

Epidemiology of Sexual Behaviour with Risk of Sexually Transmissible Infection (STI) among Students in Africa: The Case of the University of Ouagadougou

C. M. R. Ouedraogo*, F. D. Millogo Traore, A. Ouattara, A. Ouedraogo, X. Kaboré, D. P. Kain, B. Yaméogo, E. Komboigo, M. Guinko, J. Lankoandé

Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, The University Teaching Hospital Yalgado Ouedraogo, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
Email: *ocharlemagne@yahoo.fr

Received 15 February 2016; accepted 16 March 2016; published 21 March 2016

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Abstract

Objective: To study the sexual risk behaviors and their determining role in sexually transmissible infection (STI) and HIV among students of the University of Ouagadougou. **Methodology:** It was a descriptive and analytical single pass cross-sectional study from June 22 to July 21 2010 at the University of Ouagadougou. A cluster sampling in two stages was adopted to form a population of 762. Data were collected using a standardized written questionnaire completed by individual interview after informed consent. **Results:** The average age of students was 24.2 ± 2 years old for men and 23.7 ± 2 years old women. Singles represented 95.1% of students. The students were not scholarship grantees in 90.6% of the sample. Knowledge about STIs was average in 60.2% of cases. In total 33.65% of the students admitted to having had multiple sexual partners, 19.57% had sex with prostitutes, 34.62% had unprotected sex, 4% practiced sodomy without condoms and 3.1% of students had sex in group with one partner. In multivariate analysis, male gender was the determining factor associated with multiple sexual partner (OR = 3.30 95% CI = 2.19 to 4.95) and relations with prostitutes with an odds ratio of 16.13 (95 = 6.87% to 37.8%). The female gender was the determining factor associated with not using a condom with odds ratio of 1.5 (95% CI = 1.01 to 2.16). **Conclusion:** There are many risk behaviors for HIV transmission among students of the University of Ouagadougou. The urgent implementation of specific prevention programs to benefit this population is essential.

*Corresponding author.

How to cite this paper: Ouedraogo, C.M.R., *et al.* (2016) Epidemiology of Sexual Behaviour with Risk of Sexually Transmissible Infection (STI) among Students in Africa: The Case of the University of Ouagadougou. *Open Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, 6, 219-231. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4236/ojog.2016.64028>

Keywords

Risks Sexual Behavior, Student, Ouagadougou

1. Introduction

HIV infection is a disease that poses to humanity an unprecedented [1] [2] challenge. In Burkina Faso, the average prevalence of the pandemic in 2008 in the adult population was 1.6% and the number of HIV positive was estimated at 130,000, with a fatality rate of 19.7%. According to UNAIDS, sexual behavior plays a key role in the spread and persistence of the pandemic which mainly concerns young sexually active population [3]-[6]. Promotion of safer sexual practices among youth and especially among students who are the future of the nation is more important than ever. In student environment, the situation of HIV infection is poorly understood due to insufficient given statistics [7]. Also to provide relevant and local information for the implementation of health education programs, we conducted a survey on sexual risk behaviors among students at the University of Ouagadougou.

2. Patients and Methods

It was a descriptive and analytical single pass cross-sectional study which lasted from June 22, 2010 to July 21, 2010. It involved seven (07) units of training and research (UTR) and the Burkinabe arts and crafts Institute (IBAM) of the University of Ouagadougou. All the students of the 1st and 2nd cycle enrolled for the academic year 2009-2010 constituted our study population. The 3rd cycle students who performed practical training outside the University were not included in our sample. We conducted a two stages cluster sampling. The first level was made from a list of all classes by simple random sampling. The second level was made by a systematic sampling where the number of students selected was proportional to the size of the class. The sample size of 762 students was calculated from the prevalence in the general population and an accuracy of 95%. We used a standardized written questionnaire completed by individual interview after informed consent. We recorded 9 non-respondents, the response rate was of 98.82%. Ten investigators were trained on technical approach, maintenance as well as the interest of the investigation. The administration of the questionnaire was made outside of school hours. Data were entered using EPI Data software version 3.1 and analyzed in SPSS 17.0. We used a chi 2 test to compare variables with a significance level of 5%.

3. Results

3.1. Demographics

- Sex
Considering a total of 753 students, 454 were males and 299 were females. The sex ratio was 1.52 in favor of males.
- Age
The average age of students was 23.8 ± 3 years old. Median was 24 years old. For males the average age was 24.2 ± 2 years old and 23.7 ± 2 years old for females. Extreme ages in our sample were 18 and 54 years old.
- Marital status
Students were single in 95.1% of cases ($n = 716$), cohabiting in 2.2% of cases ($n = 17$) and 2.7% in couple ($n = 20$).
- Housing mode
Students living in their parental family were 42.9% of cases ($n = 323$), 19% of cases lived with a guardian ($n = 143$). In 19.8% of cases ($n = 149$) with their friends, alone in 12.2% of cases ($n = 91$) and campus dormitory in 6.1% cases ($n = 47$).
- Student status
The students were not scholarship grantees in 90.6% of cases ($n = 682$), scholarship grantees in 6.4% of cases ($n = 48$), civil servants in 1.7% ($n = 13$) and foreign scholarship grantees in 1.3% of cases ($n = 10$).
- Level of knowledge of STIs

In our series, 27.8% of students had low knowledge about HIV/STI, 60.20% had average knowledge and 12% of students had deep knowledge.

