

Assessment of the Knowledge of Sti/Rti Among Females Attending General Opd of Ngo in Rural Area.



Medical Science

KEYWORDS :

Dr. Kirti Kinge

PG Student, Department of Preventive & Social Medicine T. N. Medical College and B.Y.L. Nair Hospital, Mumbai

Dr. Anita Shenoy

Additional Professor, Department of Preventive & Social Medicine T. N. Medical College and B.Y.L. Nair Hospital, Mumbai

Dr. S.R. Suryawanshi

Professor & Head, Department of Preventive & Social Medicine T. N. Medical College and B.Y.L. Nair Hospital, Mumbai

Introduction:

- The 2002 ICMR community based prevalence study of STI/ RTI has shown that 5% to 6% of sexually active adult population are suffering from some form of STI/RTI.¹
- Several studies show that women suffer from reproductive morbidities for a long time because of the prevailing 'culture of silence'.
- The prevalence of RTI/STD among married women of reproductive age is quite high, with rural women being worse sufferers.²
- Hence this study was carried out to assess the knowledge of STI/RTI in the females of reproductive age group (15-49)³ in rural area.

Aim & Objectives:

1. To assess the knowledge of STI/RTI and factors affecting it among females attending general OPD of NGO in rural area.
2. To study the socio-demographic profile of them.
3. To make the suitable recommendations based on the study results

Methodology:

Place of study:

General OPD of NGO Prasad Chikitsa at Ganeshpuri in rural area, Tal-Vasai, Dist-Thane.

Study population:

The married females in the reproductive age group of 15–49, who attended general OPD of NGO in the month October 2012.

Sample size: 120

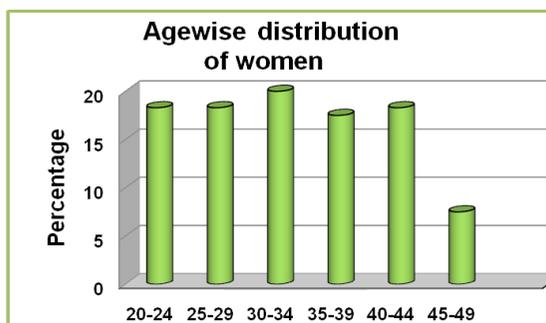
Data was collected by a Pretested, preformed, semi structured interview schedule. (four to five females per day were selected randomly)

Analysis:

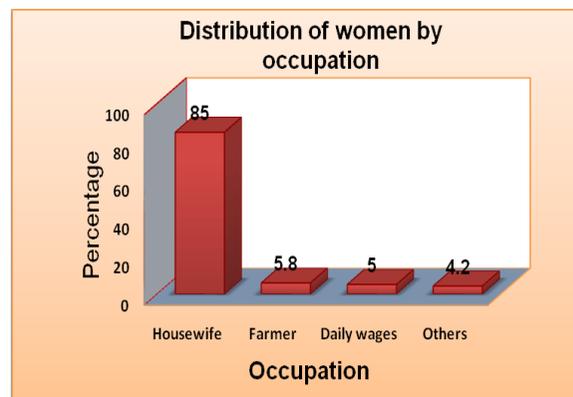
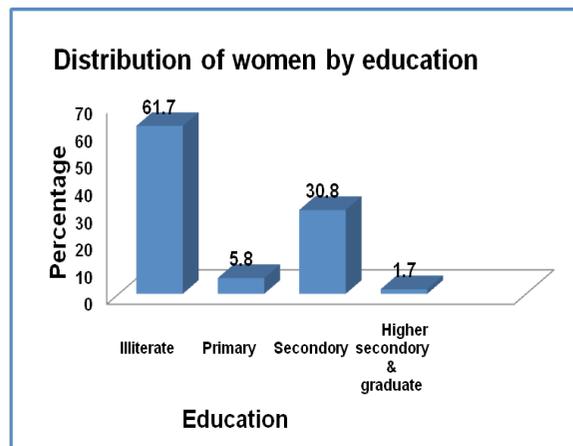
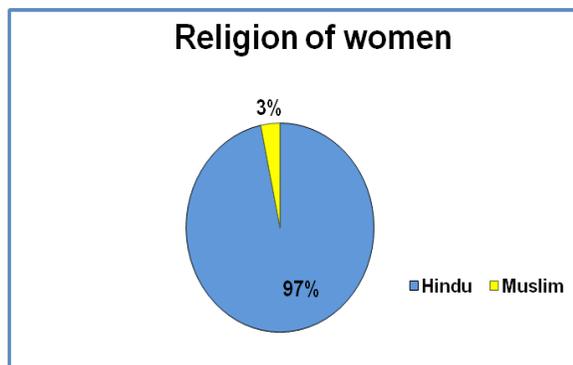
Data was analyzed using appropriate statistical tests in SPSS .16 version.

