

Therefore there is a need to better understand the characteristics, staging of the disease, and response to treatment in older HIV-infected adults, in order to provide an effective treatment and prevention approach.

Methods. A retrospective medical record review of all newly diagnosed HIV-infected patients was conducted at a single academic center HIV ambulatory clinic from January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2015. Patients demographics, age group, HIV staging, and response to antiretroviral treatment (ART) measured by HIV viral suppression at 12 weeks (HIV RNA <50 copies), and change in CD4 count were collected. Bivariate analysis was conducted comparing two groups of HIV-infected patients: younger group (age <50 years) and older group (age 50 years and older).

Results. From 2010 to 2015, 130 newly diagnosed HIV patients were enrolled in the clinic. Thirty-one (23.8%) were 50 years or older and of those 12 (38.7%) were 60 years and older. Older patients group were more likely to have AIDS defining illness at the time of diagnosis, compared with the younger group [19 (61.3%) vs. 29 (29.3%), respectively]. Of those eight (42%) were older than 60 years. Compared with the younger group, the majority of the HIV-infected patients in the older group who were on ART (61.5%) did not achieve HIV viral suppression at 12 weeks. However, both groups accomplished immune reconstitution with an increase in CD4 cell count in older and younger groups (mean CD4 count = 132 and 200 cell/dl, respectively). More than 80% of patients in both groups were on an integrase inhibitor ART-based regimen.

Conclusion. HIV-infected patients 50 years and older are more likely to present late to care, and to have a delay in HIV viral suppression compared with younger patient group. These findings are alarming and require emphasize on early HIV diagnosis. More data are required to understand the immune response to cART.

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.

576. Continuing Disparities in Virologic Control for People Living with HIV (PLWH) Receiving Care at a Large, Urban, Safety-Net Clinic

Ronald Lubelchek, MD^{1,2}; Lisa Diep, MPH³; Kruti Doshi, MBA⁴; William E. Trick, MD⁵ and Oluwatoyin Adeyemi, MD⁶; ¹John H. Stroger, Jr. Hospital of Cook County, Chicago, Illinois, Internal Medicine, Rush University Medical Center, Chicago, Illinois; ²Ruth M. Rothstein CORE Center, Chicago, Illinois; ³Cook County Health & Hospital System, Chicago, Illinois; ⁴Collaborative Research Unit, John H. Stroger, Jr. Hospital of Cook County, Chicago, Illinois; ⁵Rush University Medical Center, Chicago, Illinois; ⁶Ruth M Rothstein CORE Center, Cook County Health and Hospitals System (CCHHS) and Rush University Medical Center, Chicago, Illinois

Session: 61. HIV: Linkage to Care and Viral Suppression in the Care Cascade
Thursday, October 4, 2018: 12:30 PM

Background. The National HIV/AIDS Strategy highlights reduction of HIV-related disparities as a key goal. Despite universal access to therapy in the United States, the CDC estimates that only 58% of PLWH have achieved virologic suppression. We carried out a recent analysis of virologic suppression, examining for associated factors for PLWH receiving care at one of the nation's largest, urban, safety-net clinics in order to identify ongoing outcome disparities.

Methods. Ruth M. Rothstein CORE Center, Cook County Health and Hospital System's large, urban, safety-net HIV clinic cares for nearly 5,000 PLWH in the Chicago area. We report rates of virologic suppression for PLWH who attended at least one primary care visit between March 31, 2017 and April 1, 2018. We assessed for associations between key demographic characteristics, inclusive of zip code of residence, and virologic suppression (VL < 200 copies/mL³).

Results. A total of 4,660 patients attended at least one visit primary care visit at CORE between March 31, 2017 and April 1, 2018, of whom 84% were virologically suppressed. Sixty-six percent of our patients were African-American (AA), and 25% identified as Hispanic; 74% were male; patients' median age was 49. On multivariate analysis, AA race (OR 1.54, $P = 0.006$) correlated with ongoing viremia (VL > 200 copies/mL³), while older age (age group 30 - 49, OR 0.62, $P < 0.001$; age group > 50 OR 0.27, $P < 0.001$) and identification as Hispanic (OR 0.63, $P = 0.011$) associated with virologic suppression. Other HIV transmission categories and demographic characteristics, inclusive of a health literacy measure, did not associate with virologic control. Of the Top 10 most populated zip codes of residence for our patients, three had a significantly higher proportion of viremic patients; while one had significantly more suppressed patients.

Conclusion. Disparities in virologic suppression persist in younger and African-American PLWH who attended care at Chicago's largest, safety-net HIV clinic, with our data highlighting particular geographic areas of need. Structural interventions and quality improvement initiatives, at the health system and regional level, must continue to focus on improving outcomes for PLWH who fall into these demographic categories.

Disclosures. R. Lubelchek, Viiiv: Scientific Advisor, Salary.

