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**TEXAS/OKLAHOMA AETC**  
**U.S./Mexico Border Project**  
**Report from the field – 4**

**Dallas Bi-national Health Week, HIV testing for migrant populations and  
Continuity of Care for HIV-infected patients returning to Mexico**

**Health Fair with Multisectoral collaboration.** Bi-national Health Week has become one of the largest mobilization efforts in the Americas to improve the health and well-being of underserved immigrants and migrants of Mexican and Latin American origin living in the United States, Mexico and several other participating countries. The four U.S. states and six Mexican states along the border, the secretariat of health of Mexico, the CDC, HRSA, the state health authorities, and several public, private and non-profit organizations participated in the Bi-national Health Week 2008. In Dallas, TX several events were held. The TX/OK AETC participated in two of them:

- a) Bi-national Health Week Health Fair. Saturday, October 12, 2008. In collaboration with the Ventanilla de Salud, the Mexican Consulate, The Dallas State Department of State Health Services, and Manos Unidas (ASO), 131 HIV/gonorrhea tests were given. The US/Mexico Border Coordinator coordinated the pre-counseling sessions and the AETC clinical director spoke to an audience of 800 attendees about HIV and STD prevention among Latino communities in Texas.
- b) 7th Bi-National Health Week Cultural Competency Seminar. October 17, 2008. This event was sponsored by University of Texas at Arlington School of Nursing, in collaboration with HIV/STD Comprehensive Services Branch, Texas Department of State Health Services, and the TX/OK AETC. The event goal was increase the knowledge and skills of nurses, health care professionals, health students, and other practitioners regarding barriers to accessing care and to teach strategies for improving the delivery of culturally competent care when working with underserved Hispanic populations. Topics include health literacy, language and cultural barriers, differences between the health care delivery systems in the U.S. and Mexico, the role of traditional medicine among Hispanic populations, access to care for underserved populations and International Continuity of Care for HIV-infected migrants returning to Mexico and Latin America.