1. Introduction

- HIV and alcohol use have several key components: HIV is the leading cause of death in South Africa, affecting 1 in 5 adults; alcohol use is prevalent, affecting 1 in 5 adults.
- Women are at increased risk of HIV due to cultural norms and socio-economic factors.
- Figure 1: Prior and Current HIV Testing and Status in a Sample of South African Female Sex Workers Who Abuse Alcohol and Cannabis (past year).

2. Methods

- Participants: Women who engage in sex work and use NAC mix received through targeted street outreach in Gauteng Province and were assessed during targeting, South Africa.
- Data collection: Baseline data and biological testing were collected between June 2004 and March 2006.
- Analysis: Data were analyzed for HIV testing.

3. Results

- Table 1: Sample Characteristics (N =230)

4. Discussion

- The results from this study indicate that women who use alcohol and cannabis are less likely to practice safe sex consistently with their partners.
- The analyses presented here use statistical techniques to identify factors associated with HIV testing.

5. Implications

- The findings highlight the need for targeted interventions to improve access to HIV antibody testing and primary health care services for high-risk populations.
- The analyses also indicate that women who use alcohol and cannabis are less likely to practice safe sex consistently with their partners.

6. Conclusion

- The results from this study indicate that women who use alcohol and cannabis are less likely to practice safe sex consistently with their partners.
- The analyses indicated that women who use alcohol and cannabis are less likely to practice safe sex consistently with their partners.

Appendices

- Table 2: Sample Characteristics (N =230)
- Table 3: Logistic Regression Analysis Predicting HIV Testing on the Basis of Selected Sample Characteristics (N =230)

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