

stress of PLA. There were 7 cases with different characteristics, they were already infected in 2-6 years by injection drug use, sex worker, infected by husband, unmarried, NGO worker, both man and women with their age 22-31 years and education level are high school. In-depth interview and observation were used to gather information Result The study revealed that the stressor for PLA is not only because of their status living with HIV/AIDS anymore, but merely to their families lives, socio-economic and health status of their families. How their family stays wealthy, afford their basic need, grow up their kids, etc. Coping Stress strategies have been performed in order to maintain their quality of life, included (1) Coping with Emotional focus, which more patient and reluctant to accept their condition by concern to religious activities (2) Coping focus on problem basis, including treatment, physical activities and improve nutritional status Their coping strategies preformed through their counseling peer group and social support from the Gaya Celebes Foundation Conclusion PLA Positive coping stress need to support by maintains their health care and family empowering to provide PLA quality of life.

FP-057

Prevalence and Associated Factors Related to Syringe Sharing Behaviors among Female Injecting Drug Users Who Are Also Sex Workers in China

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Background: Female injecting drug users who are also sex workers (IDUFSWs) bridge HIV transmissions from injecting drug users to clients of sex work.

Methods: A total of 216 non-institutionalised IDUFSWs recruited by snowballing method were anonymously and face-to-face interviewed.

Results: Respectively 33.8% and 27.8% of IDUFSWs injected with others' used syringes and gave used syringes to others for injection; 83.3% used condoms inconsistently during commercial sex in the last month; inconsistent condom use was significantly associated with syringe sharing (OR=5.00 and 1.96); 91% reported at least one type mental distress. Adjusting for significant background variables, all except one (feeling depressed) TPB-related (attitudes, norms, self-efficacy and intention) and psychological variables were significantly associated with injecting with others' used syringes (AOR = 2.08 to 6.25). Self-efficacy and intention derived from the TPB and having insomnia were significantly associated with giving used syringes to others for injection (AOR=2.00 to 3.56). In the final multivariate hierarchical model, three TPB-related variables (attitudes, norms and self-efficacy) and one psychological variable (hatred toward oneself) were independently associated with using others' syringes for drug injection (OR=1.98 to

4.02); self-efficacy and having insomnia were independently associated with using others' syringes (OR= 3.59 and 2.06). Conclusions: IDUFSWs were at high risk of HIV transmissions. Cognitions and psychological status are potential determinants of syringe sharing. Integrative and tailor-made HIV prevention programs targeting IDUFSWs are greatly warranted to slow down the bridging effects.

FP-058

Combatting Malnutrition in HIV/AIDS Patients through Local Food Consumption

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Nutritional status alterations are common with HIV infection. Wasting Syndrome increases the opportunistic infection. Albumin as an indicator of morbidity and nutritional status in hospital. South Sulawesi Prov. Board on HIV reported 997 with HIV (PLWH) in 2006, 907 in Makassar, 233 inpatients, 77 died from wasting syndrome and opportunistic infection.

Experimental Quacy non randomized pre-post design was conduted at Wahidin hospital, the study aim to describe the effect of fish albumin on hypoalbuminemia and nutritional status of HIV patients. Group A (16) intervention received food plus fish albumin and Group B (16) as a control received food high kalori protein for 14 days.

Antropometric used for nutritional status, 24 hours for food intake, hemoglobine using human count, albumin using fotometer analyzer. Paired t test and independent T test were used to analyze the results.

The study found significantly increased ($p < 0,00$) albumin and hemoglobine (0,6 gr% & 1 gr%) in group A compared with group B (0,1gr% and -0,4 gr%). Energy increased (784 vs 490 kcal) dan protein (29,5 vs 17,7 gr). In addition, body weight increased 3 kg vs 0,2kg, respectively.

Conclusion, snake fish can prevent hypoalbuminemia, increased nutritional status of HIV patients and good source of albumin.

FP-059

KAP Study on HIV/AIDS in the Garments Workers of Dhaka City

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Introduction: There are lots of people in Bangladesh in high risk-group; specially garment workers due to their poor income, illiteracy and migrant status. Almost 2.8 million workers work in this industry and most of them are women.

Objective: This study tried to assess the knowledge, attitude and practices in this young aged males and females. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study, on quick-survey basis, to explore the usual and common prevailing KAPs in the garment workers on HIV/AIDS. Two factories were selected for this purpose during 2007 and 507 persons were interviewed using a structured questionnaire.