577. Barriers to Transitions of Care in the Detroit Young HIV Population

Rynita Bohler, BS Nutrition and Food Science¹; Deborah Richmond, MSN, CNP²; Jay Fallon, LLMSW¹; Brian Reed, BS¹ and Jennifer Veltman, MD²; ¹Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan; ²Division of Infectious Diseases, Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, Michigan

Session: 61. HIV: Linkage to Care and Viral Suppression in the Care Cascade
Thursday, October 4, 2018: 12:30 PM

Background. One of the issues faced by clinics which care for young adults infected with HIV is a disruption to treatment during the transition from pediatric to adult care. Adherence to routine treatment is essential for this population to ensure

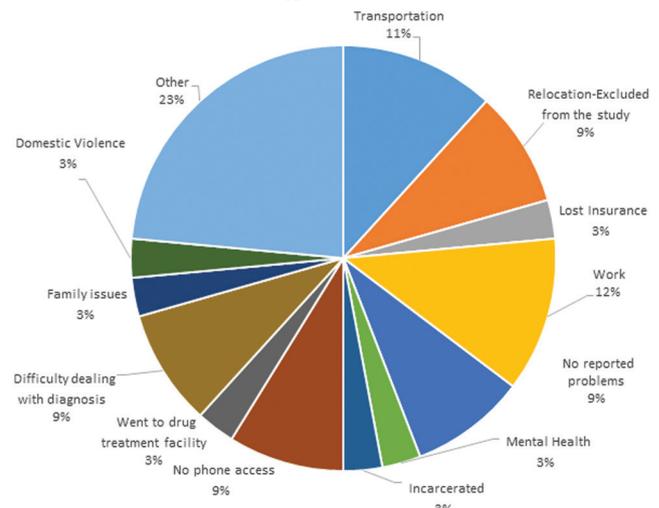
decreased rates of transmission and favorable health outcomes for the patients. The purpose of this study was to characterize the out of care transitioning patient population from pediatric to adult HIV care in an academic HIV clinic in Detroit, Michigan.

Methods. We assessed barriers to transition for youth with HIV who had not met the requirements for successful transition to the adult HIV clinic (three appointments). Patient barriers were assessed through telephone calls with three questions assessing their reasons for not coming to the adult clinic conducted by adult medical staff and by a pediatric social worker.

Results. One hundred and four youth were identified as transitioning youth. Of those, 13 were excluded due to relocation. Thirty-two (30.7%) patients did not successfully transition and 19 (18%) were accessible through telephone/text for interview. Demographic data for the 32 patients was collected and the predictors of disengagement were identified which included transportation (22.2, $n = 10$) and work (8.9%, $n = 4$). There were no statistically significant differences in the measured variables of race, HIV mode of acquisition, housing status, or employment status between those who did and did not successfully transition. In regards to reasons for missed appointments, there were eight reasons given to the adult medical staff, but the pediatric social worker was able to elicit, a much broader range of answers, 13.

Conclusion. We found that lack of phone access, transportation and work play a key role in patients transitioning to the adult clinic; however, we initially expected more socioeconomic factors to impair the transition process. In looking at the mismatched reasons for missed appointments given to the adult clinic and the pediatric social worker, it appears that the pediatric social worker could elicit a greater the variety of reasons for missed appointments. Moving forward, more pediatric social work support for the transitioning process may be beneficial.

Figure 1. Reasons for Missed Appointments Given to Pediatric Social Worker.



Disclosures. J. Veltman, Jansen: Speaker's Bureau, Speaker Bureau payment.

578. Virtual vs. True: Identifying Out-of-Care HIV Patients at Lower Risk for Poor Health Outcomes

Ronald Lubelchek, MD¹; Elexis Wright, BS² and Anna Hotton, PhD, MPH³; ¹Medical Services, Ruth M. Rothstein CORE Center, Chicago, Illinois; ²Ruth M. Rothstein CORE Center, Cook County Health and Hospitals System, Chicago, Illinois; ³Division of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, University of Illinois at Chicago School of Public Health, Chicago, Illinois

Session: 61. HIV: Linkage to Care and Viral Suppression in the Care Cascade
Thursday, October 4, 2018: 12:30 PM

Background. Engagement-in-care is a key component of the HIV care cascade. The CDC reports an engagement-in-care rate for people living with HIV (PLWH) of only 58%. Given the resource intense nature of care re-engagement efforts, it may be useful to identify sub-groups of lost-to-care (LTC) patients at lower risk for poor outcomes. We report on a group of patients whom have had no medical visit, but whom have had lab monitoring in the last year, and who may not require as intense re-engagement interventions.

Methods. At the Ruth M. Rothstein CORE Center, a large, Chicago-area, safety-net HIV clinic which cares for nearly 5,000 PLWH, between April 1, 2017 and February 1, 2018 we identified patients who had no medical visit within the prior 12 months, but at least one visit in the prior 36 months. Such LTC patients that had no lab monitoring at outside clinics, as determined via collaboration with Chicago Department of Public Health, are included in our analysis. We defined LTC patients as either "true", if they had no visits or lab monitoring city-wide or "virtual" if they had lab monitoring at the CORE Center, but no medical visits. We report on clinical and demographic differences for these "true" vs. "virtual" LTC patients, and perform logistic regression, assessing for correlation with whether patients subsequently returned to care.

Results. Five hundred patients met our LTC definition; 55 "virtual" and 445 "true." "Virtual" vs. "true" LTC patients more likely had private insurance (18% vs.