Project Salud: HIV Risk Reduction in High Risk Hispanic Migrant Workers in South Florida

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Migrant workers are extremely vulnerable to acquiring HIV.

Factors to consider:

- Migration/mobility is linked to increased HIV incidence and vulnerability.
- Lack of access to health care services.
- Hostility by the host community.
- Difficulty to reach out to this population.

Very few studies on HIV infection and related risk factors among Latino migrant workers (LMWs).
Most of the few HIV prevention interventions that target Latino migrant workers were initially developed for non-migrant populations and eventually adapted to target this community.

The existing literature identifies only three interventions that were specifically developed to address HIV prevention among Latino migrant workers and demonstrated some degree of efficacy.

Project Salud
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- Project Salud makes a significant contribution to this limited body of literature by developing—in close collaboration with the Latino migrant worker community—a culturally tailored HIV prevention intervention (A-SEMI) that addresses the specific needs of the community.

- Project Salud is a 5-year randomized study to assess the impact of an Adapted Stage-Enhanced Motivational Interviewing (A-SEMI) compared to a Health Promotion Comparison (HPC) condition for producing long-term reductions in HIV risk and increased health behaviors among high risk LMWs.
Project Salud builds on the findings of our prior study which assessed the efficacy of a brief pilot intervention:

- Over the entire 9-month period, promising intervention effects were observed for consistent condom use over the last 90 and 30 days prior to assessment.

- Similarly, positive intervention effects were observed for never having used condoms over the last 90 and 30 days prior to assessment and using a condom during last sexual encounter.

- We also observed favorable changes in hypothesized psychosocial mediators of HIV risk reduction over the 9-month follow-up period.
**Project Salud**

**Design**

9,000 LMWs in Miami-Dade County, FL

Screen for eligibility
Assign ID
Conduct baseline
Random Assignment

Randomization uses a table of random numbers, totaling 250, alternate # to A-SEMI II & HPC; for assignment by ID #.

A-SEMI II
25 Cohorts
(5 members each)

HPC
25 Cohorts
(5 members each)

*Enrollment assumes 8% attrition (for ease of calculation = 250 → 207).

Conduct 6, 12, and 24-month follow-up

Conduct 6, 12 and 24-month follow-up

Compare A-SEMI II & HPC
At the present time, Project Salud staff is in the process of developing study questionnaires and interventions.

Project Salud is implementing a community based participatory research approach to all study related activities.

This approach is reflected by the partnership established between CRUSADA researchers and the Farmworker Association of Florida.

We expect to start recruitment of study participants at the beginning of Year 2 (July 2013).
Thank You!