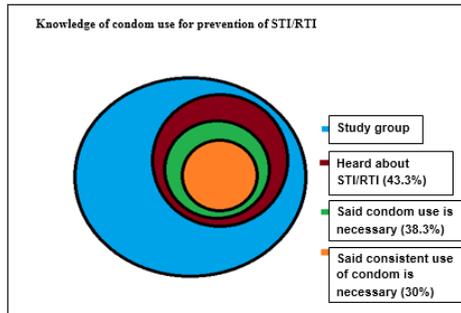
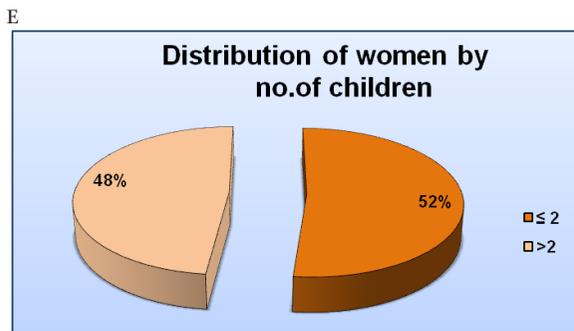
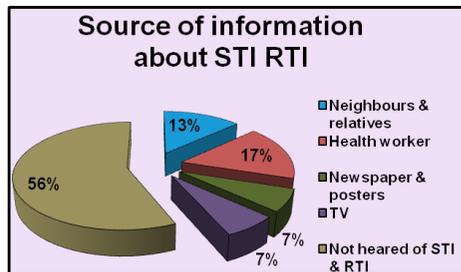
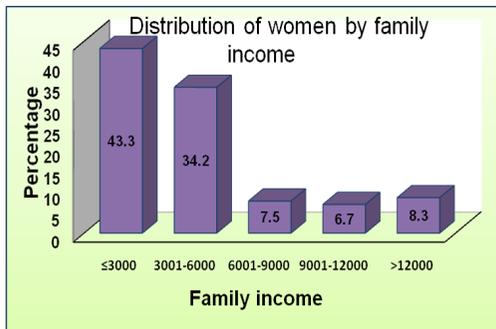
Results:

The no. of women interviewed were 120 during the study period.



Mean age of women is 32.27 years.





In this study, 43.3% women heard about STI/RTI. Only 38.3% women said condom use is necessary and 30% women said condom application should be 'at every time' for prevention of STI/RTI.

Table:

Associated factors	Heard about STI/RTI	Heard about HIV/AIDS	Knowledge of modes of transmission of STI/RTI	Knowledge of symptoms of STI/RTI	Knowledge of consequences of STI/RTI	Knowledge of curability of STI/RTI	Knowledge of necessity to take treatment for STI/RTI	Knowledge about partner treatment for STI/RTI	Knowledge about consistency of condom use
Age groups	Not significant (p value= 0.300)	Not significant (p value= 0.885)	Not significant (p value= 0.499)	Not significant (p value= 0.771)	Not significant (p value= 0.935)	Not significant (p value= 0.332)	Not significant (p value= 0.466)	Not significant (p value= 0.599)	Not significant (p value= 0.338)
Education	Significant (p value= 0.011)	Significant (p value= 0.002)	Not significant (p value= 0.077)	Significant (p value= 0.021)	Significant (p value= 0.011)	Significant (p value= 0.011)	Significant (p value= 0.011)	Not significant (p value= 0.075)	Significant (p value= 0.011)
Occupation	Significant (p value= 0.031)	Not significant (p value= 0.053)	Significant (p value= 0.002)	Significant (p value= 0.011)	Significant (p value= 0.008)	Not significant (p value= 0.095)	Not significant (p value= 0.163)	Not significant (p value= 0.148)	Significant (p value= 0.028)
Family income	Significant (p value= 0.028)	Significant (p value= 0.007)	Not significant (p value= 0.156)	Not significant (p value= 0.100)	Significant (p value= 0.028)	Not significant (p value= 0.052)	Not significant (p value= 0.142)	Not significant (p value= 0.092)	Significant (p value= 0.008)
No. of children	Not significant (p value= 0.248)	Significant (p value= 0.003)	Not significant (p value= 0.544)	Significant (p value= 0.041)	Not significant (p value= 0.391)	Not significant (p value= 0.408)	Not significant (p value= 0.356)	Not significant (p value= 0.244)	Not significant (p value= 0.682)

Conclusion:

Education, occupation, family income and no. of children have shown statistical influence on knowledge about STI/RTI among the study group while age group have not shown statistical influence on knowledge about STI/RTI among the study group.

Knowledge about consistency of condom use for prevention of STI/RTI is also less in this study.

Knowledge about STI/RTI is less than that of HIV/AIDS.

Recommendations:

Awareness regarding STI/RTI should be given wide publicity in the study area. Knowledge regarding consistent use of condom and partner notification for prevention and control of STI/RTI should form the key strategies towards safe guarding the health of females of reproductive age . Detailed community based study to be carried out.

REFERENCE

1. National STI/RTI Control and Prevention Programme NACR, Phase-III, India
2. Determinants of RTIs/STIs Prevalence among Women in Haryana. Sanjay Rode
3. B. Sri devi and N. Swarnalatha. Prevalence of RTI/STI among reproductive age women (15-49 years) in urban slums of Tirupati town, Andhra Pradesh. Health and Population - Perspectives and Issues 30 (1): 56-70, 2007.