

Persistent immune activation and depression among Ugandans initiating ART

Jonathan L. Chang, Nicholas Musinguzi, Alexander C. Tsai, Conrad Muzoora, Mwebesa Bwana, Yap Boum, Russell Tracy, Jeff N. Martin, Jessica E. Haberer, David R. Bangsberg, Peter W. Hunt, Mark J. Siedner



University of California
San Francisco



The University of Vermont
LARNER COLLEGE OF MEDICINE



Disclosures and Acknowledgement

- No disclosures
- I would like to acknowledge persons living with HIV in Uganda and elsewhere for contributing generously to this research

Background and Methods

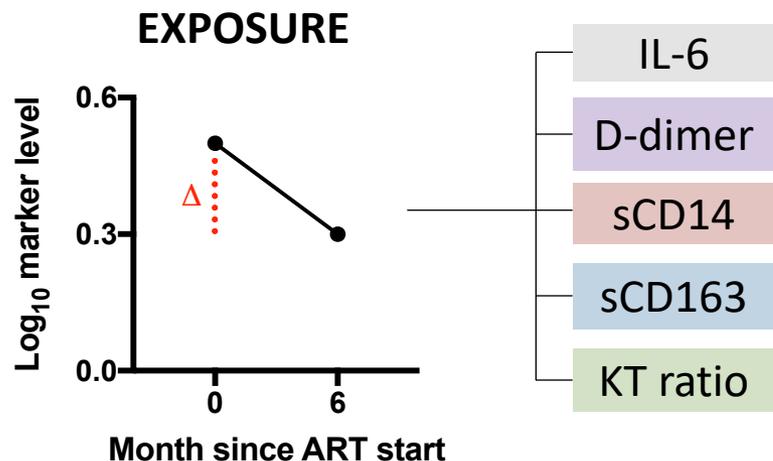
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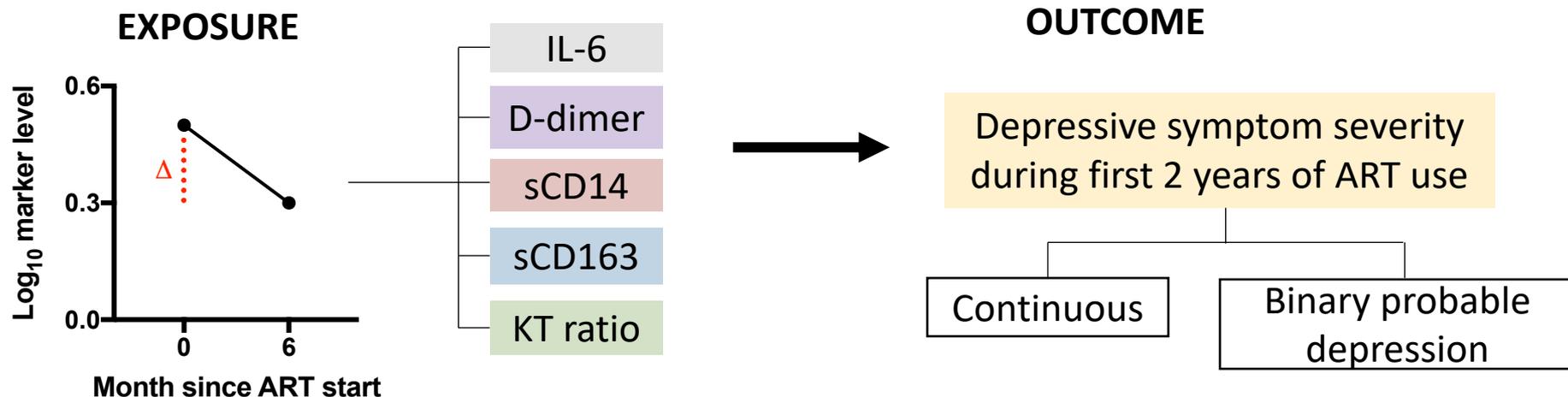
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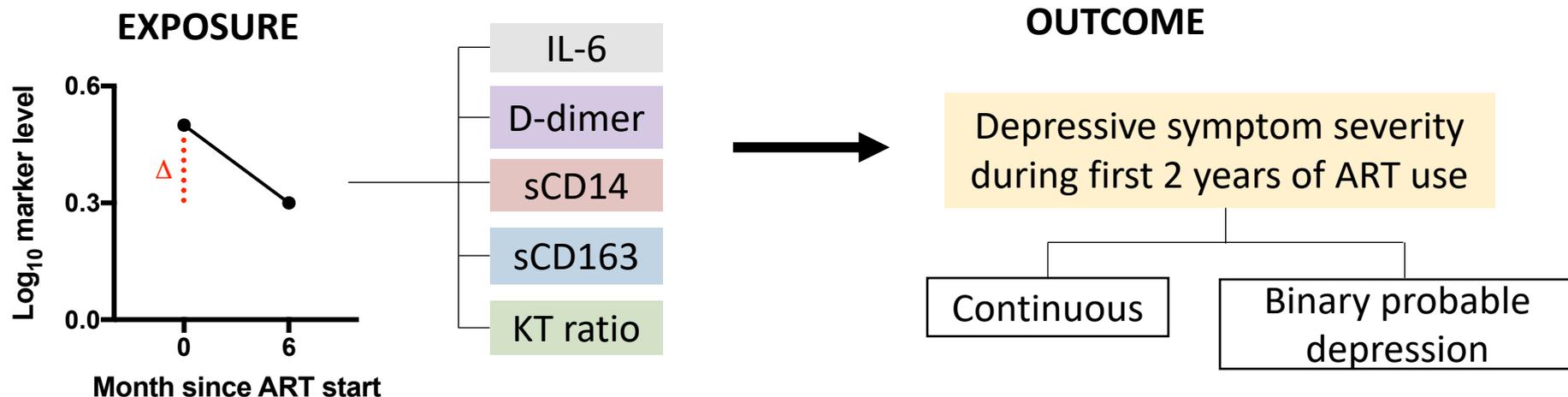
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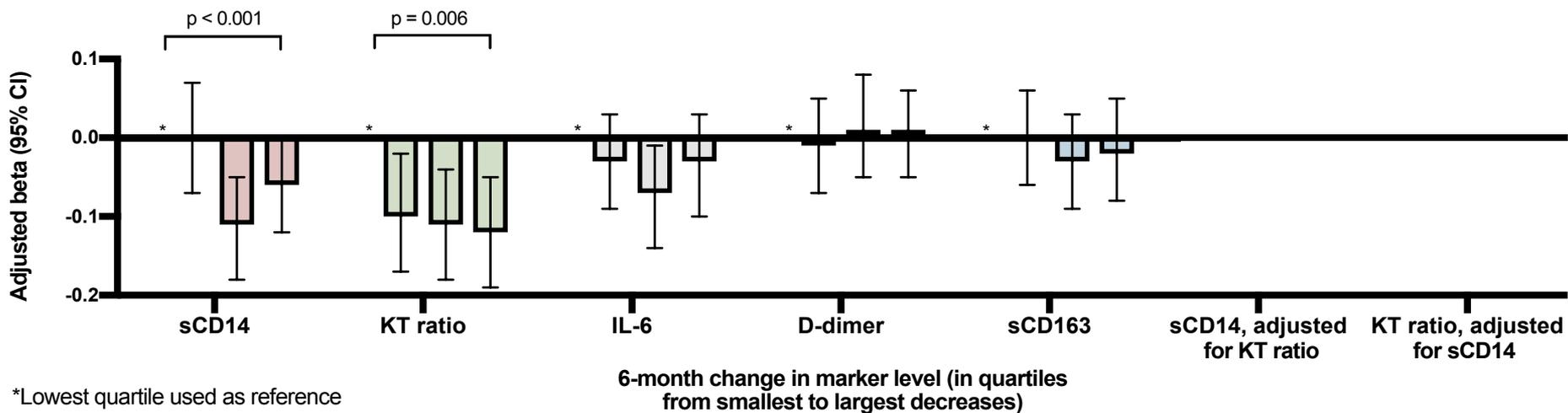
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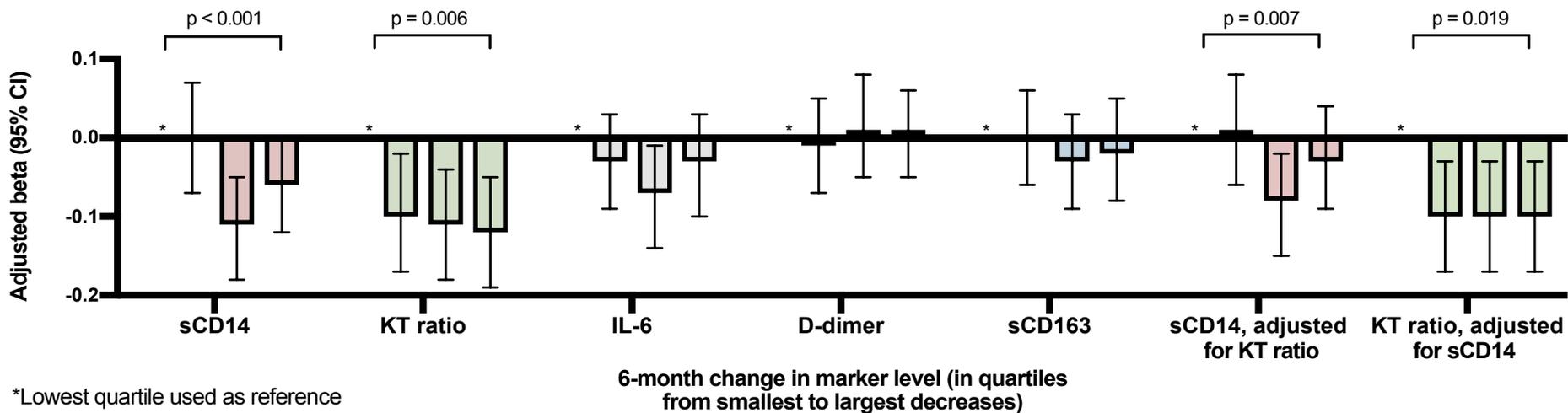
- GEE regression models, adjusted for demographic and clinical characteristics

