A cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted among 214 people living with HIV/AIDS (PHA), Bangkok, Thailand. The aim was to describe home-based care status, quality of life of PHA and identify the relationship between socio-demographics, home-based care factors and quality of life. The quality of life was evaluated by WHOQOL-BREF-THAI. Home-based factors included severity of symptoms, self-care practice, and family support.

PHAs in the sample were participants of a PHA group, on average 34 years old, and there were more males than females. Most of respondents had minor symptoms, good self-care and family support, 85.3% had a moderate level quality of life. The socio-demographics were not associated with overall quality of life but with its domains, significant association was found. Psychological health was related with occupation and position in the family. Social relationship was related with position in the family, family income, gender and number of children. Environment was related with family income. Severity of symptoms was negatively correlated with quality of life, family support was positively correlated with psychological health, but self-care did not show a statistically significant relationship.