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Spatial Epidemiology of HIV Among Injection Drug Users in Tijuana, Mexico

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U.S. border, encompassing the red-light district. Spatial correlates of HIV included

syphilis infection, female gender, younger age, increased hours on the street per day, and higher number of injection partners. Almost all HIV seroconverters injected within a 2.5-block radius of each other immediately prior to seroconversion. Only history of syphilis infection and female gender were strongly associated with HIV in the area where incident cases injected. Directional trends suggested a largely static epidemic until July through December 2008, when HIV spread to the southeast, possibly related to intensified violence and policing that spiked in the latter half of 2008. Although clustering allows for targeting interventions, the dynamic nature of epidemics suggests the importance of mobile treatment and harm reduction programs.

西北边境城市蒂华纳是墨西哥的第五大城市，新兴药物的使用和人类免疫缺陷病毒（HIV）在该地流行。因为当地的地理环境影响疾病风险，我们探讨了 HIV 在注射吸毒者中（IDUs）的空间分布。从 2006 至 2007 年，我们采用应答驱动抽样和其后 18 个月的随访，招募了 1056 位注射吸毒者。对参与者进行了长达半年的 HIV、肺结核、梅毒等疾病的调查、测绘，和检测。使用平均近邻和 Getis-Ord 的 Gi 统计量，把参加者生活工作，买药，和注射药物的地点，与 HIV 状况，以及环境和行为因素相比较。他们年龄中位数为 37 岁，85% 为男性。女性的 HIV 感染率高于男性（10.2% 比 3.4%， $P = 0.001$ ）。HIV 病例在基线组（ $n=47$ ）最强烈的聚集在药物注射集中的地区（ Z 值=-6.173， $P < 0.001$ ），即墨西哥与美国边境近 16 平方公里的热点，包括红灯区。与 HIV 空间相关的因素包括梅毒感染，女性，更小的年龄，每天在街上呆更多的时间，和较多的注射伙伴。几乎所有 HIV 血清转换者在转换血清前，会在彼此的 2.5 个街区半径内注射毒品。仅有梅毒感染历史和女性性别因素，在发病病例注射的地区，紧密地与 HIV 联系在一起。定向趋势表明，直到 2008 年 7 月至 12 月，当 HIV 蔓延到东南部，才发生了一场大的静态疫情，这有可能与加剧的暴力和 2008 年下半年飙升的治安管辖有关。虽然疾病的聚集使我们能够实施有目标的干预措施，疫情的动态性质表明了移动地治疗和实施减少伤害的方案的重要性。

La ciudad fronteriza de Tijuana, en la frontera noroeste de México, la quinta más grande del país, está padeciendo una tremenda epidemia de uso de drogas y de contagio con el virus de inmunodeficiencia humana (VIH). Debido a que la geografía

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mayor número de horas por día en la calle y un mayor número de compañeros de inyección. Casi todos los seropositivos con VIH se habían inyectado dentro de un radio de 2.5 manzanas de cada uno de ellos inmediatamente antes de la seroconversión. Solamente la historia de infección sifilítica y género femenino estuvieron fuertemente asociados con el VIH en el área donde ocurrieron casos incidentales de inyección. Las tendencias direccionales sugirieron una epidemia en gran medida estática hasta el tiempo transcurrido de julio a diciembre de 2008, cuando el VIH se difundió hacia el sudeste, algo posiblemente relacionado con la intensificación de la violencia y el incremento de la acción policial, que alcanzaron su pico en la segunda mitad del 2008. Aunque la aglomeración facilita la intervención claramente enfocada, la naturaleza dinámica de la epidemia sugiere la importancia de los tratamientos móviles y los programas de reducción del daño social.

Key Words: HIV injection drug use local geography spatial epidemiology

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