1. Depressive symptom score: continuous outcome



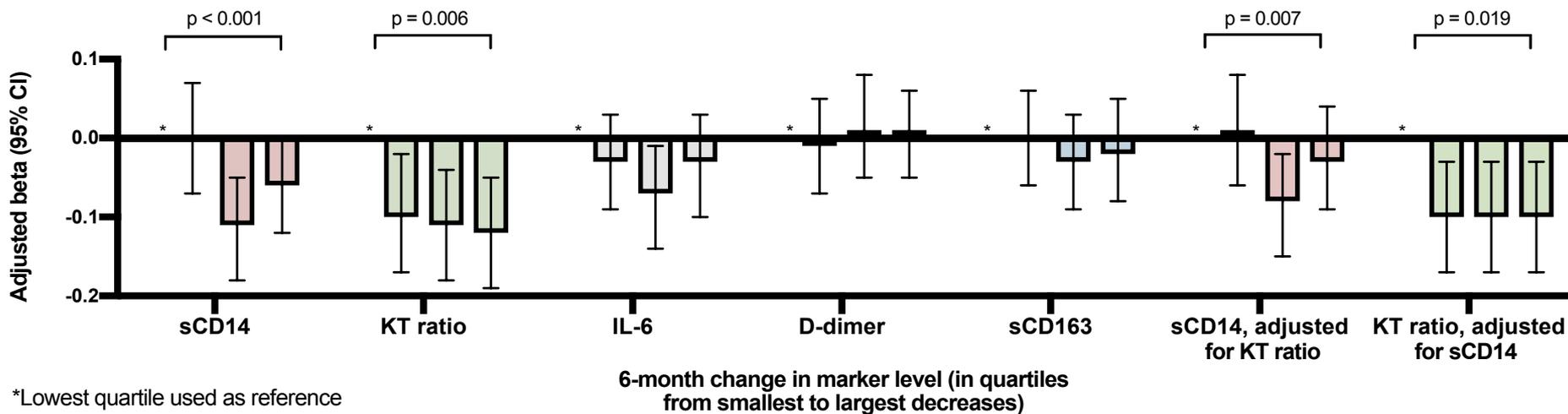
- Models adjusted for age, sex, BMI, marital status, education, asset index, baseline depressive symptom score, CD4+ count, viral load suppression, tuberculosis co-infection, time on ART, year of enrollment, heavy drinking, and smoking.

