605. Loneliness Among Older Adults Living with HIV: A Study and Online Community
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Background. The population of people living with HIV (PLHIV) is aging, A new registry and online community, called Aging with Dignity, Health, Optimism and Community (ADHOC), has been launched to investigate how HIV impacts the lives of older PLHIV.
Methods. A cross-sectional analysis of ADHOC was performed on 208 PLHIV 50+ years of age. One hypothesis was that increasing age would be associated with greater loneliness. Loneliness was assessed using the UCLA Loneliness Scale (ULS-3). A score ≥26 was classified as lonely. The impact of aging on loneliness was analyzed by ANOVA and multiple linear regression.
Results. ULS-3 scores ranged from 3 to 9 and 48.6% of subjects were classified as lonely. Significant differences were found between the 50-59, 60-65 and 65+ age groups, with older age associated with decreased loneliness (P = 0.018) (Table 1). In the multiple linear regression model, these observations persisted even after controlling for gender, sexual orientation, race/ethnicity, relationship status, education, income, and number of comorbidities (Table 2). Decreases in loneliness were associated with female gender, being in a relationship, higher income, and fewer comorbidities (P < 0.05).
Conclusion. Among PLHIV over 50, loneliness is less severe in older age groups. Additional investigation is needed to better understand potential causes and to find ways to remediate loneliness among older PLHIV.

Table 1: Comparison of ULS-3 Scores by Age

| Age    | ULS-3 Mean ± SD | P Value |
|--------|-----------------|---------|
| 50-59  | 5.8 ± 2.1       |         |
| 60-65  | 5.1 ± 2.0       |         |
| 65+    | 4.8 ± 1.8       | 0.018   |

1P value from ANOVA.

Table 2: Multiple Linear Regression of ULS-3 Scores

| n   | %    | Coef. | P Value |
|-----|------|-------|---------|
| Age |      |       |         |
| 50-59 | 113 | 54.3 | Ref.  |
| 60-65 | 40  | 19.2 | -0.80 | 0.026 |
| 65+  | 35  | 16.8 | -1.41 | <0.001 |
| Gender |    |      |       |         |
| Male | 196 | 94.2 | Ref.  |
| Female | 12 | 5.8  | -2.06 | 0.024 |
| Sexual orientation | | | | |
| Gay/lesbian/other | 185 | 93.4 | Ref.  |
| Heterosexual | 19 | 9.3  | 1.32  | 0.108 |
| Race/ethnicity | | | | |
| White | 167 | 81.1 | Ref.  |
| Black | 13  | 6.3  | -0.34 | 0.600 |
| Hispanic/Latino | 16 | 7.8  | -0.96 | 0.070 |
| Other | 10  | 4.9  | -0.99 | 0.198 |
| Relationship status | | | | |
| Single | 95  | 54.3 | Ref.  |
| In a relationship | 113 | 45.7 | -1.43 | <0.001 |
| Education | | | | |
| Less than college graduate | 86 | 41.4 | Ref.  |
| College graduate (4 years) | 62 | 39.4 | 0.23  | 0.474 |
| Graduate school graduate | 40 | 19.2 | -0.02 | 0.963 |
| Income | <$50,000 | 84 | 44.9 | Ref.  |
| $50,000+ | 103 | 55.1 | -0.60 | 0.049 |
| Comorbidities | 0-5 | 77  | 37.0 | Ref.  |
| 5+  | 131 | 63.0 | 0.65  | 0.026 |

606. Risk Factors for Congenital Infection in the United States: Analysis of the Kids’ Inpatient Database (KID)
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