

ABSTRACT

AIDS (*Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome*) is a collection of symptoms due to disease of the immune system caused by the HIV (*Human Immunodeficiency Virus*), that threatens public health worldwide. Based on data from the, the number of cases of HIV and AIDS in the city of Surabaya, was ranked first, as many as 705 cases. IDUs (*Injecting Drug User*) are the second largest contributor after that is numbered 133 heterosexual cases in 2010. To overcome the infection and the consequences caused by HIV, the government and NGOs, run a program of injecting drug harm reduction, one through the *Needle/Syringe Exchange Program* (NEP), which is run by Yayasan Bina Hati of East Java. This experiment was conducted to analyze the range of *Needle/Syringe Exchange Program* (NEP) based on the behavior of injecting drug users (IDU).

This study is descriptive. Given questionnaires to 30 IDUs who are still actively using the service. Sampling mode using purposive sampling technique. Variables examined included characteristics of the IDU, identification the injecting drug use, identification the service utilization and the behavior of IDUs, include knowledge, attitudes and actions.

During the program, the majority of drug injections done as much as 2 times a day by not sharing syringes. However, all HIV-infected IDU is still at risk, because 96.7% IDU, previously had shared syringes with other IDUs, and part of IDUs still unsafe sexual behavior.

The conclusion that can be drawn is the majority result of the education *Needle/Syringe Exchange Program* (NEP) based on IDUs behavior are enough category. The majority of IDUs were aware of HIV and AIDS and *Needle/Syringe Exchange Program* (NEP). IDUs are also no longer share syringes with other IDUs, but still there are some IDUs who share syringes because of economic limitations and dependence on drugs syringe that can not be reduced.

Key words : HIV, IDU, *Needle/Syringe Exchange Program* (NEP)