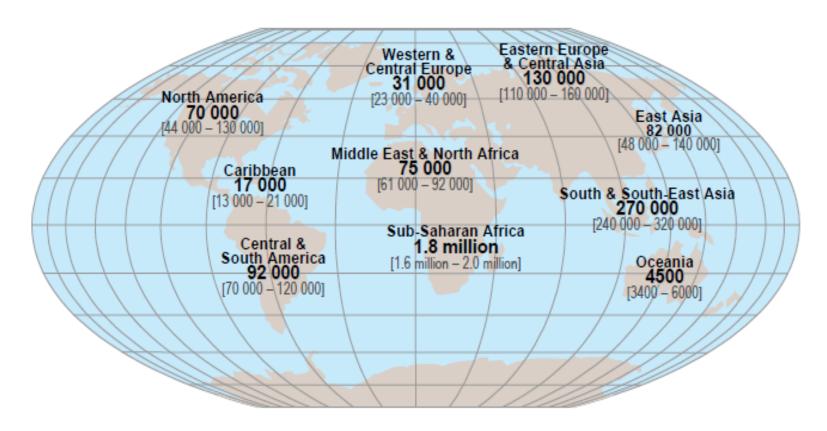
# Cognitive Dysfunction Among HIV+ and HIV- Individuals with Psychosis in Uganda

Noeline Nakasujja
College of Health Sciences, Makerere
University

### What is psychosis?



### Estimated number of adults and children newly infected with HIV | 2009



Total: 2.6 million [2.3 million – 2.8 million]





### Introduction

Mental and neurological disorders have an intertwined relationship with HIV, yet are often overlooked when AIDS interventions are planned and implemented.

### Problem statement

HIV prevalence 5% men 7.5% women

~ 1 million Persons Living with HIV/AIDS

Newly infected individuals ~ 120,000





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#### HIV/Aids- When to start treatment





Print article



#### By Elvis Basudde

ANTIRETROVIRAL therapy/treatment (ART) has proved to slow down the progression of AIDS, and reduces HIV-related illnesses. Clinical trials have demonstrated that the benefits of antiretroviral treatment outweigh the risks.

ARVs are well tested medicines, traditionally administered, based on a patient's CD4 cell count. The number of CD4 cells reflects the body's defence system.

ART can improve mental health

 High burden of mental health problems in patients with HIV

Limited access to ART

200,000 (39%) of those in need are on treatment

### Rationale

Prevalence among HIV positive individuals

■ Cognitive impairment 7.3 – 37% (Sacktor 2002)

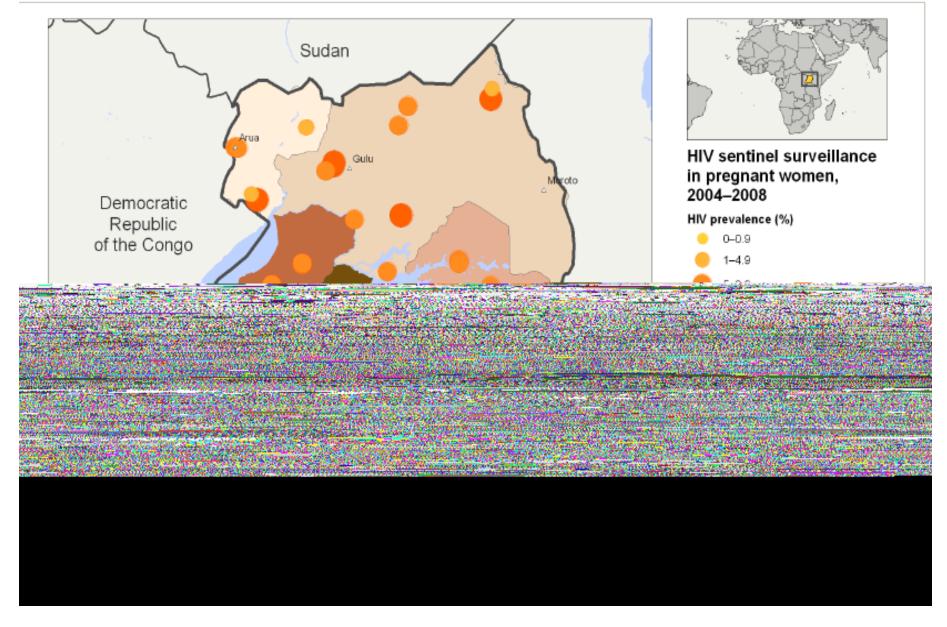
Depression
 14 -20% (Sing 2008)

Psychosis
 1.4- 15% (Dolder 2004)

### Objectives

 To compare the cognitive deficits among psychotic HIV positive and psychotic HIV negative individuals.

