Hispanic Immigrants: Demographic and HIV Infection Trends in the South

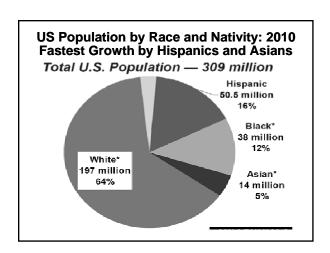
Satellite Conference and Live Webcast Tuesday, November 15, 2011 2:00 – 3:30 p.m. Central Time

Produced by the Alabama Department of Public Health Video Communications and Distance Learning Division

Faculty Jonathan Drewry, MPH, REHS Program Coordinator AL/NC STD/HIV Prevention Training Center UAB Division of Infectious Diseases Birmingham, Alabama National Natural of Training Centers Southern ALABAMA - NORTH CAROLINA PREVENTION TRAINING CENTER

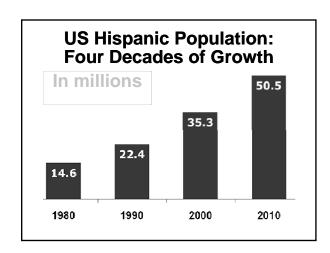
Objectives

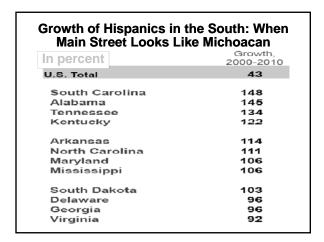
- Discuss implications of changing Hispanic demographics in the South
- Discuss the current STD/HIV rates for Hispanic immigrants in the South
- Discuss STD/HIV risk factors associated with Hispanic immigration to the South



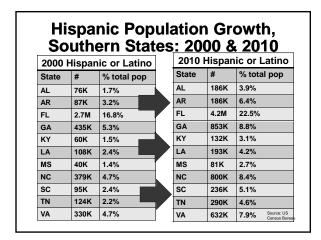
Hispanic Historical Migration Trends

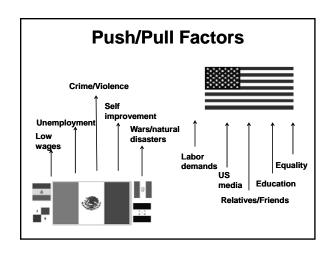


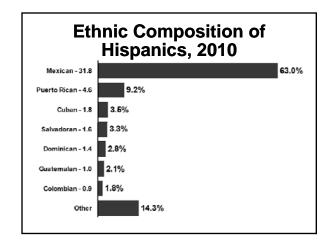


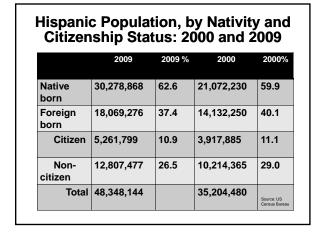


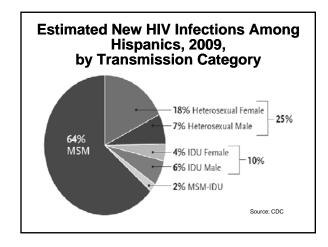


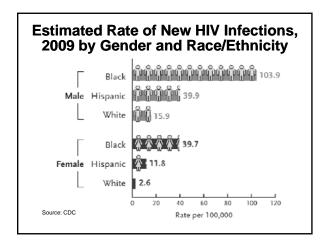












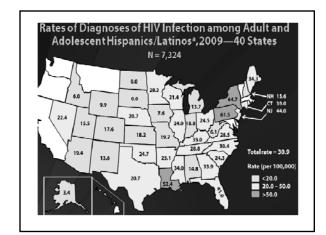
HIV Infection in Hispanics/Latinos

- 40 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas
 - Of the 171,840 diagnoses of HIV infection from 2006-2009,
 Hispanics/Latinos accounted for:
 - 20% of total
 - 17% of women

HIV Infection in Hispanics/Latinos

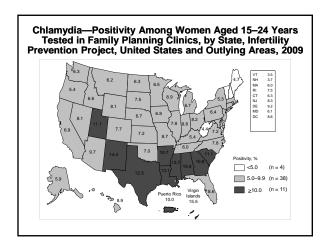
- 18% infections attributed to heterosexual contact
- 17% of children aged <13 years
- In 2009, 19% of diagnoses of HIV infection among adults and adolescents were in Hispanic/Latinos

