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Improving treatment outcome by reducing reoccurrence and complications among teen and young adult female positive for gonorrhoea/chlamydia in Newark Community

Chioma Afoke

The State University of New Jersey - Rutgers School of Nursing, USA

Purpose: Close examination of epidemiology data reveals the continuous rise of gonococcal neisseria (GC) and chlamydia trachomatis gonorrhoea (CT) among the youth and young adults in the United States, despite advance treatment and management guidelines in place. While the USA Public Health Services objective is to reduce the number of repeat or reinfection among adolescent who were previously infected within the same year, this goal is far-fetched. Evidence discloses that risky sexual behaviors among adolescent and adult, and lack of knowledge contribute to this problem. Evidence also shows that proper and intensified educational and behavioral counseling could benefit adolescents and young female adults in the local communities and in the USA healthcare system. This DNP project focuses on the implementation of proper education and behavioral counseling, to adolescent female and adult female with the objective to increase participant's knowledge on GC/CT, and decrease reoccurrences and complications associated with these STIs in a school based community health center.

Method: This study will use a pretest-posttest design with a sample size of 30 adolescent and young adult female between ages 14/24 years in a school based community health center in Newark, New Jersey. Structured education on GC/CT and behavioral counseling on risky sexual behaviors will be delivered in five sessions, each session lasting about 45-60 minutes. Participants' demographics information will be obtained using a questionnaire, and the pretest-posttest will be obtained before and after the educational/behavioral counseling interventions to measure knowledge of the participants. A satisfactory survey questionnaire will be given at the end of the sessions.

Conclusion & Implications: The research theorizes a significant increase in knowledge of the risk factors associated with GC/CT; reducing number of re-occurrences and complications associated with GC/CT.

uhuocv@sn.rutgers.edu

Sexual violence among house maids and its adverse reproductive health outcomes in Hawassa, Ethiopia

Fasika Esatu

University of Gondar School of Medicine and Public Health, Ethiopia

Sexual violence is a violation of human rights and a serious public health problem. It has a profound impact on physical and mental health, both immediately and many years after the assault. To date, sexual violence has received insufficient attention from researchers, policy-makers and program designers and it has been a long struggle to have it recognize as a legitimate public health issue. The objective of this study is to assess the magnitude of sexual violence and its adverse RH outcome on house maids, and to compare the adverse RH outcomes on sexually violated and non-violated maids. A cross-sectional analytical study was conducted among 523 house maids in Hawassa. After the quantitative data was collected using self-administered questionnaire data was entered, cleaned and analyzed using SPSS. The life time prevalence of sexual violence were 15.3% with 95% CI (12.2, 18.4) and the 12 month prevalence of sexual violence were 5.9%. In this study the likely hood of experiencing sexual violence is higher among house maids who use any substance. The prevalence of any adverse RH outcome was 14.5% with 95% CI (11.5, 17.6) and the likely hood of experiencing adverse RH outcome is higher among those house maids who ever use any substance and house maids who experience sexual violence.

kijanlove@gmail.com