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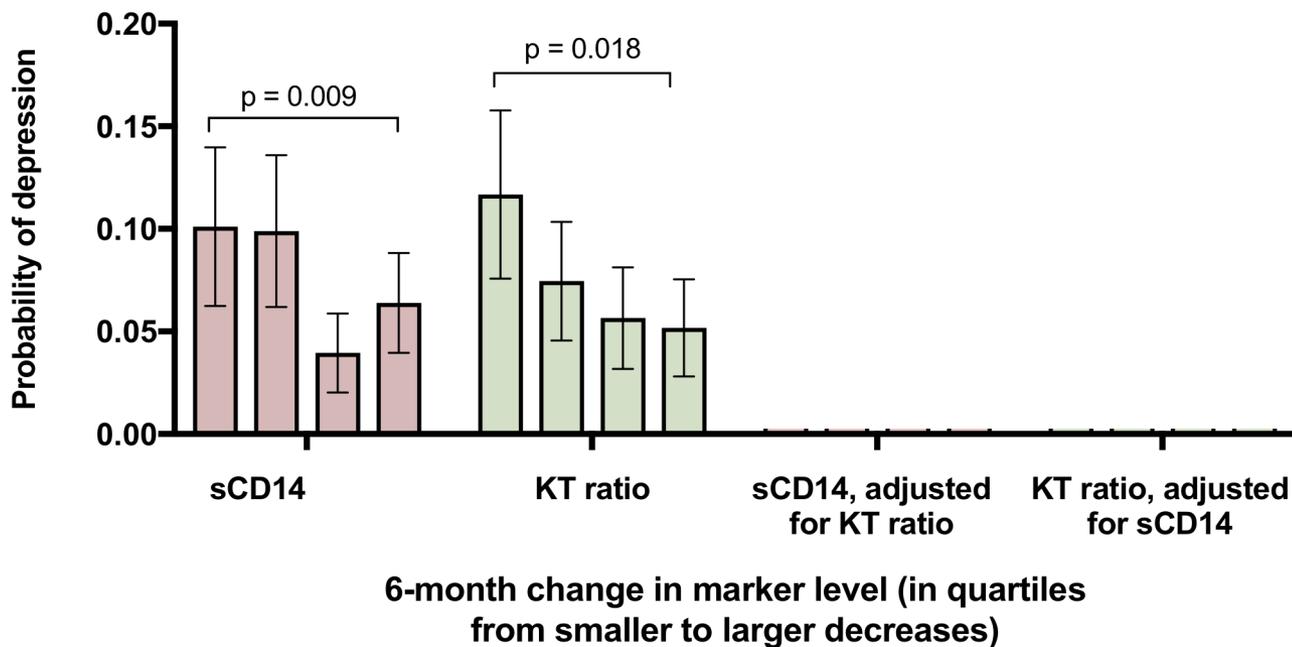


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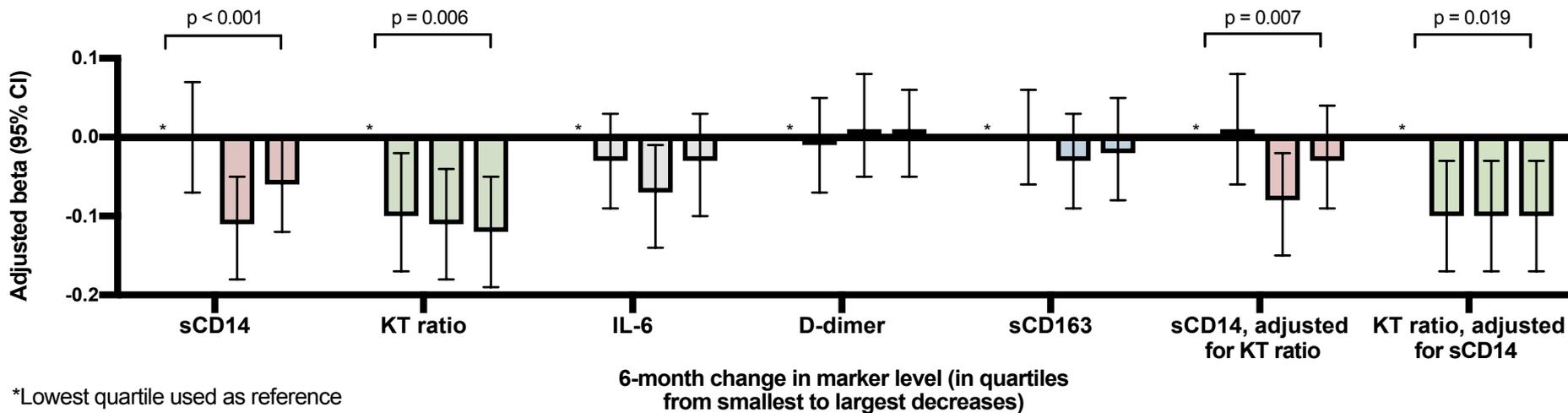


