

could promote the emergence of hypertrophic and dysfunctional white adipocytes in response to INSTIs.

Therefore, we show here, both in an *in vivo* model of macaques and in an *in vitro* model of human adipocytes, that some INSTIs reduced the beiging capacity of white adipocytes which was associated with adipocyte hypertrophy, oxidative stress and mitochondrial dysfunction *in vitro*.

Identification of therapeutic molecules capable of favouring beiging or counteracting associated dysfunctions, such as oxidative stress, could be beneficial with regard to the weight-gaining effect of some INSTIs and associated metabolic complications observed in HIV-infected persons.

## ABSTRACT O09

### Prevalence of functional limitation and evaluation of independency in people living with HIV at the Treichville University Hospital in Abidjan

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**Background and objectives:** With the expanded access to antiretroviral therapy, people living with HIV (PLWHIV) have a prolonged life expectancy and are thus exposed to age-related comorbidities, including non-communicable diseases. In addition, older PLWHIV often face functional limitation, as well as a restriction in their independence for daily activities. Despite the high prevalence of HIV infection in sub-Saharan Africa, there has been limited research on this issue. This cross-sectional study aims to estimate the prevalence of functional limitation, certain comorbidities and to assess the independence of PLWHIV followed up at the Infectious and Tropical Diseases Department of the Treichville University Hospital in Abidjan.

**Methods:** Participants were included if they aged  $\geq 30$  and were on antiretroviral therapy for  $\geq 1$  year. Information on participant socio-demographic characteristics, usual physical activity, alcohol use and medical and HIV history was collected. High blood pressure, peripheral neuropathy and diabetes were screened. Functional limitation was assessed using the Short Physical Performance Battery (SPPB) score, which includes a standing balance test, a 10 m gait speed test and the 5-sit-to-stand test. In addition, we evaluated patient's independence in the instrumental activities of daily living (IADL) with the Epidemca scale. Statistical analyses used logistic and linear regressions.

**Results:** 181 (68%) women and 84 (32%) men with a median age of 50 years were included. The level of education attained was higher for men than for women (30% of men versus 13% of women achieved higher education;  $P=0.001$ ) while the saving capacity was not significantly different (42% versus 51%;  $P=0.2$ ). The median nadir CD4 was 115 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> in men and 177 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> in women ( $P=0.2$ ) and the median duration of antiretroviral treatment was 15 and 14 years respectively ( $P=0.8$ ). The frequency of hypertension was 37% in men and 23% in women ( $P=0.03$ ), the frequency of obesity was 31% and 59% respectively ( $P<0.001$ ) and the frequency of lipodystrophy, 7% and 16% respectively ( $P=0.1$ ). Finally, 11% of men and 7% of women reported dangerous alcohol use according to the AUDIT score. 12% of participants (14% men, 12% women;  $P=0.8$ ) had a suboptimal SPPB score. CD4 nadir was the only factor negatively associated with the risk of a low SPPB score ( $P=0.006$ ). 93% of the participants (men: 98%, women: 91%;  $P=0.07$ ) reported no difficulties to perform the following IADL activities: telephone use, shopping, medication management, finance management, house-keeping, food preparation, laundry.

**Conclusions:** In this relatively young study population on antiretroviral treatment for an average of 15 years, the prevalence of functional limitation was low and independent daily living maintained.

## TUESDAY 7 DECEMBER – POSTER PRESENTATIONS

### ABSTRACT P05

#### Abacavir induces an increase in leukocyte-endothelium crosstalk in blood from HIV-infected patients

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**Aim:** Abacavir (ABC) has been associated with myocardial infarction risk. We have demonstrated *in vitro* (in cells from healthy donors) that clinical concentrations of ABC, but not of tenofovir (TFV), exert actions that are both proinflammatory (by inducing leukocyte-endothelium interactions) and prothrombotic (by promoting the interaction of platelets with other important vascular cells such as the endothelium or neutrophils, and also by promoting thrombus formation). The aim of this study was to give physiological relevance to these data by analysing the effects of ABC on leukocyte-endothelium interactions in

*23rd International workshop on Long-Term Complications of HIV and SARS-CoV-2*

## **Abstracts**



# **23<sup>rd</sup> International Workshop on Long-term Complications of HIV and SARS-CoV-2**

## **Programme & Abstracts**

### **CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION**

The CME portions of this programme have been accredited by the European Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (EACCME) and the Institute for Medical and Nursing Education (IMNE). IMNE is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) to provide continuing medical education for physicians.