


**ASSESSMENT OF DAILY
FUNCTIONING IN YOUNG
ADULTS INFECTED WITH
HIV SINCE CHILDHOOD**

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BACKGROUND

- More than 25 years of chronic HIV infection
- Challenges in: 
 - everyday life
 - education
 - job
 - family life
 - love life, etc.
- 2007 – 2009, cohort was about 18 y old – they had reported ability of doing daily activities but had chosen to let others do them

? How does the young cohort function in everyday life?

? How do they perceive themselves in performing different activities ?



MEASURING TOOLS

Self-report Questionnaires:

- **Activities of daily living (ADL)** – reports *the level of performing basic tasks of everyday life* like housekeeping, ability to handle finances, shopping, cooking, laundry, ability to use telephones, bathing, dressing, etc.
- **Patient's Assessment of Own Functioning Inventory (PAOFI)** - a subjective neurocognitive complaint questionnaire where patients rated their problems with memory, language and communication, sensory-motor skills, and higher level cognitive and intellectual functions
- **Academic Skills Questionary** – reports how often patients are reading, writing and using addition/subtraction daily

The UCSD Performance-based Skills Assessment

(UPSA) - a role-play test designed to evaluate a person's functional capacity in three selected areas of basic living skills: Finance (Counting Money and Paying Bills) and Communication

Neurocognitive battery – cognitive tests assessing 7 domains with a composite global deficit score (GDS)



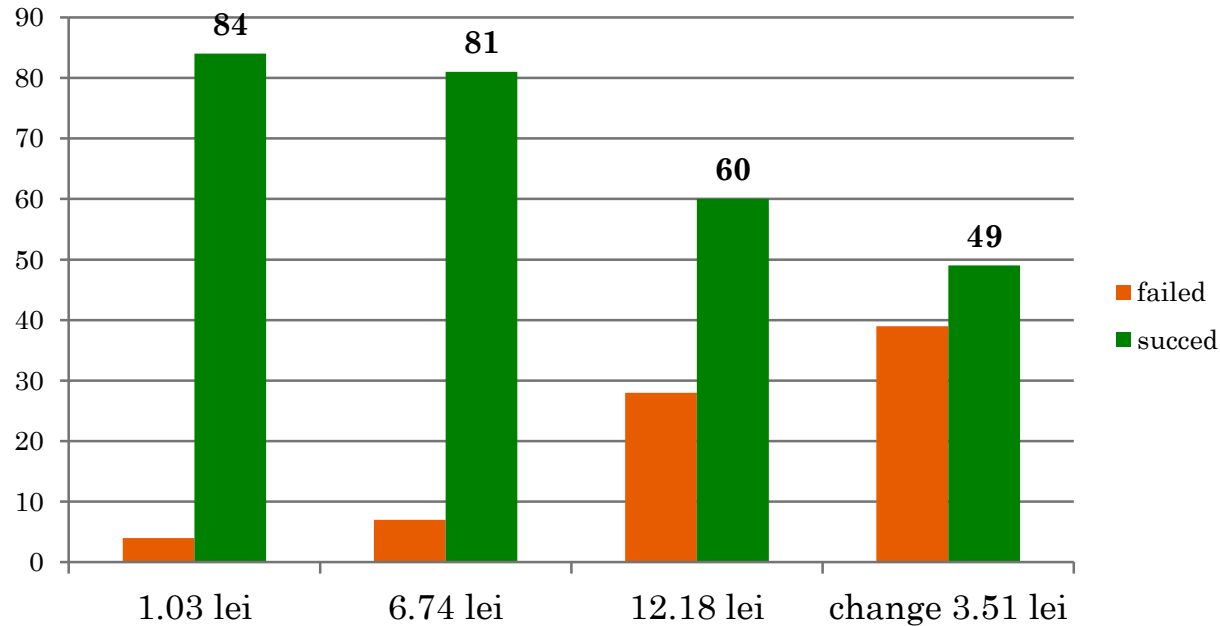
STUDY GROUP

- Number 87 HIV+ patients
- Sex F= 49 (56%)
 B= 38 (44%)
- Mean age 24
- Education

