

Knowledge, Attitude and Behavioral Practices Regarding HIV/AIDS Infection and Prevention among Rural Students in Cameroon

Ombotto S¹, Nonga BN^{2*}, Ntone F², Ambassa G¹ and Zonk DA¹

¹Higher Institute of Medical Technology of Yaoundé, Cameroon

²The Faculty of Medicine and Biomedical Sciences, University of Yaoundé, Cameroon

*Corresponding author: Bernadette Ngo Nonga, University Teaching Hospital of Yaoundé, Cameroon, Tel: 00237699866422; E-mail: ngonongab@yahoo.com

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Abstract

Objective: The objective of this study was to determine knowledge, attitudes and practices towards HIV/AIDS infection and prevention among Youth from a rural zone in Cameroon.

Materials and methods: We conducted a cross sectional study from January to April 2014 in students 15-24 years living in a rural zone in Cameroon. We included all consenting students who have accepted to answer to a self-administered questionnaire.

Results: We recruited 956 students with a sex ratio of 0.67. The mean age was 18 ± 2.2 years. All the students have heard about HIV and 88% knew about at least one mean for prevention. The hospital was the best place for screening in 75% of them and for treatment in 59% of the students. More than half (53%) were sexually active: 63% from them had 2 to 3 partners, 17% had casual partners, 42% did not use condoms during last sexual intercourse and the main reasons for that were rush and trust. In this study, 82% of the students have never done a screening test.

Conclusion: Although all the students have heard about HIV, more information is needed for screening, treatment and prevention measures.

Keywords: Knowledge; Practices; HIV/AIDS; Infection; Prevention; Health promotion

knowledge, attitudes and behavioral practices towards HIV/AIDS among youth from a rural zone in Cameroon.

Introduction

The United Nations organization against HIV/AIDS reported 36.9 millions of people living with HIV/AIDS infection in 2015 worldwide and 25.8 million (69.9%) of them are living in sub-Saharan Africa [1]. The same organization reported that 5.5 millions of youth are living with the HIV/AIDS infection worldwide and 45% of newly diagnosed infections are found in the age 15 to 24 years [1]. The 2004 demographic survey for health in Cameroon reported that young people aging from 15 to 24 years were more at risk for HIV/AIDS infection, because at that age sexual relationships are more unstable and youth are more prone to have multiple sexual partners [2]. The demographic survey for health of 2011 has shown that 33.5% of youth have knowledge on HIV/AIDS and a prevalence of HIV infection of 4.3% in persons aged between 15 and 49 years, while that prevalence is 1.7% in the age between 15 and 24 years in Cameroon [3]. Health campaigns about the prevention of HIV infection in secondary school has been described as a social vaccine by Boler et al. [4] and can be used to prevent the HIV infection. Study on knowledge, attitudes and practices have been used to design public health policies and health promotion in the communities [5]. Very few studies have been done to find out knowledge, attitude and practices about HIV/AIDS in the youth in secondary schools in Cameroon and none has been conducted in a rural zone. The objective of this study was to analyze

Materials and Methods

This is a cross sectional study conducted from January to April 2014 in three secondary schools in a village called Ngoumou, next to the capital of Cameroon, Yaoundé. The village Ngoumou was randomly selected from a list of 15 villages close to Yaoundé. Students were then selected from all secondary schools in Ngoumou. There were 2 government secondary schools (one general and one technical) and one Normal School for general education teachers. The General education secondary school has 1061 students, the technical education secondary school had 543 students and the normal school for general education teachers had 512 students. The total number of students in the three schools was 2116.

Inclusion criteria were: Age between 15 years and 24 years, be a student in one of the three schools in Ngoumou and accept to participate in the study.

Exclusion criteria were: Not being a student of one of the three schools, have received information and training on VIH/AIDS, have been peer educator on HIV, age below 15 and above 24 years, refusal of participation.

Conducting the investigation: The questionnaire was made up of simple questions and open questions, it was a well-structured, self-administered questionnaire. The questionnaire was pretested in 25 students from a secondary school in Yaoundé who found it easy to

understand. During break hours, in front of the general supervisor of each cycle, we explained the objectives of our study to the students and talked to them about the informed consent. We told them that all the information will be confidential. At the end, each student was given a questionnaire, the informed consent to be filled at home and an envelope to place the questionnaire and signed consent after they were filled, for confidentiality, there was no name on the questionnaire, only a number. The following day, we have to go to the school to get back the closed envelope containing the self-administered questionnaire and the informed consent. During break hours, we distributed the papers again after thorough information.

Data analysis

Data were entered and analyzed using EPI info version 3.54 of 2011 and SPSS (statistical package for social sciences version 6.0. We used proportion to analyze qualitative variables, and mean, standard deviation for quantitative variables. The difference was significant if p was less than 0.05.

