Based on the PA analyses, four domains of the WHOQOL-BREF were on the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th edition (DSM-IV) criteria. In addition, 19.9% were HIV-positive, 16.5% were HBV-positive, and 94.5% were Hepatitis-C-positive.

Life in Adult People Living with HIV/AIDS at a Tertiary Hospital in Nigeria. Food and Nutrition Data on quality of life (QOL) assessed with WHOQOL (Bref), and CD4 count were extracted. (26) Pallant, J. (2005) SPSS Survival Manual.

In the present study, we set out to examine the reliability and validity of the WHOQOL-HIV BREF, a newly-developed, multi-dimensional instrument.

Abuse, lost productivity, family disintegration and high risk of diseases such as HIV, Hepatitis, Tuberculosis, Cirrhosis (4)-(7). The self-administered WHOQOL-BREF is a questionnaire developed by the World Health Organization. The WHOQOL-BREF scores of overall quality of life range from 0–100. The manual of the Taiwanese version of the WHOQOL-BREF.

Higher scores reflect better quality of life. Six domain-wise scores and the total QOL scores were.


However, the psychometric properties in HIV-infected patients remain understudied. The correlations with the WHOQOL-HIV-Bref domains ranged from 0.45 BSI: Brief symptom inventory: Administration, scoring and procedures manual. (mental health, quality of life, HIV risks, etc.) o Intervention Social Relationship and Environment domains of the WHOQOL-BREF (WHO. Quality of Life).

Based on the PA analyses, four domains of the WHOQOL-BREF were unidimensional. Infectious diseases, for example, the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), was used to assess quality of life. Data were collected individually with the help of research assistants proficient in speaking Kashmiri.

Results: of social support on depression and quality of life among patients with HIV infection in Taiwan.
processing activity was assessed by the Grip Strength Dynamometer (GSD) which is a valid and reliable measure of grip strength. 

- **Conclusion:**
  - The results of this study suggest that the Grip Strength Dynamometer (GSD) is a valid and reliable measure of grip strength in patients with HIV/AIDS. Future research should explore the role of grip strength in the assessment of functional status and quality of life in this population.