



Immunologic and Virologic Outcomes in HIV-positive Transgender Inmates in a Telemedicine Clinic

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BACKGROUND

- Little is known regarding clinical HIV outcomes in incarcerated transgender individuals.
- One study conducted in-depth interviews in recently released HIV-positive male and male-to-female transgender patients and found more than 60% of participants reported missing doses of antiretrovirals (ARVs) due to failure to disclose their HIV status, delayed prescribing, inappropriate dosing, lack of stock medications, confiscation, or medication strikes while incarcerated.¹
- Another study revealed that adherence to hormone replacement therapy (HRT) was associated with increased adherence to ARVs.²

OBJECTIVE

- To evaluate immunologic and virologic outcomes in HIV-positive transgender inmates in the correctional setting

METHODS

- Retrospective, electronic medical record review performed at the University of Illinois Hospital and Health Sciences System
- Inclusion criteria:
 - HIV-positive transgender (male-to-female) adults ≥ 18 years old
 - Incarceration in the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) between August 2010 and August 2015
 - Receiving HIV care via telemedicine

DATA COLLECTION

Baseline Demographics	Incarceration Data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age Race Current gender HIV risk factor Year of HIV diagnosis Opportunistic infection history Psychiatric history Sexually transmitted infection (STI) history Illicit drugs or tobacco use CD4 and HIV viral load 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of previous ARV regimens ARV resistance history ARV regimen on intake to IDOC ARV change during incarceration CD4 and HIV viral load (6 and 12 months) Provision of HRT while incarcerated

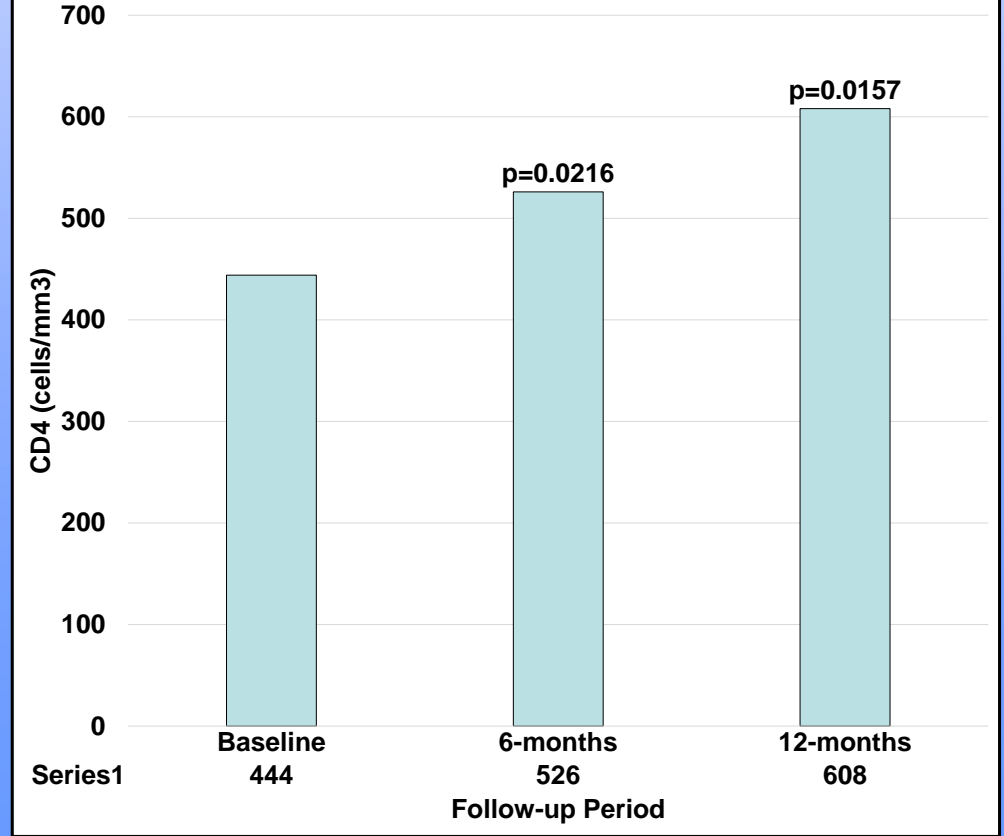
RESULTS

Patient demographics (Total = 29 patients)	
Age (years)	29 (Range:19-56)
Race/Ethnicity	
• Black	24 (82.8%)
• White	2 (6.9%)
• Hispanic	3 (10.3%)
HIV Risk Factor	
• MSM	27 (93.1%)
• Bisexual	2 (6.9%)
Length of HIV/AIDS (years)	7 (Range:1-19)
Opportunistic infection history	1 (3.4%)
STI history	19 (65.5%)
• Syphilis history	11 (37.9%)
Psychiatric history	17 (58.6%)
Substance abuse history	
• Illicit drugs	19 (65.5%)
• Tobacco	18 (62.1%)
CD4 (cells/mm ³)	444 (Range:100-824)
Virologic suppression at baseline (VL < 48 copies/mL)	11 (38%)

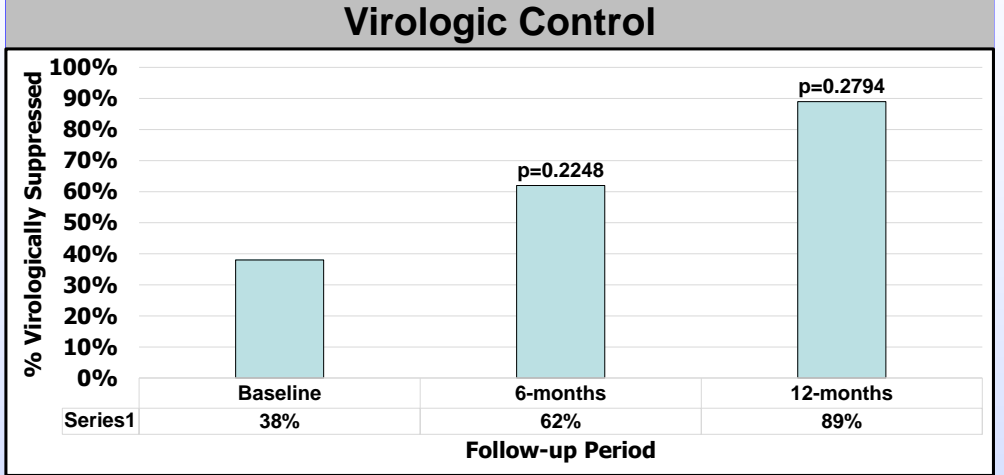
RESULTS

Incarceration Data	
Documented ARV resistance	9 (31%)
Average number of previous ART regimens	1 (Range: 0-3)
ART on intake	
• Single Tablet Regimen	15 (51.7%)
• Multiple Tablet Regimen	9 (31%)
• No Therapy	5 (17.2%)
ART changes	8 (27.6%)
• Simplification	4 (50%)
• Adverse effects	3 (37.5%)
• Resistance	1 (12.5%)
HRT while incarcerated	17 (58.6%)
Virologic suppression while on HRT and ART	13 (76.5%)

Immunologic Function



RESULTS



LIMITATIONS

- Small sample size
- Immunologic and virologic outcomes upon release unavailable
- Medical chart review

CONCLUSIONS

- 2.2% of incarcerated HIV inmates identified as transgender.
- Self-identified transgendered HIV-positive individuals incarcerated in a correctional setting demonstrated improved immunologic function and increased virologic suppression while receiving HIV care from a multidisciplinary telemedicine clinic.

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DISCLOSURES

The authors of this presentation have no potential conflicts of interest.

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