Abstract

Five cognitive and behavioural variables included in two or more of the behavioural change theories and models are selected within a vast diagnostic research program about female sex workers (FSWs) and HIV in the Venezuelan border with Colombia, that started in 1998 and still in effect. For this purpose, voluntary FSWs Zulia and Táchira states are interviewed and are administered ELISA test for the detection of HIV. All of the FSWs turned out to be seronegative, that is why the serological condition does not relate to the cognitive and behavioural variables, but the latter do relate to each other. Each of such variables show two or more associations with the rest of them. These results must be taken into account in the intervention programmes focused in changing the FSWs behaviour towards safe practices and thus preventing the spread of HIV with each other and their clients.

Keywords