### Study setting



#### Neuropsychological Test Battery

**Test Domain Assessed** 

International HIV Dementia Scale (IHDS)

Verbal memory, motor, and psychomotor speed

Finger tapping

Motor speed



**Timed Gait** 

**Motor Skills** 

Grooved Pegboard – Dominant and Non Dominant Hand

Motor Skills

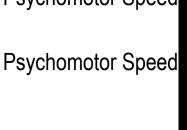
WHO/UCLA Auditory Verbal Learning Test (AVLT)

**Verbal Memory** 

**Color Trails** 

**Psychomotor Speed** 

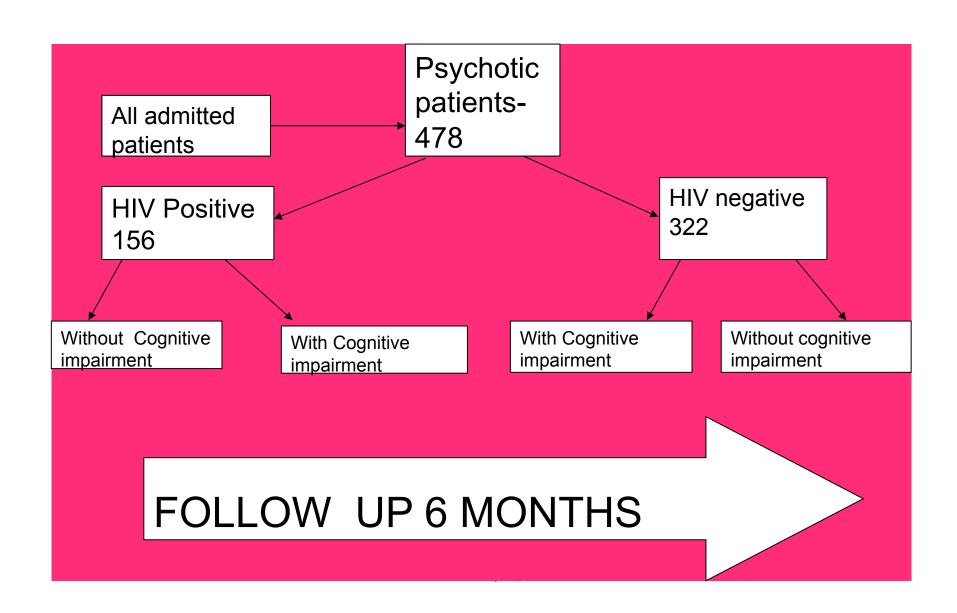
Symbol Digit Modalities Test



Digit Span



#### **Patient Flow chart**



Study design: Longitudinal

Analysis: χ2 tests, logistic regression

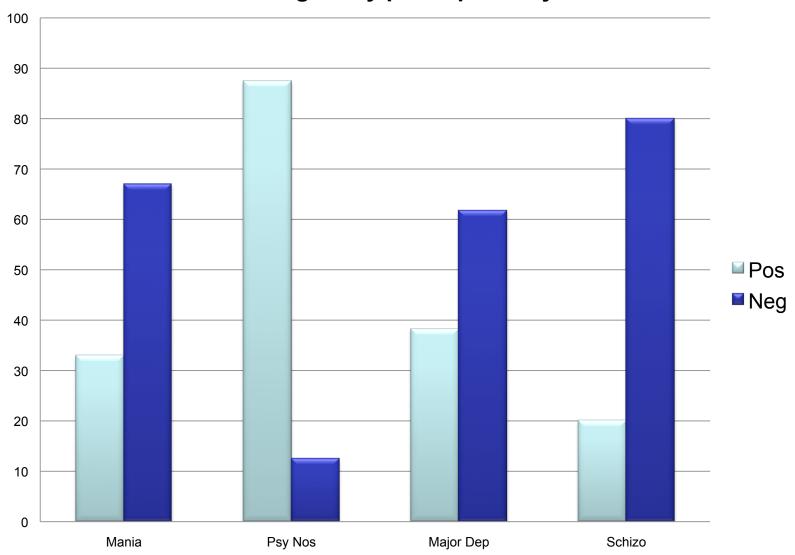
### Results

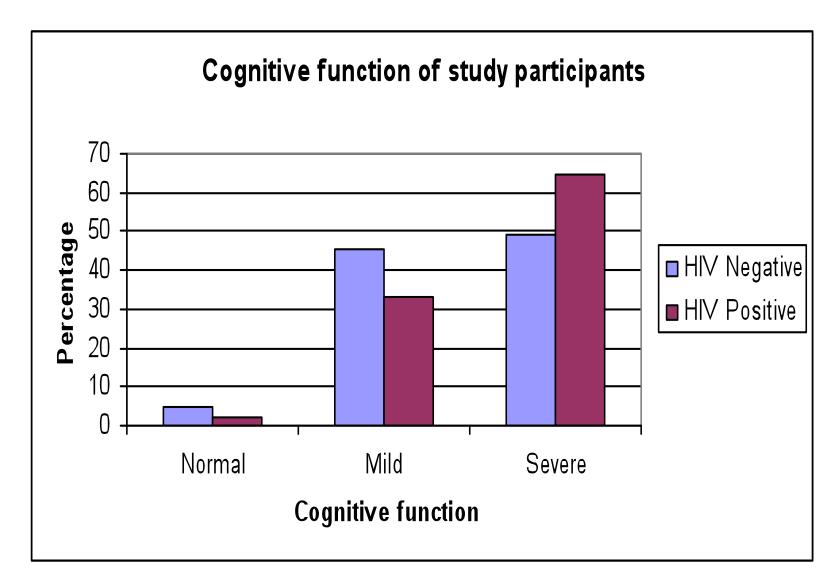
 Age: HIV Positive 33years Vs HIV negative 29 years (p < 0.001)</li>

 HIV positive females 71.2% Males 21.8 (p< 0.001)</li>

 HIV : irritability, impaired content of thought guilt feelings and disorientation