Grades	No	%
8	24	28
9 – 12	34	39
> 12	29	33



UPSA: FINANCE: 1. COUNTING MONEY

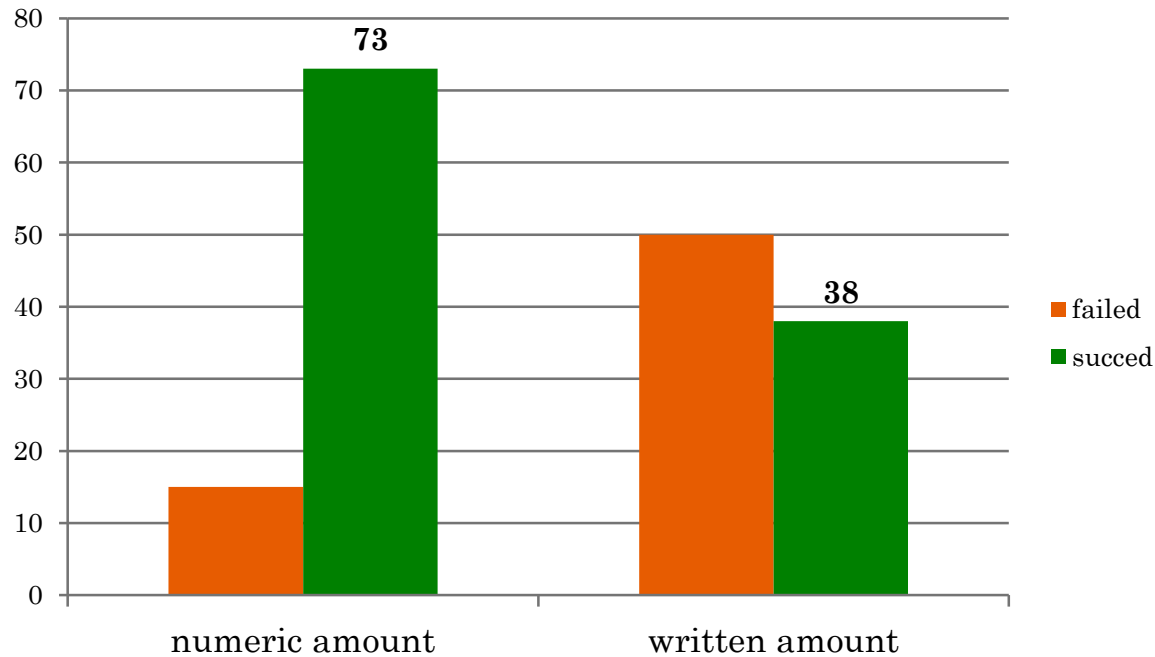


Comments:

- Giving change implies a math operation.
- There were 2 strategies to give change.



UPSA: FINANCE: 2. PAYING BILLS



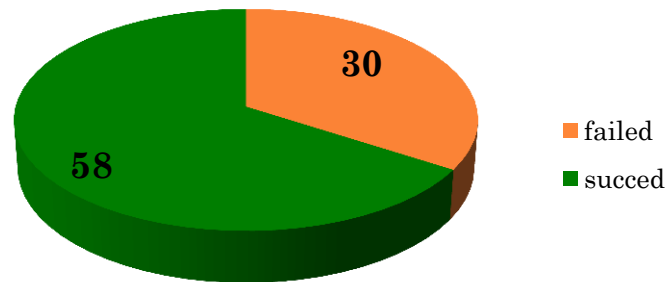
Comments:

- difficulties in writing correctly



UPSA: FINANCE: 2. PAYING BILLS

copying account
number



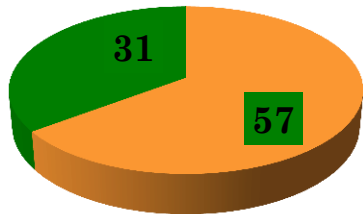
Comments:

- an attention deficit in copying the account number



UPSA: 3. COMMUNICATION

saying "Petrica
Ionescu, Busteni"



failed
succed

○ Pronunciation

or

○ Attention

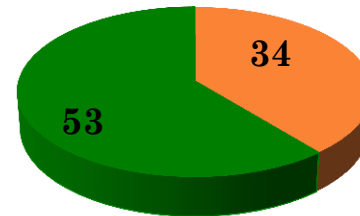
or

○ Memory

? DEFICIT ?

phone number

Comments:
!!! Memory !!!!

