

SP-058

Knowledge on and Risk Perception of HIV/AIDS among University Students in Bangladesh

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Background: Although University students are at risk to HIV/AIDS due to their recent pubertal changes, poor self-control, poor life skills, availability and accessibility to sex workers and risky sexual behavior, much is unknown about the knowledge on and perception of HIV/AIDS among youths including students. Thus, this study attempted to observe the level of knowledge on, perception of as well as the factors associated with risk perception of HIV/AIDS among the young university students in Dhaka city.

Methodology: A structured questionnaire with few open ended questions along with many closed ended questions used to collect data from 500 students from one public and two private universities.

Results: Overall knowledge on HIV/AIDS among University students was satisfactory (mean =16.36 out of 23). But, knowledge on prevention, treatment and symptoms was to some extent low. In general, mass media (television was most frequent) was the most dominant source of students' knowledge on HIV/AIDS compared to parents and teachers. The perception of the own risk of being infected was comparatively lower than the perception of their friends' risk of being infected, no treatment and AIDS is the most dangerous disease in the history. Relatives as students' knowledge source was significant predictor in the perception of their own risk while doctors as knowledge source was the significant predictors of the perception of their friend were being infected. Significant predictors of perception of AIDS as the most dangerous disease were radio

Makassar in 1996, so that ODHA role in the prevention and HIV and Aids can be a role model in the activities of prevention and treatment HIV and Aids in the community. Research in this thesis aims to find out how ODHA role in the prevention and HIV and Aids, so ODHA can serve as role models for the prevention and treatment in HIV / AIDS. ODHA akan into the sample or informants in this research is that ODHA has received empowerment and assistance from NGOs (NGOs) and ODHA that have not been used or not as a benchmark so that it can be the difference, and other issues of perceived day-to-day as part of the family and community, as well as what can be made so that ODHA can serve as role models in the prevention and HIV / AIDS. In implementing the activities and the prevention of HIV / Aids for this almost all elements of society have participated, the government and community organizations have also been working together so that the problems of HIV / Aids can be overcome. ODHA as part of the problem of HIV / Aids that we are facing can be used as examples of concrete activities in the prevention and HIV / Aids because they feel themselves living with HIV positive, so that experiences can be distributed to the community as a learning and self-control to prevent and cope HIV / AIDS in this community.

SP-060

Potential Involvement of Buddhist Monks as Advocators for HIV/AIDS Prevention in Sri Lanka **Koji Kanda¹, Yoshi Obayashi¹, Ananda Jayasinghe², K. Tudor Silva², Hiko Tamashiro¹**

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Objective: In Sri Lanka, Buddhist monks play an important role in people's daily life as a community leader. To explore monks' role as advocator for HIV/AIDS prevention in Sri Lanka, we conducted a survey regarding knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) on HIV/AIDS.

Methodology: The survey was carried out in Buddhist schools and a university in central Sri Lanka from May to July 2009. Among those who were 15 years or above, 259 monks agreed to participate in the study (response rate=84.9%). After obtaining informed consent, they filled in the anonymous questionnaire including KAP on HIV/AIDS and socio-demographic information.

Results: Respondents hold about 1-hour religious meeting twice a week, and 44.8% usually meet 100 or more community people each session. Nearly a half of them (52.9%) have ever talked about behavioral issues in the meeting. They thought they were more appropriate to offer HIV/AIDS awareness programs in the community than NGO (45.9% vs. 35.1%), and 71.8% were confident to support HIV/AIDS patients as well as preventive activities. However, their knowledge on HIV/AIDS was limited and only few (2-7%) have ever covered HIV/AIDS related topics in the meeting. More than three

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People with HIV / AIDS as Role Model in HIV and AIDS in the City of Makassar

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In HIV and Aids needed the participation of all elements in society, including ODHA (People With HIV / AIDS), because information and experience from ODHA can be used as the learning process for others to prevent and cope with HIV and Aids. HIV / AIDS is one of the health problems that are now received the attention of people of the world, HIV is the virus that causes AIDS because of a decrease in damage even sisten resistance body, while AIDS is a set of symptoms a disease caused by decreasing the body's immune system anyone. ODHA (People With HIV / AIDS) is the person who found the body of the HIV-positive. HIV and AIDS in Indonesia, including in the case have been conducted since AIDS was first discovered in Indonesia in 1987 and in

quarters (76.8%) would like to learn more about HIV/AIDS.