#### Disorders among study participants by HIV status



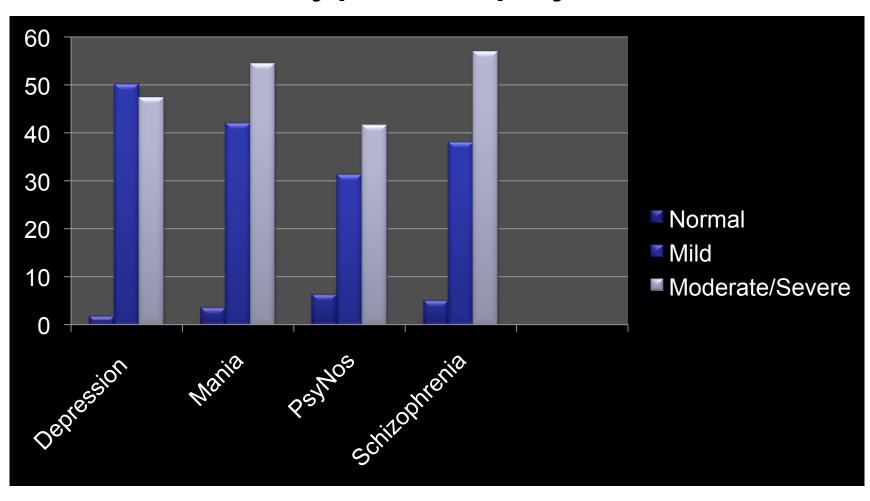


OR 2.62 95%CI 1.69-4.06 p-value = 0.004

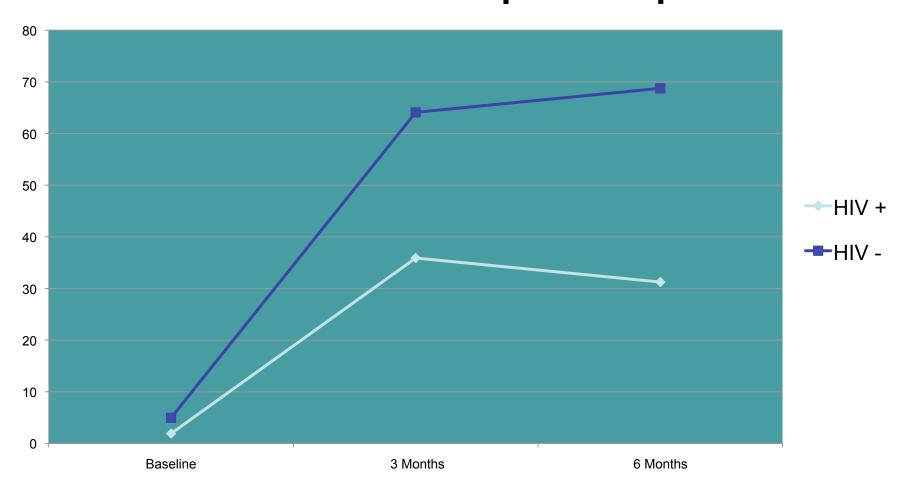
Mild: SD 1 on 2 or more tests

Severe: SD 2 on 2 or more tests

## Cognitive impairment at baseline for the types of psychoses



# Normal Cognitive function within HIV + and HIV - participants



14/07/2011

p value < 0.001

### Discussion and Conclusions

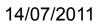
