

Social Determinants Predicting Trajectories of HIV with Recent Latina Women Immigrants

Frank R. Dillon, Ph.D.

Center for Substance Use and AIDS Research
on Latinos in the United States (C-SALUD)

Assistant Professor
Robert Stempel College of Public Health & Social Work
Florida International University
PCA 369

Tel: 305-348-7351



Project Aims

- To what extent do social/cultural determinants predict recent Latina immigrants'
 - (1) magnitude of HIV risk behaviors
 - (2) substance use severity
 - (3) access to health care services
- Recruiting Latina young women; Immigrated to US < 1 year
- 4-annual waves at ages 18-23 (T-1), 19-24 (T-2), 20-25 (T-3) and 21-26 (T-4).



Project Aim 1

Rationale:

No studies have explicated determinants of risk and resiliency that predict HIV/AIDS, SUDs and gaps in health care services sought by recent Latina immigrants.

Hypothesis:

Escalating trajectories of HIV risk, substance use severity, and reduced access to health care will be predicted by social/cultural determinants across the 4-annual assessments.



What social/cultural determinants?

Individual Level

Socioeconomic Conditions

Mental Health Status

Medical Status

Religious Coping

AIDS-related Stigma

Cultural Level

Acculturation

Acculturative Stress

Gender Role/Marianismo

What social/cultural determinants?

Interpersonal Level

Intimate Partner Violence

Attachment

Community / Institutional Level

Neighborhood Climate & Efficacy

Neighborhood Related Stress

Criminal Justice System

Project Aim 2

- Do dyadic attachments moderate links between social/cultural determinants and trajectories of HIV risk, substance use severity, and access to health care?

Rationale:

- Expand past studies (De La Rosa, Dillon et al., 2010) to include parent, peer and romantic attachment effects on trajectories to HIVR, SUS, and access to health care.



Project Aim 2

Hypothesis:

High quality (attenuates) and poor quality (exacerbates) dyadic attachments will moderate the relationship between social/cultural determinants and trajectories of HIV risk, substance use severity, and access to health care.



Project Aim 3

- Develop a multidimensional Latina Screening Index of Risk and Resilience (LaSIRR) to predict HIV/AIDS and substance use disorders (SUDs) empirically derived from social/cultural determinant and attachment scores.

Rationale:

A culturally competent screening index is needed so community-based health care prevention and intervention services can be targeted to those individuals to reduce their risk to develop HIV/AIDS and SUDs.



Project Aim 3

Hypothesis:

Applying EFAs and CFAs to the pool of social/cultural determinant and attachment scale scores obtained at wave 1 will yield a LaSIRR instrument summary score which predicts their STD, HIV/AIDS and SUD status at T-2, T-3 and T-4.



Community-Based Outcomes

- Strive to inform community-based health care prevention programs and intervention services with findings and screening tools to target Latina women at high risk of developing HIV/AIDS.



Thank You!



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