

6th World Nursing and Healthcare Conference

August 15-17, 2016 London, UK

Prevalence of “HIV/AIDS related” parental death and its association with sexual behavior of secondary school youth in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: A cross sectional study

Takele Menna

St. Paul's Hospital Millennium Medical College, Ethiopia

Background: Human immunodeficiency virus infection is a global crisis that represents a serious health threat, particularly among younger people. Various studies show that both orphan and non-orphan adolescents and youths experience vulnerability to HIV. Nevertheless, the findings hitherto are mixed and inconclusive. The aim of this study, therefore, was to assess the prevalence of parental death and its association with multiple sexual partners among secondary school students for evidence based interventions.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among secondary school youth in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. A multistage sampling technique was used to select a representative sample of 2,169 school youths. Sexual health behavior related data were collected using self-administered questionnaire. Binary logistic regression was employed to examine the relation between parental death and multiple sexual partners.

Results: Among the 2,169 eligible study participants 1948(90%) completed the self-administered questionnaires. Of those 1,182(60.7%) were females. The overall prevalence of parental death was 347(17.8%) with 95% CI (16.2%, 19.6%). The HIV/AIDS proportionate mortality ratio was 28% (97/347). A multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that high HIV/AIDS related knowledge (AOR= 0.39; 95% CI, 0.18-0.84), positive attitude towards HIV prevention methods (AOR=0.48; 95% CI, 0.23-0.97), being tested for HIV (AOR= 0.52; 95% CI, 0.31-0.87) and chewing Khat (AOR=2.59; 95% CI, 1.28-5.26) were significantly associated with having multiple sexual partners among secondary school youths.

Conclusions: Significant proportion of secondary school youths had lost at least one parent due to various causes. High knowledge of HIV/AIDS, positive attitude towards ‘ABC’ rules for HIV prevention, being tested for HIV and chewing khat are more likely to be factors associated with multiple sexual partnership among secondary school students in Addis Ababa. Therefore, the school based interventions against the HIV/AIDS epidemic should be strengthened with particular emphasis on the effects of HIV/AIDS related knowledge, attitude towards preventive measures, mechanisms for improving HIV Counseling and Testing coverage and the associated prevailing risk factors.

n9135@fy.edu.tw

The reliability and validity of prostate cancer fatalism inventory in Turkish language

Nihal Gördes Aydogdu, Cantürk Çapik, Fatma Ersin, Aygul Kissal and Zuhal Bahar

Institute of Health and Care Sciences, University of Gothenburg

This study aimed to conduct the reliability and validity study of the Prostate Cancer Fatalism Inventory in Turkish language. The study carried out in methodological type and consisted of 171 men. The ages of the participants ranged between 40 and 82. The content validity index was determined to be 0.80, Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin value 0.825, Barlett's test $\chi^2 = 750.779$ and $p=0.000$. Then the principal component analysis was applied to the 15-item inventory. The Inventory consisted of one dimension and the load factors were over 0.30 for all items. The explained variance of the inventory was found 33.3 %. The Kuder-Richardson-20 coefficient was determined to be 0.849 and the item-total correlations ranged between 0.335-0.627. The Prostate Cancer Fatalism Inventory was a reliable and valid measurement tool in Turkish language. Integrating psychological strategies for Prostate Cancer screening may be required to strengthen the positive effects of nursing education.

Key words: prostate cancer, fatalism, validity and reliability, nursing

nihalgordes@gmail.com