UNITING BORDER EXPERTS UNDER AN UMBRELLA OF EXCELLENCE
• ABC is a resource to access materials and methods drawn from successful initiatives, programs and services to improve the lives of border and Latino populations.

• ABC focuses is on intervention design, advocacy and mobilization, as well as program evaluation using applied research techniques, to build community capacity.
Academic Centers like

– Colegio de la Frontera Norte
– Texas Tech University
– Universidad Autonoma de Cd. Juarez
– University of California at San Diego
– University of Texas Austin
– University of Texas Houston
– University of Texas El Paso

Private Research Organizations like

– Behavioral Assessment, Inc.
– Public Health Institute
– Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research
Health Departments like
   — Office of Border Health in New Mexico
   — Texas Department of State Health Services

Health And Human Services Providers like
   — Border AIDS Partnership
   — Community Networks and Coalitions
   — Paso del Norte Community Health Workers Network
   — Programa Compañeros
   — Red de Coaliciones Comunitarias
   — Southern New Mexico Promotora Network
   — University Medical Center of El Paso
Areas of Collaboration with Border Experts

- Applied Research
- Community Mobilization
- Community and Organizational Capacity Building
- Dissemination of Evidence Based Practices
- Intervention Design and Adaptation
- Training and Technical Assistance
- Workforce Development
INTERVENTION ADAPTATION AND DESIGN
The Program capitalizes on the idea of diffusion through social networks by training peers (program clients) not only to share information about HIV and the importance of testing to their peers, but to additionally train their contacts to continue to ‘spread the word’.

While standard social network effort assumes diffusion, this is typically a passive component. The Pasa la Voz peer communication training component adds an active diffusion element, whereby the Community Health Workers (or Promotores) train clients to take on an active peer educator role, and to pass this training along.
Few interventions specifically incorporate continued training of network contacts to increase diffusion to second and third generation contacts, and few have focused on promoting services among Latinos, an underserved population,

This approach has the potential to increase the program reach in a given community, and may also improve general community awareness, knowledge and reduce stigma by providing health information and promoting non-stigmatizing discussion of topics like STI, HIV, teen pregnancy and other topics among social networks.

Adapted in Juarez, El Paso, Las Cruces, San Diego, Tijuana and other communities by UCSD, UACJ, BAP, and others
TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
Technologies to share information

ABC develops webinars and training to enhance the availability of virtual resources for CHWs.

Funded by NIH National Library of Medicine
Health IT is used to support the CHWs client-centered approach that has been proven to improve health literacy and access to services by Latinos.

CHWs deliver client-centered services that are responsive to the needs and preferences of individuals; as well as provide access to their valuable health information that empowers patients to be active participants in care decisions and in the management of their health.

ABC focus is on the use of electronic exchange of health information and improved referral networks.
COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION
Coalition Development on the US Mexico Border

Develop independent coalitions capable of prioritizing, planning and implementing substance abuse prevention strategies to shift community level attitudes, perceptions and norms to reduce drug use.

Goal was to develop three, we have developed NINE.
Coalition Development on the US Mexico Border

1. Youths
2. Parents or related associations
3. Commerce
4. Media
5. Education
6. Youths NGO´S
7. Justice and Law
8. Faith organizations
9. Civic organizations
10. Public health professionals
11. Governmental Agencias
12. Substance abuse NGO´s
APPLIED RESEARCH
In light of the American College of Surgeons requiring Level 1 trauma centers to provide screening and brief intervention to all patients, the lessons learned from the Border Youth Alcohol Alcohol Project are important as a prototype for screening, brief intervention and referral for at-risk and dependent drinking in the ED, in this context of Mexican-origin young adults.
Testing a Promotor Implemented Screening Brief Intervention Referral to Treatment Approach (SBIRT)

- Traditional encounter
  - top down (1 expert)
  - task oriented
  - time limited
  - value assumed
    - (patient wants cure)
  - word-based
  - silence unacceptable
  - personal responsibility emphasized (blame?)

- BYAP Promotora encounter
  - Process oriented
  - Feeling focused
  - Deliberate not rushed
  - Understood by patient
  - Uses non-verbal skills
  - Focuses on patients self-efficacy
  - Promotes resilience
PROMOTORES have addressed barriers in brief intervention practice

• Filling a gap in medical school curriculum
• Addressing time pressures
• Delivering innovative protocols
• Closely following guidelines
• Improving treatment resources
• Creating a referral network
By July 2012, the project recruited 105% of the targeted patients in the ED.

These patients were obtained from 2,514 potential patients screened, of which only 7% refused enrollment in the project.

The study has also been successful in its ability to follow-up patients, with only 4% of the patients refusing to continue in the study.
Vulnerability refers to the social and cultural antecedents of drug abuse and the interactive psychological and neural factors that result in the desire to repeat and intensify drug use at all levels of the life cycle of addiction.
“Social and Contextual Vulnerability on the US Mexico Border” (Public Health Sciences)” Research Project

Funded by NIDA
Implemented by UTEP and ABC

In partnership with community there is the feasibility of establishing significant interactions and collaborations to advance knowledge about the problem of drug abuse.