 Cognitive impairment in psychosis was worsened by HIV infection

 Strategies for improved management of neuropsychological complications of HIV need to be put in place for holistic patient care.

### Acknowledgments

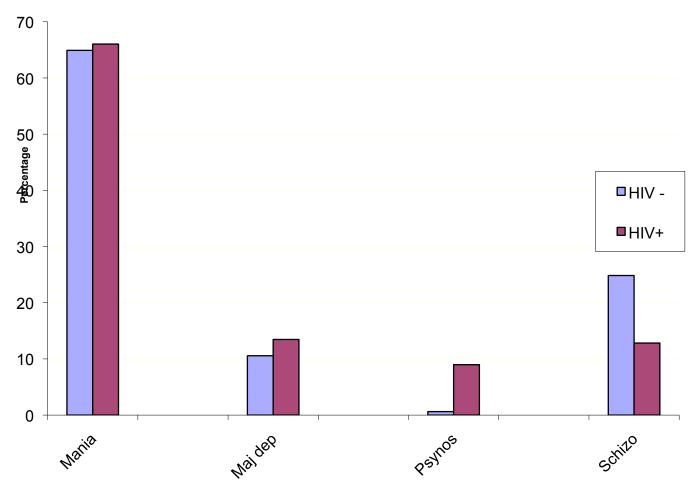
- Supervisors
- Swedish International Development Agency
- Study teams in Mulago and Butabika Hospitals
- Study participants

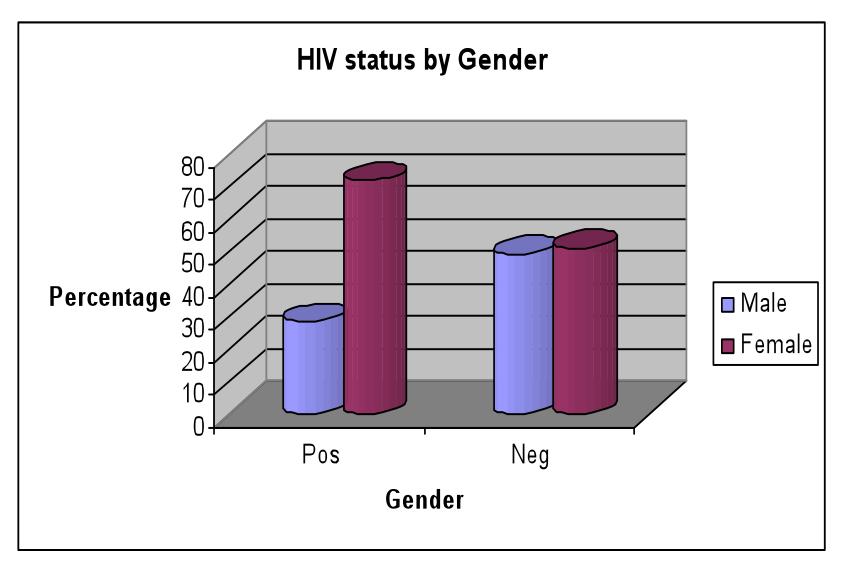




### Table 3

#### Type of Psyhosis by HIV status





□71.2 % females p > 0.05