2. Probable depression: binary outcome

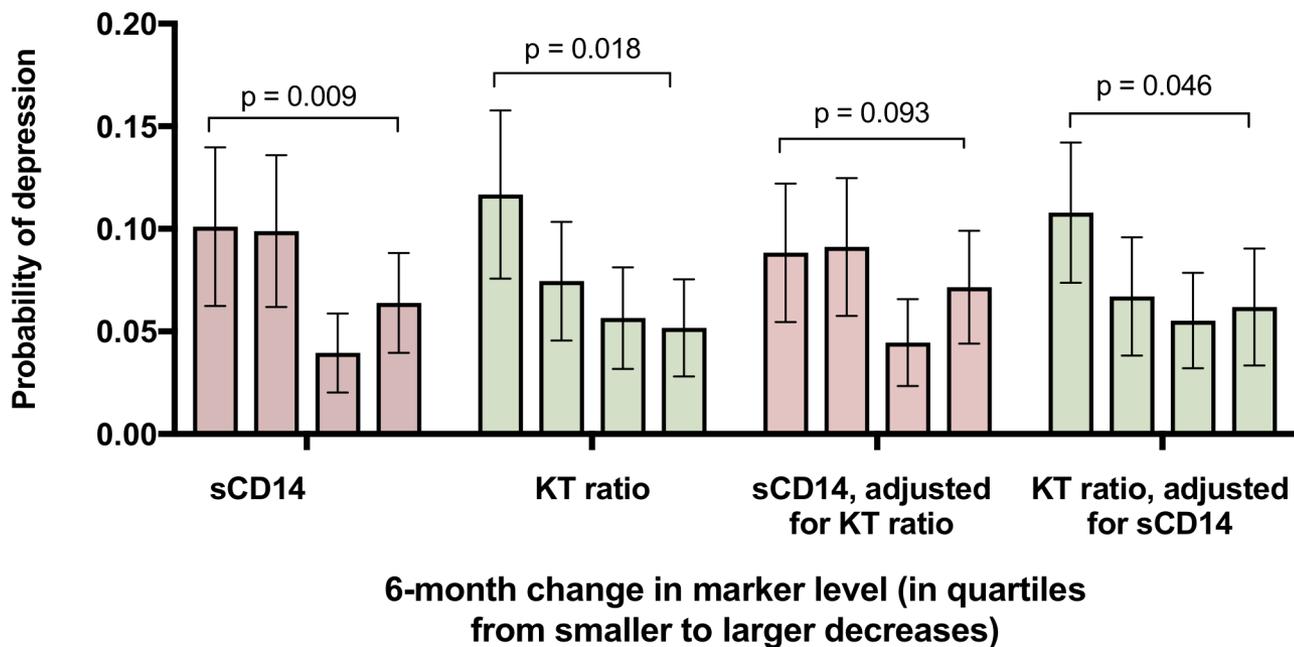


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Discussion

- Greater decreases in inflammatory biomarkers, particularly sCD14 and KT ratio, were associated with lower future depressive symptoms after ART initiation
- Additional measures, beyond suppressive ART, may be necessary to reduce mental health disturbances in persons living with HIV
- Measures that target macrophage activation and tryptophan metabolism may be effective

References

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