



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Statistics

FACTORS IN ASSOCIATION WITH USE OF MALE CONTRACEPTIVE

KEY WORDS: Male Contraceptives, Condoms

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ABSTRACT

Dramatic social changes and economic development is now influencing the attitudes of youngsters toward sexuality. As it is known that consistent use of condoms could prevent unintended pregnancy among young people and also can reduce the risk of sexually transmitted infections including the human immunodeficiency virus infection. In this study we took into account different studies that were conducted with a concentration on different factors that are associated with use of male contraceptives. In the last section a discussion was also made for further future prospectus.

Discussion: Socio-economic, psychosocial and demographic factors are influencing factors for condom use among youngsters. Motivation may be boost up through awareness programs, health personnel and media for effective use of contraceptives, for family planning and for prevention from HIV.

Introduction

Youngsters in numerous developing countries experience early sexual debut(Gupta N et al,2003) This may also be an influencing factor for increased use of male contraceptives. Various studies from literature reported that demographic and socioeconomic factors have their impact on condom use. (Nnedu O.N. et al,2008; Oyediran K.A.et al,2011; Chimbindi N.E.et al,2010; Kankasa C et al,2005; Malema B.W. 2012; Tran, B.R,2013). However, the effect of psychosocial factors on condom use has also been found established in some studies(Katikiro E et al,2012; Meekers D et al,2002).In this paper, we considered different studies concerning with different factors that are associated with use of male contraceptives.

In a cross-sectional study 470 pregnant women were recruited in Lusaka, Zambia. In this study it was found that among women with fidelity, HIV prevalence was not significantly lower, and condom use was observed much lower than among women who were having extramarital affairs. Differed-age, number of live births within, and sexual transmission knowledge outside of marriage were analyzed significantly associated with condom use within and outside of marriage. In this study school attendance was not reviewed effective for gaining knowledge on sexual transmission or condom use whereas regular own earning was observed significantly effective for condom use in both groups, irrespective of school attendance (Kankasa C et al,2005)

We came across a study conducted to measure different factors associated with condom use among people living with HIV (PLHIV) in Caribbean Regional Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS, (CRN +), an agency, advocating on behalf of PLHIV. In this study 394 subjects among PLHIV who were members of or received services from CRN+ in Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago, were selected who used condom at last sex. Study revealed that 44% of respondents were using a condom the last time they had sex. Condom use was reflected positive association with partner being HIV negative, disclosure of HIV status, alcohol use, economic security, education level and being employed. Independent associations were also found reported between condom use and economic security ($p=0.031$; odds ratio (OR) for "enough" income 5.06; 95% CI 1.47-17.39), partner being HIV negative ($p=0.036$; OR 2.85; 95% CI 1.28-6.33) and being married ($p=0.043$; OR 2.86; 95% CI 1.03-7.91). In the study considered, 77% of respondents were examined reporting inadequate family income, 26% found reporting an HIV-negative partner and 9% were married whereas low socioeconomic status was inspected associated with the overall percentage using condoms. (Allen CF et al,2010)

Another study considered was describing the socioeconomic level (adjusted for psychosocial, situational and demographic variables) as a predictor factor for the consistent condom use among adolescents of Guadalajara, Mexico. In this study a sample of 1,410 adolescents, aged 15 to 19 years, was considered. This study disclosed that the frequency of consistent condom use was

30.7%. In the study considered the highest social level was scanned as the main predictor (OR= 11.1, CI 95%=2.6-47.6) however, others significant predictors pondered were male gender, peer support and better knowledge about HIV/AIDS (Caballero H R et al,2001).

One of the studies considered, considered 212 participants, to determine different factors that have their impact on condom use among patients attending a sexually transmitted infections (STI) clinic in Montego Bay, Jamaica. According to this study around 43% of the participants reported condom use during the last sexual episode. Study evaluated that employment (OR=2.2; 95%CI=1.1-4.1) and greater knowledge of STIs (OR=1.9, 95%CI=1.02-3.6) were associated with increased likelihood of condom use during the last sexual episode. Having multiple sexual partners was analyzed associated with decreased condom use (OR=0.3, 95%CI=0.1-0.9). Study also reported that persons belonging to a religious organization were found less likely to report condom use (OR=0.5, 95%CI=0.2-0.9)(Jamaica O N. N et al,2008).

In one of the studies, Long L et al. highlighted multiple domains of influence on condom use among male college students in China, including knowledge, attitudes, health services utility on condom use and reproductive health information sources. Study examined a sample of 870 sexually experienced male students in seven colleges in Wuhan, China. In the study, 61.5% male students reported condom use during their most recent sexual encounter whereas male students with steady partners were observed more likely to use condoms than students with casual partners (adjusted OR = 3.11, 95%CI 2.30-4.20). In the same study positive attitudes toward contraceptive responsibility were found having an association with greater odds of condom use (adjusted OR = 1.40, 95%CI 1.02-1.92). Providing free condoms and reproductive health counseling at the student health central were also found associated with increased condom use among college students ($P<0.05$) and students who gained reproductive health information mainly through websites, television and radio programs were observed more likely to use condoms than through school education ($P<0.05$)(Long L, et al,2012).

A study was conducted in Botswana, to determine demographic, socioeconomic and psychosocial factors associated with adolescent condom use. In this study considered, a sample of 221 adolescents aged 15 to 19 years from the 2012 Botswana AIDS Impact Survey who had a sexual relationship during the 12 months preceding the survey, was taken. Study found that 81% and 72% of adolescents were current and consistent condom users respectively. According to this study both current and consistent condom use was positively associated with secondary or higher education, unemployed, high perception of severity of HIV to health and high self-efficacy perception. Whereas, being female, non-Christian, having medium or comprehensive HIV/AIDS related knowledge and high perceived personal risk to HIV infection were found having negative association with both outcomes. Being 18

to 19 years, having multiple sexual partners and high perception of condom attributes were reported positively associated with current condom use, and negatively associated with consistent use (Ngome E,2016).

A study scrutinized was conducted in the Africa Centre Demographic Surveillance Area (ACDSA) in rural KwaZuluNatal, to investigate patterns, levels and socio-demographic determinants of condom use and consistency of use among 3914 young adults aged 15-24 years. 52% of ever users reported condom use. Study found that adjusting for age, sex, number of partners, residence of partner, partner age difference, type of partner and socio-economic status (SES), having an older partner decrease the likelihood (aOR=0.69, $p<0.01$), while belonging to a household in a higher SES increase the likelihood of ever using condoms (aOR=1.82, $p<0.01$). Being female (aOR=0.61 $p<0.01$) and having a regular partner (aOR=0.65 $p<0.01$) were independently found associated with low consistent condom use (Natsayi Z. C et al, 2010).

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