

Stigma and discrimination toward people living with HIV/AIDS and factors affecting it in Sarawak, Malaysia: a community based cross sectional study

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Issue of stigma and discrimination not only related to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) but the community around them. The study aimed out to determine the level of stigma and discrimination toward PLWHA by community in Sarawak and determine the factors affecting it. **Methods:** A community based cross sectional study was conducted from June to November 2016, among 900 community in Sarawak via multistage sampling with gender stratification (450 male, 450 female). Data were collected using interviewed-guided questionnaires. Socio-demographic, knowledge on HIV/AIDS transmission, history HIV testing, perceived HIV disclosure, communication on HIV/AIDS and risk behaviour of HIV/AIDS. Hierarchical multiple regression models were fitted to identify associated factors for HIV/AIDS related stigma and discrimination toward PLWHA. **Results:** The mean age for male and female respondents was 41.57 (13.45) and 41.57 (13.45) respectively. The HIV/AIDS related stigma and discrimination was higher among female than male respondents. There was a significant negative correlation between knowledge on HIV/AIDS score and HIV/AIDS related stigma and discrimination score for both gender ($p < 0.01$). However, religion, occupation, average household income and history of HIV testing were the strongest correlates of HIV/AIDS related stigma and discrimination among female, whereas ethnicity and communication were among male respondents in the multivariate analysis. **Conclusion:** HIV/AIDS related stigma and discrimination toward PLWHA coexisted among community in Sarawak, and this urged for specific intervention strategies by promoting de-stigmatisation of HIV/AIDS and tailored socio-culturally.

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Survey of Indonesian Public Awareness Index on Drug and Food

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ABSTRACT

Drug and food which marketed in Indonesia must meet quality and safety requirements that are regulated by NADFC-RI. A Survey of Indonesian Public Awareness Index on Drug and Food was conducted in 2016 with the objective of obtaining Public Awareness Index score in National scale. The Public Awareness Index is a measure (on a 100 / likert scale) that explains the level of public awareness in understanding, acting, and in the daily behaviour of choosing and consuming drug and food products. The sampling methodology used census blocks with home visit techniques in the survey area of 15 Provinces and a total of 5,240 household respondents. The Respondents are the general public at selected location with at least 15 years of age. Using approach of the Knowledge, Attitude and Perception, Practice Study to get information about people's knowledge, attitude and behaviour in choosing drug and food including traditional medicines, cosmetics and food supplements. Measurement of index survey was conducted using questionnaires that were delivered face to face and the data analysis statistically used SPSS. The study resulted the value of the Public Awareness Index on Drugs (Ethical and Antibiotic) =65.78, Other Drugs (Traditional medicine and Vitamin) =49.23, Cosmetics=71.54 and Processed Food=75.36. Overall, it can be concluded that Indonesian Public Awareness Index was at a score of 65.48. This position shows the public has been GOOD ENOUGH consciousness in choosing and consuming drug, traditional medicine, cosmetic and food products.