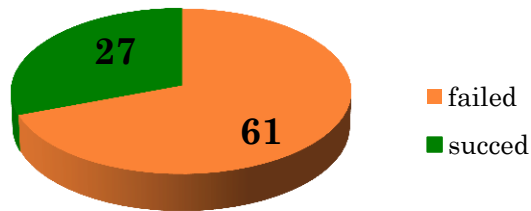


failed
succed



UPSA: 3. COMMUNICATION

rescheduling an appointment



The most difficult item was to reschedule an appointment.

- Not an usual habit
- More actions in one task
- Strategies of coping



UPSA



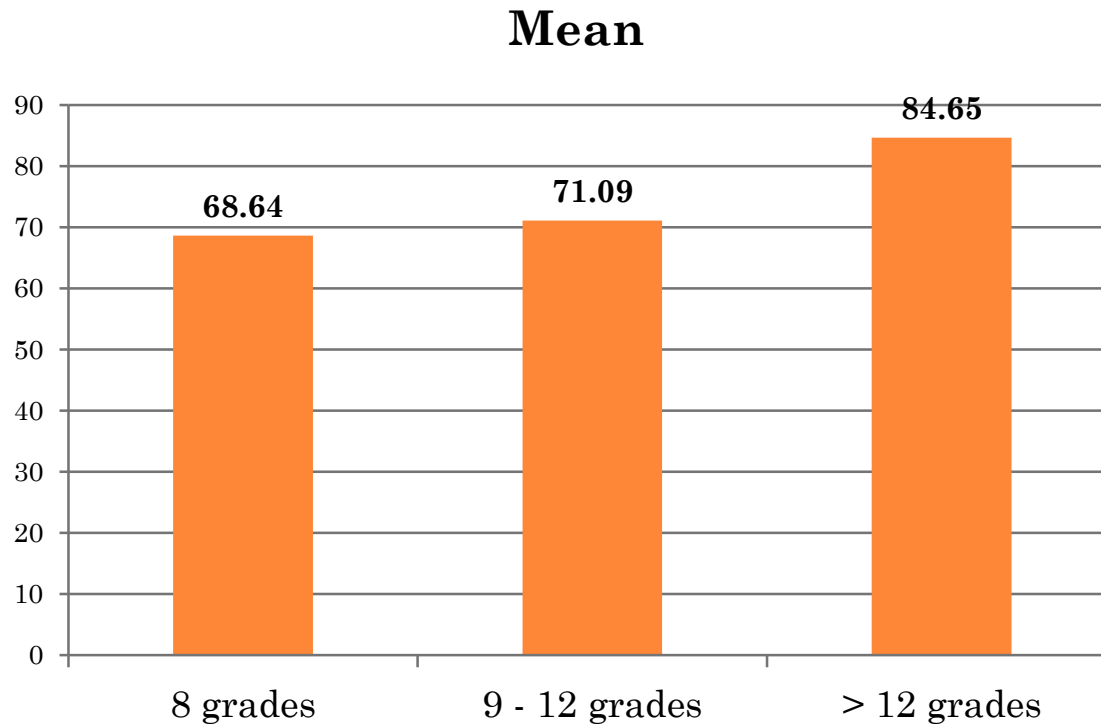
- ! 2 pts wrote wrong their own name !
- ! 4 pts dial wrong a number from paper!