Results: Demographic information was collected which reflected the lower income group (70%), mostly muslim, two-third married (63%) and migrated majority from northern Bangladesh (30%). They have poor access to information through newspaper (10%), TV (40%) and radio (25%). They have heard of HIV and AIDS but it was found they have lot of misconceptions and confusions about the cause, mode of spread, pathology, prognosis and prevention modes. 60% respondents though expressed to get tested for HIV. 23% of the people said positively of visiting brothels or floating sex-workers. The frequency was 1-5 times in the previous year. 80% of this group did not use condoms. 20% of the respondents have experience of alcohol/ addiction items sometime or often. Cannabis is the main addiction means. Usage of sedatives is 10%.

Conclusion: The particular needs and gaps of this highly vulnerable group of people should be addressed to avoid the risk of developing a concentrated epidemic. So proper precaution, advocacy and BCC campaigns towards this high-risk group of people should be taken immediately.

FP-060

The Paradigm of HIV and Survival Time among Hilltribe People in Thailand

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The retrospective cohort study design aimed to studies of current situation of HIV/AIDS, sexual behaviors, access to care and survival time in the six main hilltrib peoples in Thailand; Akha Lahu Karean Mong Yao and Lisaw, where the most epidemic of HIV/AIDS in Thailand. The study was divided into 2 phases. The first phase was a systematic extraction of data from medical records of hilltribe HIV/AIDS patients from a total 37 hospitals. The second phase, studied risk factors in hilltribe people by using a questionnaire derived by fact-to-fact interview. The questionnaires had been tested for validity and reliability. Statistic analyses were contribute by Survival Analysis and Cox-Regression

The results found that totally 608 cases from 37 hospitals, but only 581 cases were included in the analysis. The first cases of HIV/AIDS found Maesuai Hospital in 1990. 48.02% lived in Chiang Mai, 39.59% were aged 26-35 years at diagnosis. 64.89% was female, 36.14 was Lahu, 29.78 was Karean. 80.90% were still alive. 34.94% believed to have contracted the infection from their spouse, 22.55% were infected by sexual intercourse,

6.20% by IDU. 48.89% received ARV and 47.05% received OI drug. Survival Analysis found that those who received ARV presented 50% survival time at 12.39 years ($p\text{-value} \leq 0.00$) and who had received OI presented 50% survival time at 5.99 years ($p\text{-value} \leq 0.00$). Cox-Regression showed that having receiving ARV, OI, female sex, relig

FP-061

Religious Background and HIV/AIDS among Community People in Sri Lanka

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Objective: The number of HIV cases in Sri Lanka has rapidly increased recently, but their religious-oriented lifestyle could be associated with nation's low HIV prevalence. To understand the reasons of low HIV epidemic conditions and to design effective preventive strategies, knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) on HIV/AIDS among community people was assessed.

Methodology: The study took place in central Sri Lanka in April – May 2009. A total of 1,239 residents with 15 – 49 years of age agreed to complete the self-administered questionnaire or to have interviews (response rate=87.2%). A 20-minute-long, anonymous questionnaire consisted of KAP on HIV/AIDS and socio-demographic information.

Results: More than 70% of people followed Buddhism. There were more Buddhists than non-Buddhists who are married (63.4% Buddhists vs. 56.9% non-Buddhists) and completed advanced level education (45.3% vs. 28.6%). Non-Buddhists had more exposure to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) but showed more negative attitudes toward PLWHA. Also, they were informationally-deprived of HIV/AIDS prevention, especially condom accessibility (31.6% and 19.8%) and locations of HIV/AIDS testing and care facilities (26.6% vs. 17.9%). There was a small percentage of having had extra-marital sexual relationships (8.6% and 13.8%). **Conclusion:** Buddhism followers generally had better KAP on HIV/AIDS than non-followers. Hence, it is important for the religious minorities to be aware of and to improve the access to right information of HIV/AIDS in order to minimize the potential risks.

FP-062

Young Generation and HIV/AIDS Epidemy in Indonesia

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The recent situation indicate that HIV/AIDS cases in Indonesia mount sharply and quickly since finding of in 1987. The estimated, a number of 169-216 thousand people live with HIV/AIDS in Indonesia. The young