

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