Indicators of knowledge were: have heard about HIV, know the existence of AIDS as a disease, knows the routes of transmission, know about the treatment, knowledge of the prevention and transmission, source of information.

Analyses of practices and attitudes: sexually active, number of partners, knowledge of the status of the partners, know where to go for testing and treatment, unsafe sex, risky behavior, use of preventive measures.

Ethics

The study have received approval from the National ethic committee of Cameroon and permission was requested from the principal of each school.

Results

From January to April 2014, we distributed the questionnaire to 1124 students who satisfied to the selection criteria, from these 956 signed the informed consent and responded to the questionnaire. There were 573 girls for 383 boys giving a sex ratio of 0.67. Age distribution is shown on Figure 1. Mean age was 18 years with a standard deviation of 2.2 years. Most of the students (99.47%) were single while 5 of them (0.53%) were married. Most of them, 784 (82%) were still living with their parents, 124 (13%) were staying with a family member who was not the parents, and 48 (5%) were living alone.

Knowledge about HIV/AIDS

All of the 956 participants have heard about HIV, from which 927 (96.96%) agree that the HIV infection exist and 29 (3.04%) said that

they don't believe in the existence of HIV. When asked about the reasons why they believe HIV do not exist: 20 (68.97%) students from the 29 said that it was an invention to discourage lovers while 9 (31%) responded that it was witchcraft.

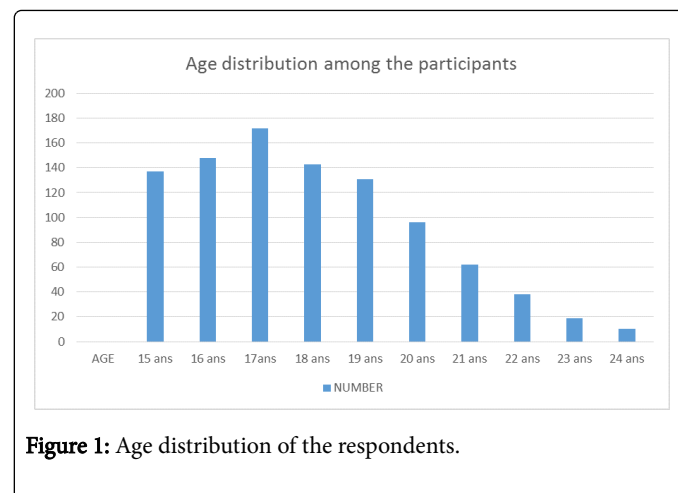


Figure 1: Age distribution of the respondents.

Knowledge about the routes of transmission of the VIH are shown on Tables 1 and 2: Most of the students knew that sex and blood were major's routes for transmission of the VIH. Female students were more aware compared to male students but that difference was not significant for sex and blood, but significant for the vertical transmission (Table 2).

Routes of infection	Number of answer	Percentage (%)
Sex	928	96.96%
Blood	813	85%
Mother-Child	191	20%
Mosquito-bite	51	5.33%
Saliva	26	2.71%
Sweet	9	0.94%
Air Droplets	7	0.72%
No Answer	2	0.2%

Table 1: Knowledge about routes of transmission of the VIH.

Variables/type of knowledge	Total of positive answers	Female (percentage)	Male (percentage)	Confidence interval for female (95%)	P value
Sex as a route of transmission of HIV	928 (96.96%)	520 (56%)	408 (44%)	[52.8%-59.2%]	P=0.089
Blood as a route of transmission of HIV	813 (85%)	447 (55%)	366 (45%)	[51.6%-58.4%]	P=0.157

Mother to Child transmission	191 (20%)	153 (80%)	38 (20%)	[74.3%-85.7%]	P<0.001
Prevention by use of condoms	841 (88%)	424 (50.42%)	417 (49.58%)	[47.0%-3.8%]	P>0.9
Prevention by fidelity	506 (52.92%)	268 (53%)	238 (47%)	[48.7%-57.3%]	P=0.396
Prevention by abstinence	525 (55%)	315 (60%)	210 (40%)	[55.8%-64.2%]	P=0.005
Knows the place for screening as hospital	716 (75%)	400 (56%)	316 (44%)	[52.4%-59.6%]	P=0.089
Knows about treatment	714 (77%)	358 (50.14%)	356 (49.86%)	[46.5%-53.8%]	p>0.9

Table 2: Comparison of the knowledge on HIV infection, prevention and treatment between young females and young males.

Knowledge about means for prevention of the transmission of VIH: 841(88%) knew about the utility of the condom, follows by abstinence and faithfulness. Many females compared to males responded that abstinence was a good method for prevention and that difference was significant (Table 2). Other means for prevention reported by students were: no French-kiss (15%), avoid eating or drinking in same recipients (13%), to not wear the same dress (12%), avoid using contaminated objects (11%).