Conclusion: If more knowledge on HIV/AIDS is given to Buddhist monks through a systematical training or awareness program, they would become potential advocates of HIV/AIDS prevention in the community.

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Knowledge About HIV Infection and Attitude towards People Living with HIV/AIDS among the Nurses Working in Bpkihs

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Knowledge about HIV Infection and Attitude towards People Living with HIV/AIDS among the Nurses Working in BPKIHS Mehta RS*1, Karki P*2, Rijal S*3 B. P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Nepal Abstract: In world More than 40 million people are living with HIV/AIDS, 2.3 million are under 15 yrs , 14000 new infections each day , 1.7 million human infected with HIV/AIDS, 3.1 million deaths from AIDS , Million new HIV cases (13425) per day¹. The main objective of this study was to find out the knowledge about HIV infection and explore the attitude of nurses towards the PLWHA working in BPKIHS. It was descriptive cross sectional study conducted among the nurses working in medical-surgical and pediatric nursing department of BPKIHS. Using stratified random sampling technique units or wards were selected and using population proportionate method 60 nurses were selected out of 240 nurses to collect the data using pre-tested questionnaire in the first week of October 2007 and collected data was analyzed using SPSS-11.5 software package. It was found that 60% nurses were between age group of 20-25 years, Hindu (91.7%), staff nurses (78.3%), and non of them taken HIV/AIDS training previously. Nurses had more knowledge on causes (86.7%), transmission, symptoms, applying universal precaution (98.3%), where as less knowledge on confirmation of diagnosis(45%), ART (36.7%), PEP (45 %), and HIV/AIDS related services available at BPKIHS i.e. VCT (8.3%), PMTCT (13.3%),

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Perception of HIV/AIDS-Related Stigmatization and Discrimination towards People Living with, or Affected by, HIV/AIDS: Focus Group Perspective from a Multi-Ethnic and Multi-Religion Malaysian Society

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Background: Globally, HIV/AIDS-related stigma and discriminatory attitudes deter the effectiveness of HIV prevention and care program. This study aimed to

understanding the root of HIV/AIDS-related stigma and discrimination among Malaysian public.

Methods: Using a purposive sampling method, a total 14 focus group discussions (n=74) was carried out between March and July 2008.

Results: Perceived HIV/AIDS-related self-stigma and discrimination towards people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) was profound. In particular, participants' responses indicated that the uneasiness towards PLWHA takes two forms. The first is the extreme fear of the lethal nature and deleterious effects of HIV infection, and second involves fear of contagion. It appears that discrimination attitudes toward PLWHA occur at different levels and to varying degrees across various ethnicities. Key factors affecting discriminatory attitudes include high-risk taking behaviors, individuals related to stigmatized identities, source of HIV infection, stage of the disease, and relationship with the infected person. Participants from rural locality have a relatively narrow view of PLWHA than those from the urban society indicated that stigmatization and discrimination faced by those living with HIV were intensified in a rural setting. Conclusion: Current HIV campaign that emphasizes on educating public the routes of HIV transmission, risky behaviors raise HIV risk, and high risk groups susceptible to acquisition of HIV should integrate prevention of HIV/AIDS-related stigma and discriminatory attitudes towards PLWHA.

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Potential Risk Factors for Cryptosporidium Infection **Mayuna Srisuphanunt¹, Vilaiporn Suvedyathavorn²,** **Yupin Suputtamongkol³, Siriwat Arnantapunpong⁴,** **Viroj Wiwanitkit⁵**

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Background: Cryptosporidiosis is very common in patients with HIV/AIDS and remains a threat to public health. A crosssectional analytical study to determine the prevalence and identify potential risk factors associated with Cryptosporidium infection among HIV/AIDS patients was conducted.

Methods: In the study of 143 HIV/AIDS adult patients with diarrhea, a total of 23 cases with Cryptosporidium infection and 120 cases with Cryptosporidium negative were reported during the study period.

Results: Results revealed that the prevalence of cryptosporidiosis was 16.1%. In a stratified analysis controlling for gender, factors associated with Cryptosporidium infection were history of diarrhea >21 days, CD4 count ≤50 cells/mm³, and WBC count <4,000 cells/mm³.

Conclusion: These findings confirmed that there was a strong association between cryptosporidiosis and CD4 count. Such information may provide possible