

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.