

ABSTRACT

Household Food security and HIV/AIDS are intertwined in a vicious cycle that increase vulnerability and worsens the severity of each condition. HIV infection can also lead to malnutrition through a reduction in food intake. Reduction in the amount of food intake can be caused by the minimum access to food which related to condition of household food security. The purpose of this study is to determine factors correlated to household food security among people living with HIV/AIDS.

This cross-sectional study was done in Poli UPIPI RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya on April 2014. Thirty three households were selected using simple random sampling technique. The data were collected through interview with questionnaire.

The results showed that most of the households were food insecure (60.6%), which consisted of 33.3 % of food insecurity without hunger, 24.2 % of food insecurity with moderate hunger and 3.1 % of food insecurity with severe hunger. The study also showed that there were correlation between family income ($p=0.047$) and family expenditure ($p=0.030$) with household food security. Conversely there were no correlation between economic access ($p=0.398$), physical access ($p=0.742$), food availability ($p=0.084$), and food or financial assistance ($p=0.633$) with household food security among people living with HIV/AIDS.

This study concludes that factors correlated with household food security among people living with HIV/AIDS are family income and family expenditure. Additional of food or financial assistance need to be given to patients who have low family income to improve their household food security status.

Keywords : food security, household, HIV/AIDS