

**INTEGRATING CULTURAL,
OBSERVATIONAL, AND
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL APPROACHES
IN THE PREVENTION OF DRUG
ABUSE AND HIV/AIDS**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649096664

Integrating cultural, observational, and epidemiological approaches in the prevention of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS by Patricia Loomis Marshall & Merrill Singer & Michael C. Clatts

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

**PATRICIA LOOMIS MARSHALL &
MERRILL SINGER & MICHAEL C. CLATTS**

**INTEGRATING CULTURAL,
OBSERVATIONAL, AND
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL APPROACHES
IN THE PREVENTION OF DRUG
ABUSE AND HIV/AIDS**

Integrating Cultural, Observational, and Epidemiological Approaches in the Prevention of Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS

Editors:

Patricia Loomis Marshall, Ph.D.
Medical Humanities Program
Loyola University Medical Center

Merrill Singer, Ph.D.
Hispanic Health Council

Michael C. Clatts, Ph.D.
National Development and Research Institutes, Inc.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
NIH LIBRARY

NOV 27 1999

BLDG 10, 10 CENTER DR.
BETHESDA, MD 20892-1150

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
National Institutes of Health

National Institute on Drug Abuse
Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research
6001 Executive Boulevard
Bethesda, MD 20892

HV
3825
I83
1999

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This research volume is based on papers presented at the conference "Integrating Anthropological Approaches in Epidemiological and Prevention Research on Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS: Current Status and Future Prospects," held September 24-25, 1996, in Washington, DC. The conference was cosponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the American Anthropological Association's Commission on AIDS Research and Education, with support from the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research. Richard H. Needle, Ph.D., M.P.H., and Elizabeth Y. Lambert, M.Sc., of NIDA's Community Research Branch, served as program officials and technical advisors.

COPYRIGHT STATUS

All material in this volume is in the public domain and may be used or reproduced without permission from the Institute or the authors. Citation of the source is appreciated.

Opinions expressed in this volume are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the opinions or official policy of the National Institute on Drug Abuse or any other part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

The U.S. Government does not endorse or favor any specific commercial product or company. Trade, proprietary, or company names appearing in this publication are used only because they are considered essential in the context of the studies reported herein.

National Institute on Drug Abuse
NIH Publication No. 99-4565
Printed September 1999

Contents

Foreword	v
Chapter 1. Introduction: Frontiers in AIDS and Drug Abuse ... Prevention Research—Toward the Integration of Anthropological and Epidemiological Approaches <i>Merrill Singer, Patricia Loomis Marshall, and Michael C. Clatts</i>	1
Chapter 2. Toward a Critical Biocultural Model of Drug Use and Health Risk <i>Merrill Singer</i>	26
Chapter 3. To Theorize or Not To Theorize: Anthropological Research in Drugs and AIDS <i>J. Bryan Page and Robert T. Trotter II</i>	51
Chapter 4. Interdisciplinary Research on the Transmission of Blood-Borne Pathogens in Drug Injection Practices: Applications of Ethnography in Epidemiology and Public Health <i>Michael C. Clatts, Robert Heimer, Jo L. Sotheran, and Lloyd A. Goldsamt</i>	74
Chapter 5. Complexities in the Lives of Female Drug Users in the AIDS Era: Linking Ethnographic and Epidemiological Approaches <i>Claire E. Sterk</i>	97
Chapter 6. Researching Risk: Prevention Research on Substance Abuse, Sexual Behavior, and HIV/AIDS in Asia and Australia <i>Lenore Manderson</i>	119
Chapter 7. Neighborhood Violence in New York City and Indigenous Attempts To Contain It: The Mediating Role of the Third Crown of the Latin Kings <i>Ric Curtis and Ansley Hamid</i>	143

Chapter 8. Access and Adherence to Combination Antiretroviral Therapy for HIV/AIDS in Injection Drug Users: A Social Course Perspective <i>Norma C. Ware and Toni Tugenberg</i>	175
Chapter 9. Ethics, Ethnography, Drug Use, and AIDS: Dilemmas and Standards in Federally Funded Research <i>Merrill Singer, Patricia Loomis Marshall, Robert T. Trotter II, Jean J. Schensul, Margaret R. Weeks, Janie E. Simmons, and Kim E. Radda</i>	198
Chapter 10. An Approach to Ethical Decision Making in Ethnographic Research on HIV Prevention and Drug Use <i>Patricia Loomis Marshall</i>	223
Chapter 11. The Ethnography of Street Drug Use Before AIDS: A Historical Review <i>Merrill Singer</i>	228

