. NACM burden was high in both HIV+ and at-risk HIV- women, but higher in HIV+ women overall and in certain age groups. Accumulation of NACM has complex implications for clinical care, medication management, and healthcare screening that must be further examined in this population.



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978. Changes in BMI Associated with Antiretroviral Regimens in Treatment-Experienced, Virologically Suppressed Individuals Living with HIV

Karam Mounzer, MD²; Laurence Brunet, PhD²; Ricky Hsu, MD³; Terra Fatukasi, PhD²; Jennifer S. Fusco, BS²; Vani Vannappagari, MBBS, MPH, PhD⁴; Cassidy Henegar, PhD⁴; Jean A. van Wyk, MB, ChB⁴; Melissa Crawford, PhD⁵; Janet Lo, MD⁶ and Gregory Fusco, MD, MPH²; ¹Philadelphia FIGHT, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; ²Epidividian, Inc., Durham, North Carolina; ³NYU Langone Medical Center - AIDS Healthcare Foundation, New York, New York; ⁴ViiV Healthcare, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina; ⁵GlaxoSmithKline, Uxbridge, UK; ⁶Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts

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Background. A potential association between integrase inhibitor (INSTI) use and weight gain has been reported in people living with HIV (PLWH). We examined body mass index (BMI) increases after a switch to dolutegravir (DTG), elvitegravir/cobicistat (EVG/c), raltegravir (RAL), rilpivirine (RPV), or boosted darunavir (bDRV) among virologically suppressed ART-experienced PLWH.

Methods. ART-experienced, suppressed (ART-ES; baseline viral load < 200 copies/mL) PLWH ≥ 18 years of age initiating DTG, EVG/c, RAL, RPV, or bDRV for the first time were identified in the OPERA¹ cohort. The association between core agents and mean increases in BMI at 6, 12, and 24 months was estimated with multivariable linear regression. Inverse probability-of-censoring weights (IPCW) were used to account for censoring (regimen discontinuation, loss to follow-up, death, pregnancy, or no BMI measured). Analyses were stratified by baseline BMI categories (underweight: <18.5, normal weight: ≥18.5 to <25, overweight: ≥25 to <30, obese: ≥30).

Results. At baseline, endocrine disorders were reported in >40% of PLWH receiving DTG and RAL; >60% were overweight/obese in all groups (Figure 1). Mean BMI (unadjusted) increased for all ARVs over time, with changes at 24 months ranging from 0.30 (DRV) to 0.83 (RPV, Figure 2). At 6 months, the adjusted mean BMI increase was statistically smaller with EVG/c, RAL, and bDRV (range -0.15 to -0.30) than with DTG (Figure 3); these differences only remained significantly different for bDRV at 12 (-0.29) and 24 months (-0.29, Figure 3).