Knowledge about the place for screening for HIV: Many students knew where to go for a HIV screening's test: 716 (75%) of them said that they will go to the hospital, 621 (65%) responded that they will go to a health center, 67 (7%) mention a private laboratory. As much as 220 (23%) responded that they do not know where to go.

Knowledge about the existence of a treatment which enable HIV infected patients to live a normal live: To this question, 714 (77%) of the students knew about the existence of the treatment, while 184 (19.3%) said that there was no treatment (they denied it), 29 (3.7%) responded that they do not know anything about the treatment. There was no significant difference between female and male to this question (Table 2).

Knowledge about places and methods for an effective treatment: 560 (58.57%) of the students responded that the hospital was the best place to treat HIV infected patients, while 203 (21.23%) responded HIV infection was best treated by traditional medicine and doctors, 49 (5.12%) believed the churches were the best places for treatment, 136 students responded that they do not know where to go for an effective and efficient management of HIV.

Knowledge about a vaccine against HIV virus: 717 (75%) responded that there was no vaccine against HIV virus, 163 (17%) responded that there was a vaccine and 76 (8%) did not answer to that question.

Sources of information about HIV/AIDS

Many students, 870 (91%) responded that the school was the source of information, 592 (62%) said that they got the information from the television, 200 (21%) said that they got it from friends, 114 (12%) said that it was from discussion with parents, 86(9%) said that they got the information from the hospital and only 4 (0.4%) got it from the internet.

Practices and attitudes

More than half 500 (53.3%) of the students said that they have had a sexual experience from which 297 (59.4%) were females and 203 (40.6%) were males, while 456 (47.7%) said that they have never had a

sexual experience. From students who were sexually active 110 (22%) had a sexual relation before the age of 15 years, while 390 (88%) had it after the age of 15 years. From those who had a sexual relation before age 15 years, 83 (75%) were male and 27 (24%) were female giving a sex ratio of 3. Two hundreds and ninety eight (60% of these students said that they did not use condoms. From those who did not use condoms, 151 (51%) were female and 147 (49%) were male giving a sex ratio of 0.97. This difference was not significant.

Number of partners after the first sexual contact: 155 (31%) of the students sexually active said that they have only one partner since the beginning, 315 (63%) said that they have 2 to 3 partners, 30 (6%) said that they had 4 to 5, and none of them had more than 6 partners, 10 students did not respond to that question.

Sex with casual partners: 86 (17.2%) of the students sexually active responded that they have had sex with casual partners from which 64 (74%) were males and 22 (25.58%) were females with a sex ratio of 2.9; while 414 (82.8%) did not.

Use of condom during the last intercourse: students who used a condom during the last intercourse preceding the study were 289 (57.8%), those who did not used the condom were 211 (42.2%).

Reasons why condoms were not used

The mains reasons why they did not use a condom are illustrated on Table 3. Poverty or lack of money to buy condom was the least and only 2 students said that they could not afford paying for a condom. Trust in the partner, rushing and oversight are the mains reasons why youth in those schools were not using condom. It is surprising that disliking using the condom was not even mentioned.

Reason to not use condom	Number (percentage)
Trusted partner	76 (36%)
rushing	68 (32.2%)
oversight	55 (26%)
Refusal by the partner	10 (4.73%)
Body contact pleasure	9 (4.26%)
Desire for procreation	6 (2.84%)
No money to buy condom	2 (0.94%)

Table 3: Main reasons for not using condoms.

Regular use of condoms and systematic use of condoms

From the 500 students who were sexually active, 180 (36%) said that they always use condoms, 216 (43.2%) use it sometimes, 104 (20.8%) never use it. From those who do not use regularly condoms, female represent 184 (57%) while male were only 43% (136) giving a sex ratio of 0.74.

Screening for HIV

From 956 students of our study, 789 (82.54%) have never done a HIV screening test, while 167 (17.46%) have done the test. From those who did not get screened, 397 (50.3%) were female and 392 (49.69%) were male.

Knowledge about the HIV status of the partner

From the 500 students sexually active, 222 (44.4%) knew about the HIV status of the partner, while 278 (55.6%) did not; From the students unaware of the partner status, there were 141 (50.7%) female and 137 (49.29%) male.

Discussion

This was a cross sectional study to assess the knowledge and practices of adolescents and young adults from a rural zone on HIV/

AIDS infection, prevention and treatment. There were more females than males with a sex ratio of 0.67. Almost all the participants were single. The mean age was 18 ± 2.2 years, while 53% of the students only had a sexual intercourse.