Foreword

This critically important volume, published nearly two decades after the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) epidemic began, provides both a historical and future perspective on the evolving substantive and methodological dialog between epidemiologists and ethnographers who focus on risk behaviors, HIV transmission, and strategies to prevent further spread of the infection. Emerging from this ongoing dialog is an integration of quantitative and qualitative approaches for the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data about hard-to-reach, high-risk, drug-using populations—an integration that has helped us better understand risks for HIV that result from behavioral transactions in the processes of drug acquisition, preparation, and injection in public and private settings. Combining ethnographic and traditional epidemiological methods in the study of drug use and HIV/AIDS has informed our knowledge of the microlevel and macrolevel factors that influence the behavioral transactions of drug users and place them at risk of acquiring or transmitting HIV and other blood-borne infectious diseases. This has resulted in the development and testing of better, more effective, and different interventions to reach out-of-treatment injection and noninjection drug users and enable them to reduce their risk behaviors and prevent the spread of new infections.

The history of support by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) for ethnographic and anthropological research on drug abuse and HIV/AIDS parallels the scope and magnitude of these interrelated epidemics. Early in the HIV epidemic, enumeration of risk behaviors was necessary to understand the extent of the infection, assess its potential for transmission, and target interventions most effectively. As the epidemic evolved, however, more needed to be known than enumeration alone could provide about the context of risk, that is, about the situation or circumstance in which risk behaviors occur. It became clear that the theoretical and methodological dialog that had begun between epidemiologists and ethnographers offered a unique research paradigm for examining the nonrandom patterns of risk behaviors related to drug use, HIV transmission, and the contextual factors influencing these behaviors. Traditional anthropological methods and research designs are now viewed as essential complements of epidemiological approaches in

HIV prevention research, largely because of their critical role in identifying and understanding the interactions among contextual and environmental factors, drug abuse, and the spread of infectious diseases. Anthropologists and epidemiologists have collaborated for years in studies of drug abuse. The need for such cross-disciplinary collaborations has become more evident over the course of the drug abuse and HIV/AIDS epidemics, not only because their interrelationships have become increasingly complex but also because we are now seeing an epidemiological synergy of drug abuse, HIV/AIDS, and other serious blood-borne diseases (such as hepatitis B and C viruses). Rates of co-occurring infections are increasing among drug users—a dynamic that has immediate implications for potential transmission to others with whom drug users have contact, whether by shared use of syringes and other injection equipment or by unprotected sexual contact.

As part of the ongoing effort to facilitate a methodological dialog between epidemiologists and ethnographers for HIV prevention research in drug-using populations, NIDA and the American Anthropological Association's (AAA) Commission on AIDS Research and Education, with support from the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, cosponsored an AIDS research and education conference in Washington, DC, in fall 1996. The conference sought to review the current status and future prospects of "integrating anthropological approaches in epidemiological and prevention research on drug abuse and HIV/AIDS." On behalf of NIDA, the AAA's Commission on AIDS Research and Education, and the Wenner-Gren Foundation, we would like to acknowledge the anthropologists, ethnographers, and epidemiologists in the field of drug abuse and HIV prevention research who gave presentations at the conference. In particular, we are grateful to the volume editors—Drs. Patricia Marshall, Merrill Singer, and Michael Clatts—for their important editorial efforts and other contributions in making this volume possible.

The 11 chapters in this volume contain the essence of the conference presentations. These include the application of ethnographic and other qualitative methods in epidemiological research on drug use and HIV/AIDS in diverse community settings; the significance of historical, political, economic, and sociocultural factors in understanding drug use behavior and risks for HIV/AIDS; the integration of methodological approaches in collaborative studies involving ethnography and virology; the challenges that often arise

in ethnographic and epidemiological research on drug abuse and HIV transmission, such as studies of social and sexual risk networks, needle exchange programs, gender-based and other sensitive issues, and violence; the role of multidisciplinary and qualitative research in developing treatment and prevention strategies and evaluating interventions; and the nature and resolution of ethical dilemmas in anthropological and epidemiological research on drug abuse and HIV/AIDS.

The intervening years since the conference have taught us more about drug use, HIV/AIDS, and the emergence of co-occurring infections like hepatitis B and C. But the epidemic of HIV/AIDS is clearly not over. Injection drug users represent more than 50 percent of all new infections in the United States today. We anticipate that NIDA's HIV research portfolio will continue to support ethnographic and epidemiological studies and to challenge the field to integrate and apply concepts and methods from different disciplines. The ongoing theoretical and methodological dialog between traditional epidemiology and ethnography continues to inform and advance the science of HIV prevention research. However, there is much more to be done. We are challenged to do our research differently, do it more quickly, and most of all, do it better.

Richard H. Needle, Ph.D., M.P.H.
Elizabeth Y. Lambert, M.Sc.

Community Research Branch
Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research
National Institute on Drug Abuse