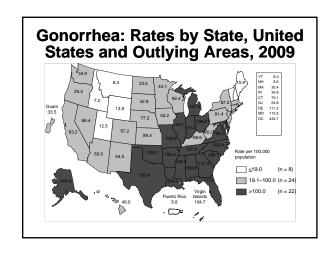
- Source: CDC

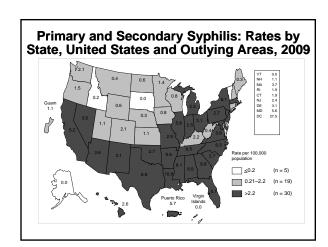


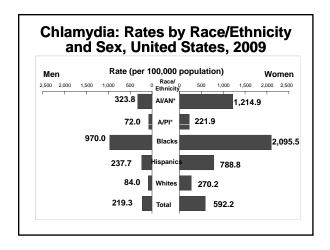
Adults and Adolescents Living with an AIDS Diagnosis, by Race/Ethnicity, 2008- US

Race/Ethnicity	No.	Rate
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,729	92.9
Asian	4,855	43.9
Black/African American	208,503	695.9
Hispanic/Latino	94,125	271.7
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific I.	439	125.5
White	163,157	95.8
Multiple races	6,201	218.9
Total Source: CDC	479,161	190.9



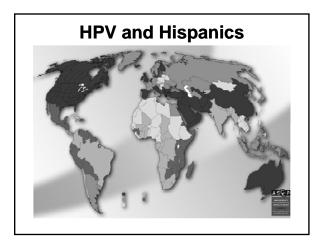






HPV and Hispanics

- · Higher rates of cervical cancer
- Higher rates of penile cancers
- · Fewer screenings
 - -Pap Test
- Higher rates in sending countries
 - -Latin America



Hepatitis and Hispanics

- Adults over 40 are 2X more likely to develop HBV
- 2X the infection rate of HCV
- Prevalence rate of HCV is 2.1% higher
- Less response to treatment for HCV
- 2X mortality from viral hepatitis

Latinos in South-Susceptibility to STD/HIV

- Age
- Unaccompanied/duration of residence
- · Risky sexual behaviours
- · Limited social support
- Housing

Latinos in South-Susceptibility to STD/HIV

- Substance abuse and needles for self-injection/ lay injection of vitamins/antibiotics
- Conservative state policies/ immigration
- · Sexual health education
- Disclosure of MSM

Latinos in South-Susceptibility to STD/HIV

- AIDS case rate in South 18.2 per 100,000 compared to 14.7 per 100,000 in US
- HIV prevalence among adults in Mexico is 0.3% - half of what it is in the U.S.

Latinos in South-Susceptibility to STD/HIV

- NC study
 - -42% of men extramarital sex
 - -21% w/ two or more sex partners
 - -21% 20 or more lifetime partners
- AL syphilis outbreak
 - All 20 men had unprotected sex with CSW

Barriers to Care

- Language
- Access to STD/HIV services
- · Constructs of culture and gender
- Work ethic
- Previous reliance on communitybased care
- STD/HIV stigma within the Latino community



Advocacy

- Latino AIDS Commission Latinos in Deep South Project
 - -8 state work group
 - -Southern AIDS Coalition
 - AL Latino AIDS Coalition-AIDS AL









Diagnosis

- Diagnosed late with HIV more frequently than non-Hispanic Whites
- Uncomfortable discussing sexual practices
- Gender roles
- Stigma and homosexuality in Latino community

Diagnosis

- Building patient-provider confianza
- Style of questioning

Prevention and Treatment

- Culturally appropriate
- Feasible within the unique environmental context of population
- Account for education/literacy, misconceptions, and stigma
- Addressing social isolation and networks
- Compliance- issues with bi-national migratory population

Conclusions

- Current HIV/STD prevalence and risk factor data for Hispanic migrants and sex partners in rural and urban settings of the South
- Studies that incorporate rapid test technologies to better estimate HIV/STD infections
- Improved understanding of sexual behaviours

Conclusions

- Prevalence of male to male sexual contacts in high growth states
- · Outreach and education
- Latino friendly clinics stigma and confidentiality
- Partnerships and coalitions between academia and front line workers
- Interventions for men especially skill-based

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