Knowledge

All the students participating in the study have heard about HIV/AIDS as reported in the 2011's demographic survey of Cameroon, where 96.5% of the youth have heard about HIV. Although they have heard about it, 3% of the students do not believe that HIV exist. Our study have shown that 97% of the students knew about at least one route of transmission of HIV and 88% knew at least about one way for the prevention of the HIV with sex being the most common route and condom the most common way for prevention. Our results are closed to the one reported by Kamala et al. from Tanzania in 2006 [6] who found 93.7% for the transmission and 86.6% for the prevention. Transmission of Mother to Child was the least known route for transmission with the female students being more aware of it (Table 4) than the young males. Although they have knowledge about existence and route of transmission of the HIV virus, 23% of the students did not have any idea where to go for a screening test, which mean health education is needed to improve the sensitization and inform better the youth about places where a screening can be done.

Behavior	Positive answer	Female (%)	Male (%)	Confidence interval (95%) for female percentage	P value
Sexually active	500 (53.3%)	297 (59.4%)	203 (40.6%)	[55.1%-63.7%]	P=0.007
Sexual intercourse before age 15 years	110 (22%)	27 (24.54%)	83 (75.46%)	[16.5%-32.6%]	<0.001
No condom at first sexual contact	298 (59.6%)	151 (50.67%)	147 (49.33%)	[44.1%-56.3%]	P>0.9
No regular use of condom	320 (64%)	184 (57.5%)	136 (42.5%)	[52.1%-62.9%]	P=0.033
Casuals partners	86 (17.2%)	22 (25.58%)	64 (74.42%)	[16.4%-34.8%]	<0.001
Ignorance of the partners HIV status	278 (55.6%)	141 (50.71%)	137 (49.29%)	[44.8%-56.6%]	P>0.9
Screening for HIV	789 (82.54%)	397 (50.31%)	392 (49.69%)	[46.8%-53.8]	P>0.9

Table 4: Difference in behavioral risk practices between females and males students.

There is still a lot of work concerning the best place for treatment

Only 58% of the students cited the hospital as the best place for treatment, traditional medicine and churches are viewed as the best places to go for treatment while a significant number (14%) has no idea where to go for the treatment. As we have already said it, more information is needed to improve this situation. Since 91% of them responded that school was the source of information, health education has to be continued in school going into the depth of what is missing.

Attitudes

More than half (53.3%) of the students were sexually active and 22% of them had a sexual intercourse before the age of 15 years from which 75% were males. Sixty nine percent of them had 2 or more partners

which is characteristics at that age unlike Kingombola et al. [7] who have reported that 66% of the pupils engaged in sexual intercourse between the age 11-14 years [4]; In this study 17.2% of the sexually active students reported that they have had casual partner and one quarter of them were women making us believe that more information and work need to be done to decrease this high percentage.

Forty two percent of the students did not used condoms during the last intercourse which is higher than the reported 29% by Kingombola et al. in the rural area in Tanzania. They reported that 61% of the pupils considered condom ineffective in the prevention of HIV, we found that 88% of the students know about condom as a mean for the prevention of HIV transmission. It is just surprising that most of them do not use it. We found that the most common reasons of not using it were rush and trust in the partner. Only 2 students did not used it because of poverty, which mean better information is needed, and would be more

useful than just distributing condoms. Girls were more exposed than boys at their first sexual intercourse that they undertook without condoms, this difference was significant (Table 4). As shown on Table 4, we did not find any sex related difference in the others practices. Inadequate knowledge about HIV/AIDS and low use of condoms have also been reported in rural participants in India [8].

This study has shown that youths usually have multiple sexual partners and do practice unsafe sex. Unsafe sex is relatively common in the sexually active population unlike Calderon who have shown that unsafe sex was uncommon in a population based study in Sucre (Brazil) [5].

Screening for HIV in this population is very low as much as 82% of the students in this study have not done a screening test for HIV in this rural zone. This could be due to the fact that many students as they answered did not know where to go for HIV screening test. We also found that, more than half of the students did not know about the status of their partner since Gupta et al have reported that 35% of the cases of HIV infection are found in the population age 15-24 years [9] we think that more screening campaigns have to be done in the rural zones in Cameroon.

Although the knowledge about HIV was high, many students still engage in risky sexual behavior as reported [10,11]. Unlike Bonbouly et al. who have reported that students got the information from radio and television, many of our students got it from the school. This mean radio and television have to be used more as source of information and students should be encouraged to follow these media while at home but one has to make sure the information would be available in these medias.

Conclusion

From these work we can said that: many students have heard about HIV and its routes of transmission, but many students still don't know where is the best place to go for a screening test and treatment, many of them still engage in risky sexual behavior like: multiple partner,

casual partners, unsafe sex, risky sexual activities. Health education has to be done in rural schools and emphasis should be made on the utility of the condom during intercourse and sex with multiple partners. The awareness about avoidance, testing and treatment about AIDS was average, and more information and health education need to be done. Health education should be promoted, in rural areas.

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