

person-times were deferred prosecution who needn't afford medical expenses but MOJ pin them down to Drug Prevention and Control Act. Mean days of three groups as mentioned above participative duration were 185, 203 and 272 days respectively. Survival analysis showed deferred prosecution cases who stay in MMP were longer than other cases significantly (Log-Rank test, $\chi^2=28.20$, $p<0.001$).

Conclusions: Some studies have indicated the longer patients stay in treatment, the better effects for patients will be. The coordination of law and medicine result in a positive outcome for MMP.

SP-056

“Risk Sexual Behaviour and Knowledge about HIV/AIDS among Male Injectable Drug Users in A Selected District town” of Bangladesh

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It was a descriptive cross sectional study conducted among 100 patients of five drug addicts' treatment centre and rehabilitation center in Mymensingh town during the period of March to June 2007. The objectives of the study was to explore possible factors related to risk sexual behavior and knowledge about HIV/AIDS among the male injectable Drug Users(IDUs). IDUs were interviewed with a view to identify their various socio-demographic characteristics as well as types, routes, frequencies and times of syringe used during administration of injectable drugs. Respondents were selected by purposive convenient sampling technique. The ages of the respondents were 15 years and above who were interviewed with a structured and semi structured questionnaire. Among 100 respondents, all were male with an average age of 26.56 years with a standard deviation of ± 3.70 years. The respondents were mostly (64%) unmarried. A total of 40% respondents had completed higher secondary level of education and 36 % were graduate and above. Thirty four percent respondents were unemployed. Most respondents belonged to middle class families with an average monthly income of 10290.00 taka with a standard deviation of ± 4722.00 taka. A total of 27% of the respondents started to take drugs mainly due to frustration and 23% as a result of unemployment. Besides this, addiction due to peer pressure also quite high (19.0%). Seventy six percentage of the respondents were found to take drugs for the period of 5 years or more and average period of drug use was found to be

5.52 yrs. Out of 100 respondents 76 were addicted with cannabis and 70 respondents were addicted with Buprenorphine(Tidijesic) and 50 respondents were addicted with pathedin. Thirty two percent respondents were found to take injectable drugs for the period of 5 yrs or more . A total of 98% respondents had experience to take multiple drugs. Forty percent respondents did not use disposable syringe during taking drugs.

It is evident that 80% respondents had the pre or extra-marital history of penetrative sexual exposure. Only 17.1% used condom during penetrative sex with their partner in the preceding month. Among the respondents having history of pre or extra marital sex 80% had to pay money to CSWs in the last month. A total of 41% respondents had average knowledge on HIV/AIDS regarding its cause, transmission and prevention. There was significant relationship between pre or extra marital sex and education level of the respondents. A total of 52.6% of the respondents who were graduate and above had good knowledge on HIV/AIDS.

SP-057

Characteristics of Patients Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in University Malaya Medical Centre from 1986-2008

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Objective: This study aims at describing the characteristic patient diagnosed with HIV/AIDS seen in the University of Malaya Medical Centre (UMMC) from 1986 to 2008.

Methods: This is a retrospective study. Data were analysed using SPSS.

Result: A total of 1782 patients were collected (531 HIV and 1253 AIDS). The mean age of HIV patient was 38.3 years, 42.9% belonged to the 30-39 year age group and for AIDS patient was 43 years and 37.2% belonged to the 40-49 years age group. The majority were male, Chinese, had 9-11 years of education, employed and probably contracted HIV through heterosexual intercourse. The mean baseline CD4 count was 362 (95% CI: 332 – 393) for patients presenting with HIV and 153 (95% CI: 137 – 169) for patients presenting with AIDS. The mean plasma HIV viral load was 89,826 (95% CI: 60,369 – 119,283) for HIV patients and 248,611 (95% CI: 195,282 – 301,940) for AIDS patients. The distribution of patients at the WHO clinical stages were 1446 (81.2%) in stage III and IV. A total of 843 (47.3%) patients received anti-retroviral treatment, 720 (40.4%) with HAART and 123 (6.9%) without HAART.

Conclusion: The mean age of patients presenting with HIV was lower than patients presenting with AIDS. As expected, the mean CD4 count of HIV patients was higher than AIDS patients and the plasma HIV viral load of HIV patients was lower than AIDS patients.