



## KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV AND SOURCE OF CONDOMS AMONG YOUTH IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Only 37.3% of the participants had a high knowledge score. Most participants knew the main routes of HIV transmission; however, misconceptions existed about the transmission of HIV through mosquito bites across all age groups (31.7% correct response).

According to National Aids Control Organization, India HIV Estimation 2017 report, National adult (15–49 years) HIV prevalence in India was estimated 0.22% (0.16% – 0.30%) in 2017. In the same year adult HIV prevalence reported was 0.25% (0.18-0.34) among males and at 0.19% (0.14-0.25) among Females(1). Condoms or sheaths are the oldest forms of barrier contraception used by the male(2). The female condom is made up of prelubricated polyurethane sheath which covers introitus in toto. It is found effective as a contraceptive as well as found protective against HIV/STI with the efficacy of 95% with perfect use and 79% with typical use(3).

**Methodology:** In present study data is taken from National Family Health Survey-4(NFHS-4), 2015-16. The literature was reviewed using PubMed as well as Google search engine. The data was analyzed for states as well as union territories. The references quoted in this study were relevant with the title of the study e.g. relevant with knowledge about HIV and source of condoms.

**Results:** Results were represented under to heads bibliography of women and bibliography of men thereafter a brief explanation of results was made beneath the subtitles, misconception and prevention, comprehensive knowledge of HIV and knowledge of condom source.

**Discussion:** On the basis of this study, women and men who rejected two common misconceptions and knew how to prevent HIV/AIDS were reported 51.6% and 63% respectively. Whereas comprehensive knowledge of HIV in women is found less than 50% whereas in men it is observed not more than 59%, knowledge of condom source was found lesser in women (67.6%) than men (95.1%). Under all the three descriptions men are leading women. Condom awareness should be promoted at paramount class, especially in women cadre. Sex education may furnish with some high-yielding consequences.

### KEYWORDS : Knowledge about HIV, Source of Condoms

#### INTRODUCTION

According to World Health Organization (WHO) it was estimated that 38.0 million people were living with HIV at the end of 2019. It was also estimated that 81% of people were living with HIV knew their status whereas 67% were receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART). It was reported that due to gaps in HIV services, 690 000 people died from HIV-related causes in 2019 and 1.7 million people were observed newly infected(4). Ministry of health and family welfare, India estimated around 23.49 lakh people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) in 2019. The HIV epidemic has shown an overall decreasing trend in country with estimated annual New HIV infections declining by 37% between 2010 and 2019(5). Literature showed that young adults have the highest risk of acquiring HIV infection. It was revealed that in South Africa, more than 15% of women and almost 5% of men aged 15-24 years are infected with HIV (6).

#### Methodology

Data agency provided data in the form of directional categorization of the country into North, Central, East, Northeast, West and South. In this study data of states and Union territories (UTs) is analyzed for men as well as women. In North India states and UTs are Chandigarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand. Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh belong to Central India. For the region East, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal are taken. Whereas, in Northeastern zone Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura are categorized. Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Gujarat and Maharashtra referred to West. In South division Andaman and Nicobar Island, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu and Telangana being the parts of South division. Titles under consideration are: (i) Persons who reject two common misconception and know how to prevent HIV/AIDS (Misconception and Prevention), (ii) Persons with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (comprehensive knowledge) and (iii) Persons who know a condom source (Knowledge of condom source).

#### RESULTS

##### Bibliography of Women

##### Misconception and Prevention

In Northern India, under concerning head, maximum percentage of women observed was 51.6 with a minimum of 22.1% in Jammu and Kashmir. Chhattisgarh occupied first position with 26.8% of women and in Uttar Pradesh percentage of women under the same is 21.1%. As far as East and Northeastern division is concerned, Odisha (27.5%) and Mizoram (64.8%) were at its peak in the respective division and Bihar

(12.1%) and Assam (10.2%) were found at bottom respectively.

##### Comprehensive Knowledge of HIV

Paramount values of women having comprehensive knowledge of HIV were in Punjab (48.4%), Chhattisgarh (22.3%), Odisha (21.0%), Mizoram (63.1%), Goa (34.3%) and Kerala (48.1%) with respect to North, Central, East, Northeast, West and South. Women under this legend, pinpointing a lesser number of the same were observed in Jammu & Kashmir (20.0%), Uttar Pradesh (18.0%) Bihar (10.0%), Assam (8.4%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (6.5%) and Karnataka (13.6%) in the respective directions under consideration.

##### Knowledge of Condom Source

Underneath this appellation Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Sikkim, Goa and Kerala in respective directions i.e. North, Central, East, Northeast, West and South were indicating topmost possessions revealing 67.6%, 55.8%, 51.3%, 69.2%, 68.9% and 56.0% respectively. The tiniest numbers, as well, noticed in Jammu & Kashmir having 39.6% (North), Uttar Pradesh with 45.9% (Central), Bihar scored 25.3% (East), Nagaland stood with 42.9% (Northeast), Dadra & Nagar Haveli was recorded 16.7% (West) of women having knowledge of condom use. The same was found 27.8% in Telangana (South)

##### Bibliography of Men

##### Misconception and Prevention

As far as men are concerned under the head, Punjab (63.0%), Chhattisgarh (38.3%), Odisha (39.5%), Mizoram (70.2%), Maharashtra (53.5%) and Andhra Pradesh (67.0%) were on the top in respective directional divisions viz. North, Central, East, Northeast, West and South, whereas the men at its least, under the concerning divisions were in Jammu & Kashmir (23.8%), Uttar Pradesh (24.9%), Jharkhand (18.2%), Meghalaya (18.0%), Daman & Diu (10.5%) and Lakshadweep (14.6%)

##### Comprehensive Knowledge of HIV

Figures regarding comprehensive knowledge of HIV, showing the upper limits were Punjab (58.7%) Chhattisgarh (35.3%), Jharkhand (18.2%), Mizoram (65.5%), Maharashtra (41.7%) and Andhra Pradesh (63.2%), while Jammu & Kashmir (23.8%), Uttar Pradesh (24.9%), Jharkhand (18.2%), Meghalaya (14.2%), Daman & Diu (7.2%) and Tamil Nadu (10.3%) were appraised reflecting slightest digits with respect to Northern, Central, Eastern, Northeastern, Western and Southern India.

**Knowledge of Condom Source**

Under this caption, Punjab of Northern India was at uttermost, scoring 95.1%, if central India is kept in view then Chhattisgarh (84.7%) was found at the vertex. In case of East, Northeast, West and South zones the topmost states/UTs were Odisha (87.9%), Tripura (92.9%), Goa (91.3%) and Puducherry (92.5%) respectively. Under this sprinkle the worst limits occupied by Himachal Pradesh (78.8%), Madhya Pradesh (78.3%), Jharkhand (65.0%), Mizoram (67.3%), Daman & Diu (55.4%) and Lakshadweep (33.0%) respectively.

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