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# Challenges of living with HIV and (many) other comorbidities: What do we know and what can we do?

Marco Pereira

Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Coimbra, Portugal



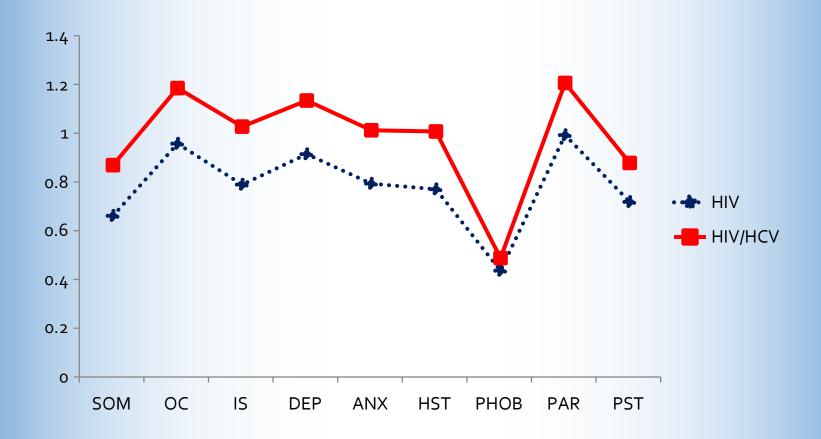
"The HIV-infected client often finds himself/herself stigmatized in many ways - for having a fatal, transmittable disease; for being 'crazy'; for being gay; for being sexual; for being a substance user; for being African-American; for being poor; for being Hispanic; for being an illegal immigrant; for being unemployed; for being homeless; or for being an ex-offender."

(Acuff et al., 1999).

# Multiple [concurrent] Challenges

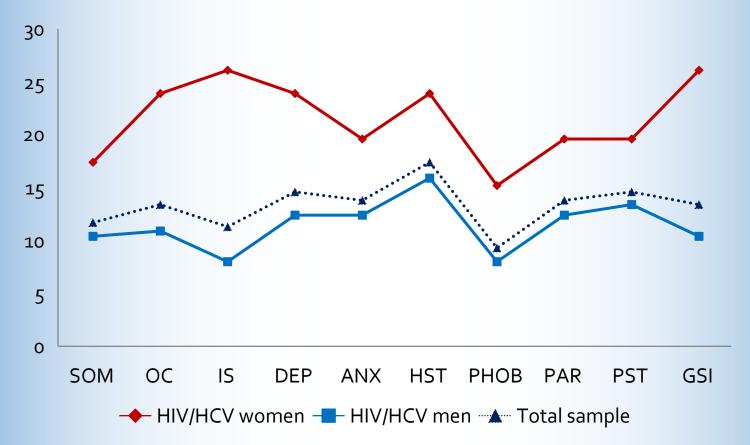
- Psychological: History of mental illness, adjustment and management of chronic medical condition(s)
- Developmental: Ageing
- Structural: Gender (female)
- Social: Stigma and discrimination
- Relational: Changes in relationships, social support networks [disclosure]
- Contextual: IDU, MSM
- Socioeconomic: Poverty
- Therapeutic: Treatment adherence, polypharmacy

# **Psychopathological symptoms**



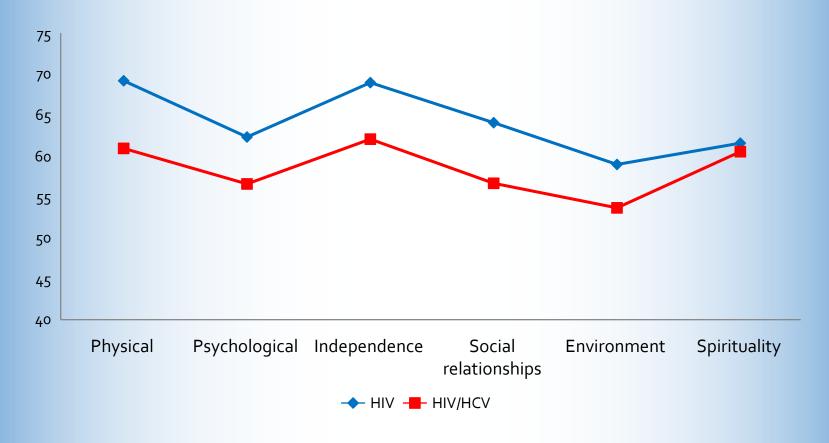


### **Psychopathological symptoms: Gender differences**



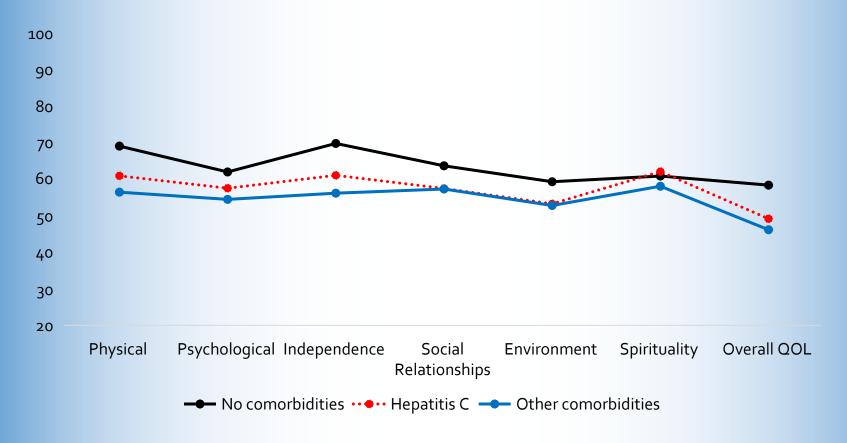


# **Quality of life**





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# **Keyword(s)**

The goal of care is to help people living with HIV to age as healthy as possible. Integrating the disease prevention and management of this wide range of issues will be a challenge to clinicians and HIV support services. Healthcare providers caring for people living with HIV must be knowledgeable not only about HIV itself but also about the management of (many) other comorbidities in the context of HIV.

# **Keyword(s)**

Synergy

Cumulative

Interdisciplinary



# Mental health stepped-care approach

It is important to note that **not all individuals** with HIV face

the above-mentioned

challenges, but for those who

have co-occurring problems,

attentive and targeted

treatment is vital.

Mental health specialists Trained and accredited professionals Health and social care providers with additional expertise All frontline health and social care providers

Source: BHIVA 2011

### ... what can we do?

- High quality care for HIV+ individuals requires vigilance and recognition - not only of the medical problems resulting from HIV infection itself, but also the broad individual context and mental health needs of patients.
- We have the knowledge that HIV+ individuals with co-occurring mental problems are at risk for numerous negative outcomes. As a result, the responsibility is also on us as health providers to take care of their health needs, both physical and mental [to promote their quality of life].

empowerment & selfmanagement

# ... and why quality of life is important?

The presence of HIV, alone or in combination with other medical conditions, can seriously affect the patient's quality of life → understanding the areas of a patient's life that are affected by these comorbidities will enable health professionals to "make adjustments in treatment or develop new interventions that can limit the negative impact and/or enhance the positive impact of treatment".

(Groessl et al., 2007, p. 169)

# Assessment of quality of life



# **QUALITY OF LIFE**

WHICH AGE OF LIFE

PROPER QUALITY

