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

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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. This study aims 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 software. 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.

Biography

Fasika Esatu has completed her Master's degree from University of Gondar, School of Medicine & Public Health. Currently she is the Regional Coordinator for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) USAID/E HIV Prevention & Care Support Program implemented by World Vision Ethiopia.

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