
Subject: Re: Including people aged 50 and over in the DHS - HIV
Posted by [brian.rice](#) on Fri, 04 Apr 2014 07:32:22 GMT

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Potential supportive evidence for change. At Public Health England (previously Health Protection Agency) we have conducted a body of analysis of HIV among people aged 50 years or over (often referred to as older adults). These analysis have highlighted that the overall number of HIV diagnoses in the UK among older adults more than doubled in recent years, and that almost half of older adults diagnosed with HIV acquired their infection when aged 50 years or over (Smith, 2010). In 2012, older adults accounted for one in four people seen for HIV care in the UK in 2012 (Aghaizu, 2013). In 2003, the proportion was one in eight. A key finding of our analysis is that older adults are significantly more likely to be diagnosed late with HIV and to die within a year of diagnosis than younger adults (Smith, 2010; Aghaizu, 2013; Rice, 2014).

Recent relevant publication:

1. Aghaizu A, Brown AE, Nardone A, Gill ON, Delpech VC & contributors. HIV in the United Kingdom 2013 Report: data to end 2012. November 2013. Public Health England, London.
 2. Rice B, Elford J, Yin Z Croxford S, Brown A, Delpech V (2014). Trends in HIV diagnoses, HIV care and uptake of antiretroviral therapy among heterosexual adults in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. *Sex Transm Dis* 41(4): 257-65.
 3. Davis DHJ, Smith RD, Brown AE, Rice BD, Yin Z, Delpech V (4th author) (2013). Early diagnosis and treatment of HIV infection: magnitude of benefit on short-term mortality is greatest in older adults. *Age Ageing* 42 (4):520-6.
 4. Smith RD, Kall MM, Rice BD, Delpech V (2011). Increasing HIV infection among adults aged 50 years and over: A call for heightened awareness. *Therapy* 8 (2):201-205.
 5. Smith R, Delpech V, Brown A, Rice BD (2010). HIV transmission and high rates of late diagnoses among adults aged 50 years and over. *AIDS* 24 (13): 2109-2115.
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