102 ASSOCIATION OF TREATMENT PREFERENCES, SPIRITUAL BELIEFS AND RELIGION AMONG ADOLESCENTS INFECTED WITH HIV/AIDS PARTICIPATING IN FAMILY CENTERED (FACE) ADVANCE CARE PLANNING (ACP)

M E Lyon,¹ L A Briggs,² J Gaines,¹ Y I Cheng,¹ J Wang¹ ¹Division of Adolescent and Young Adult Medicine, Children's National Medical Center/ Children's Research Institute/Center for Translational Science, Washington, District of Columbia., USA; ²Gundersen Lutheran Medical Foundation, Inc., La Crosse, Wisconsin, USA

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Background Among adults religious beliefs are associated with treatment preferences at the end-of-life (EOL). This is unknown for adolescents with HIV/AIDS. **Aim** To determine if spiritual beliefs, religious practices or religion are correlated with treatment preferences for end-of-life (EOL) care among adolescents with HIV/AIDS.

Methods Adolescents (N=53) aged 14 to 21 were enrolled in a 3-site, controlled, randomised clinical trial. Data were collected between 7/2011–10/2012. FACE-ACP consists of weekly, 60-min sessions: (1) Lyon Advance Care Planning Survey©; (2) Respecting Choices Interview; (3) Five Wishes©. Measures were Brief Multidimensional Measurement of Religiousness/Spirituality and Statement of Treatment Preferences. Six subjects had missing data.

Results Mean age was 18 years; 57% male; 94% African-American; 74% perinatally infected. In Situation 1 (long hospitalisation, low chance survival) 53% of adolescents reporting religion and 100% of non-religion group chose to continue treatment (p=0.0317). In Situation 2 (physical impairment) 74% of adolescents who 'felt God's presence most days' chose to continue treatments; 45% who did not 'feel God's presence' chose to continue (p=0.0426). In Situation 3 (mental impairment), there was no significant associations. Combining the three situations, 28% of religion group choose to continue treatment; 71% of non-religion group chose to continue (p=0.0364). Belief in miracles, HIV is a punishment from God, feeling abandoned by God, religious practices were not associated with treatment preferences.

Conclusion/Discussion Religious beliefs were associated with decisions to continue treatment, depending on the situation. These data begin to fill the gap in understanding the complexities of the influence of spirituality/religion on treatment preferences.