Pts know better:

- - what to do in an emergency situation (“Call 112”)
- - what to do for a medical appointment (documents, and preparation)



EDUCATION AND LEVEL OF FUNCTIONING (UPSA)



$F=11.42, p<0.01, \eta^2=0.21$

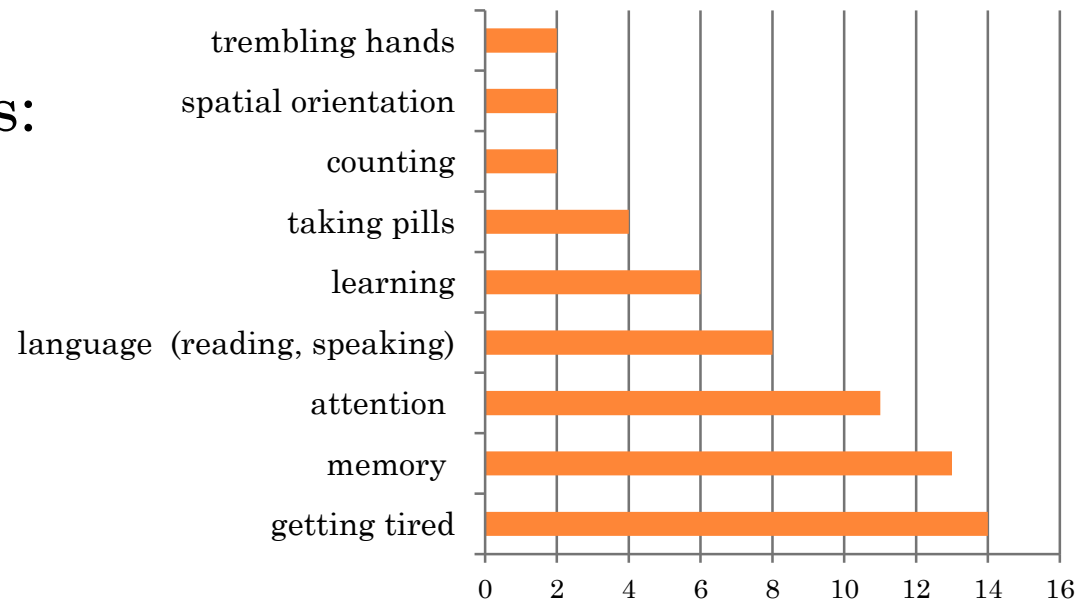
21% of the variation of functioning measured by UPSA might be due to education (higher education = better levels)



ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING (ADL)

- Pts reported a **decline** of functioning in “initiating social activities” ($T=-2.74$, $p<0.01$)
- And an **improvement** in:
 - “cooking” ($T = 2.93$, $p < 0.01$)
 - “laundry” ($T = 2.26$, $p < 0.05$)

- Pts complaints:



CORRELATIONS

○ UPSA – GDS (Global T)

$r=0.49$, sig.=0.000, $r^2=0.24$ (*large effect, Cohen 1988*)

Finance Scale is a better predictor for GDS than Comm. Scale

$r_{FS}=0.45$, sig.=0.000, $r^2=0.20$ (*large effect*)

$r_{CS}=0.38$, sig.=0.000, $r^2=0.14$ (*medium-large effect*)

○ Academic Skills Questionnaire – GDS

($r_{\text{Addition/Subtraction-UPSA}}=0.23$, sig.=0.038, $m=2.93$, $sd=0.81$)

Using math operations daily increased the chance for a better intellectual functioning




CORRELATIONS

○ UPSA - PAOFI

- There was no association between PAOFI scores and person's functional capacity as assessed by UPSA.
- This observation was previously reported: PAOFI results were not associated with cognitive decline (Richardson-Vejlgaard R¹, Dawes S, Heaton RK, Bell MD, 2009)
- Pts reported a good functioning on PAOFI domains.

○ UPSA – ADL

- There is no association between ADL scores and person's functional capacity.
 - Even if a few pts complained about managing their money, much more had difficulties in counting it.
- 

CONCLUSIONS

Research

- ▶ UPSA is an efficient and quick instrument for evaluating deficits in daily functioning
- ▶ UPSA may be a good predictor for neurocognitive impairment
- ▶ PAOFI partially reveals the real functioning in patients
- ▶ Using UPSA on a larger sample in order to improve its psychometric qualities and be used on a larger scale

Psychological

- “Survival” personality in Pts in order to compensate any deficit in activity for a better integration in the society (coping strategy)
- Pts can not be aware of their real deficit
- Encouraging Pts to engage in intellectual activities (reading, learning smth new, etc.)
- Encouraging Pts to be aware of their functioning



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