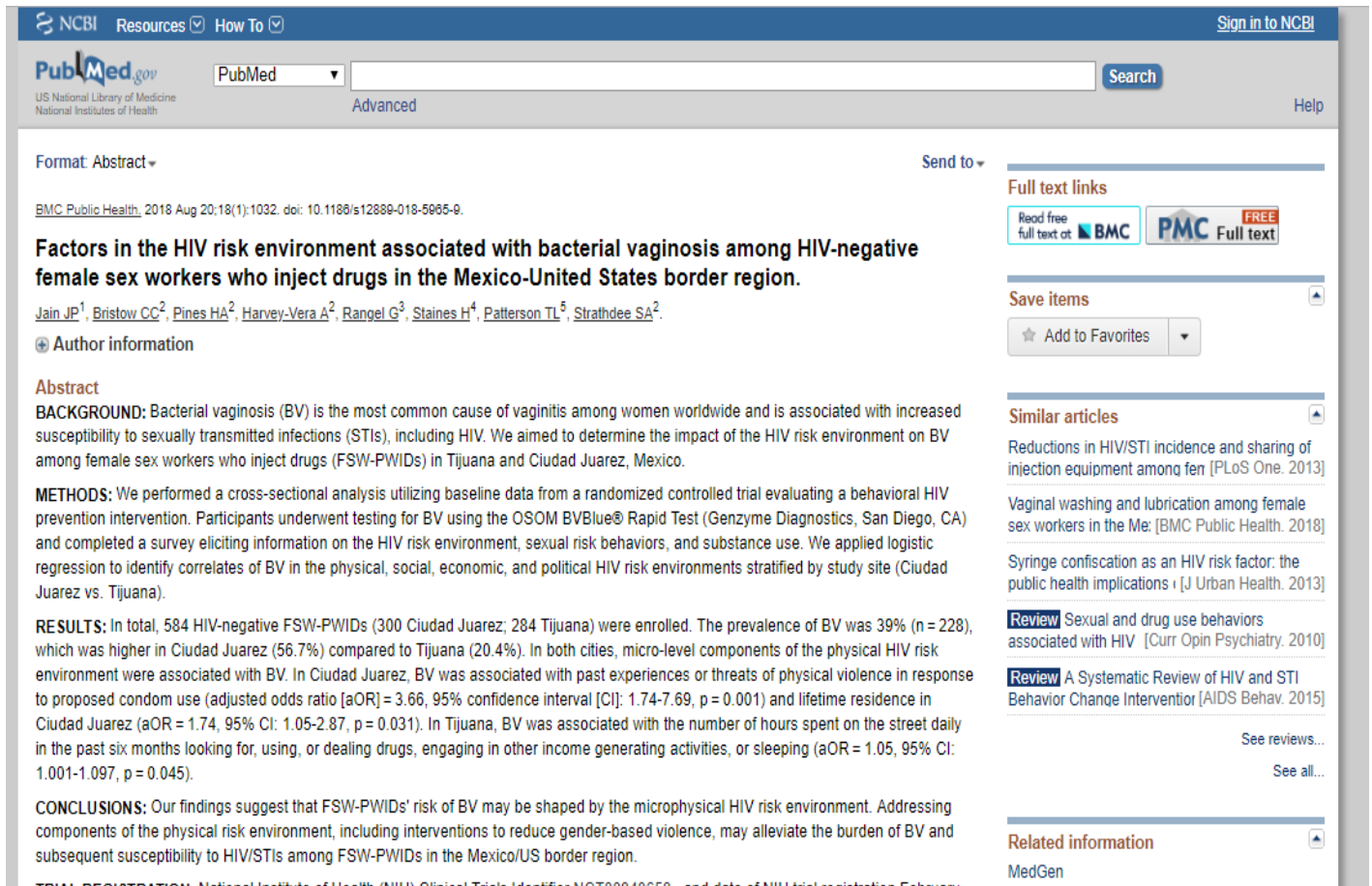


El artículo subido anteriormente es este, realice captura de pantalla, por que en el correo que me enviaron lo rechazaron por no era del 2018 y si lo es la fecha de publicación es el mes de Agosto del 2018



The screenshot shows a PubMed article page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'NCBI Resources' and 'How To' menus, and a 'Sign in to NCBI' link. Below this is the PubMed logo and a search bar. The article title is 'Factors in the HIV risk environment associated with bacterial vaginosis among HIV-negative female sex workers who inject drugs in the Mexico-United States border region.' The authors listed are Jain JP, Bristow CC, Pines HA, Harvey-Vera A, Rangel G, Staines H, Patterson TL, and Strathdee SA. The abstract is divided into sections: Background, Methods, Results, and Conclusions. The background states that bacterial vaginosis (BV) is a common cause of vaginitis and is associated with increased susceptibility to sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV. The methods describe a cross-sectional analysis using baseline data from a randomized controlled trial. The results show that in Ciudad Juarez, BV was associated with past experiences or threats of physical violence and lifetime residence in Ciudad Juarez. In Tijuana, BV was associated with the number of hours spent on the street daily. The conclusions suggest that the microphysical HIV risk environment shapes the risk of BV.

Format: Abstract

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BMC Public Health. 2018 Aug 20;18(1):1032. doi: 10.1186/s12889-018-5965-9.

**Factors in the HIV risk environment associated with bacterial vaginosis among HIV-negative female sex workers who inject drugs in the Mexico-United States border region.**

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Author information

**Abstract**

**BACKGROUND:** Bacterial vaginosis (BV) is the most common cause of vaginitis among women worldwide and is associated with increased susceptibility to sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV. We aimed to determine the impact of the HIV risk environment on BV among female sex workers who inject drugs (FSW-PWIDs) in Tijuana and Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

**METHODS:** We performed a cross-sectional analysis utilizing baseline data from a randomized controlled trial evaluating a behavioral HIV prevention intervention. Participants underwent testing for BV using the OSOM BVBlue® Rapid Test (Genzyme Diagnostics, San Diego, CA) and completed a survey eliciting information on the HIV risk environment, sexual risk behaviors, and substance use. We applied logistic regression to identify correlates of BV in the physical, social, economic, and political HIV risk environments stratified by study site (Ciudad Juarez vs. Tijuana).

**RESULTS:** In total, 584 HIV-negative FSW-PWIDs (300 Ciudad Juarez; 284 Tijuana) were enrolled. The prevalence of BV was 39% (n = 228), which was higher in Ciudad Juarez (56.7%) compared to Tijuana (20.4%). In both cities, micro-level components of the physical HIV risk environment were associated with BV. In Ciudad Juarez, BV was associated with past experiences or threats of physical violence in response to proposed condom use (adjusted odds ratio [aOR] = 3.66, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.74-7.69, p = 0.001) and lifetime residence in Ciudad Juarez (aOR = 1.74, 95% CI: 1.05-2.87, p = 0.031). In Tijuana, BV was associated with the number of hours spent on the street daily in the past six months looking for, using, or dealing drugs, engaging in other income generating activities, or sleeping (aOR = 1.05, 95% CI: 1.001-1.097, p = 0.045).

**CONCLUSIONS:** Our findings suggest that FSW-PWIDs' risk of BV may be shaped by the microphysical HIV risk environment. Addressing components of the physical risk environment, including interventions to reduce gender-based violence, may alleviate the burden of BV and subsequent susceptibility to HIV/STIs among FSW-PWIDs in the Mexico/US border region.

**TRIAL REGISTRATION:** National Institute of Health (NIH) Clinical Trials Identifier: NCT00940659, and date of NIH trial registration: February 2010.

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