3.2. Sexual Behavior

- Sexual Experience

In total 618 students, or 82.10% had sex, 60.20% were males and 39.80% females. It was noted that 81.93% of men and 82.27% of women had ever had a sexual experience ($p > 0.05$).

- Age at first sex

The average age at first intercourse was 19 ± 2 years old. It was 19.14 ± 2 years old for females and 18.9 ± 2 years old for males. Extreme age at first intercourse was 11 years old and 32 years old.

- Frequency of sex

The students had sex on average 2.61 times per week. Weekly frequency of sexual intercourse by gender is presented in **Table 1**.

- Details of last sexual intercourse

The last sex that students had was consenting in 88.1% and in 11.9% of cases was imposed by the partner. The condom was used in 45% of cases.

- Number of sexual partners

The number of sexual partners by gender was presented in **Table 2**.

- Having sex with sex workers

In our study, 121 students, or 19.57% (121/618) of sexually active students had sexual contact with prostitutes. In this group, 95% were male and 5% were women ($p < 0.001$). During the last twelve months prior to the survey, 54.78% of those who frequented prostitutes had only one sexual contact, and 45.22% had more than one sexual contact.

- Sexual intercourse with a partner using drugs intravenously

According to the survey, 10 students, or 1.61% (10/618) had had sex with a partner using drugs intravenously.

- Drunk sexual intercourse

In our study, 50 students or 8.1% (50/618) of sexually active students had already had sex while drunk. We noted 76% men and 24% women ($p < 0.01$).

- Fellatio practice

At the time of the survey, forty-eight women, or 19.51% (48/246) of sexually active women practiced fellatio. This practice was recurrent among women who maintained sex with multiple sexual partners (78%).

- Cunnilingus practice

Table 1. Distribution of weekly frequency of intercourse by sex.

Weekly	Men (n = 247)	Women (n = 209)
one	73	49
two	79	76
Tree	40	43
for	25	24
Five and more	30	17

P = 0.07.

Table 2. Distribution of the number of sexual partners by gender.

Number of partners	Males	Females	Total
0	30	8	38
1	180	192	372
>1	162	46	208
Total	372	246	618

At the time of the survey, 27 men, 7.25% (27/372) of sexually active men practiced cunnilingus. Also, it was found that 84% of men who practiced cunnilingus were in the age group of 15 - 24 years old. But no statistically significant difference had been found.

- Practice of sodomy

Sodomy was practiced by 22 students, 6% (22/372) of sexually active men. In this population, 60% practiced without condoms and 40% with condom. Anal sex without a condom was mainly practiced by men (70%) who had multiple sexual partners.

- Practice of homosexuality

In our study, 4 statements about homosexuality were noted, 1.07% (4/372) of sexually active men. Students who had homosexual behavior were all male and in 50% of cases they had not used condoms.

- Concept of sexual assault

In our series, 04 students, or 1.62% of sexually active women reported having been sexually assaulted and 4 males students, representing 1.07% of sexually active men reported having committed a sexual assault.

- Unprotected sex

In our study, 203 students, or 32.84% of sexually active students had not used a condom during their last sexual intercourse. Among them, 48.06% were male and 51.94% were women ($p < 0.01$). Also, 31.94% of men who had multiple sexual partners have had unprotected sex during their last sexual intercourse.

- Sexual intercourse by simultaneous multiple partners

In our series, 20 students, or 3.23% (20/618) of sexually active students had sexual relations with several partners at once. It was noted that 75% were men and 15% women.

3.3. Study of Determinants of Sexual Risk Behavior

- Not using a condom

The determinants of no condom use after multivariate analysis by logistic regression were shown in [Table 3](#).

- Determinants of multiple sexual partnerships

Determinants of multi sexual partnership after multivariate analysis by logistic regression were shown in [Table 4](#).

- Determinants of sex with prostitutes

The study of factors associated with having sex with prostitutes is presented in [Table 5](#).

Table 3. Analysis of factors associated with not using a condom.

Variable	Number	OR [95%CI]	P-value
Sex			<0.041
• Male	288	1	
• Female	229	1.48 [1.01 - 2.16]	
Marital Status			0.167
• Single	485	1	
• Married	17	0.4 [0.14 - 1.14]	
• Cohabitation	15	0.62 [0.21 - 1.77]	
Housing mode			0.358
• Family	240	1	
• Guardian	95	1.15 [0.70 - 1.89]	
• University dormitory	29	0.59 [0.27 - 1.31]	
• Rent alone	59	1.50 [0.80 - 2.5]	
• Rental with friends	94	1.18 [0.7 - 2.01]	

Table 4. Studies of factors associated with multiple sexual partnerships.

Variable	Number	OR [95% CI]	P-value
Sex			0.000
• Male	343	3.29 [2.19 - 4.95]	
• Female	238	1	
Religion			0.347
• Catholic	274	1	
• Muslim	246	1.22 [0.83 - 1.79]	
• Protestant	48	0.68 [0.34-1.38]	
• Traditional	13	1.45 [0.44 - 4.7]	
Housing mode			0.213
• Family	262	1	
• Guardian	105	1.01 [0.61 - 1.69]	
• University dormitory	37	1.56 [0.74 - 3.26]	
• Rent alone	64	1.42 [0.78 - 2.5]	

Table 5. Studies of factors associated with the maintaining of sex with prostitutes.

Variable	Number	OR [95% CI]	P-value
Sexe			<0.000
• Male	375	16.13 [6.87 - 37.8]	
• Female	245	1	
Religion			0.213
• Catholic	293	1	
• Muslim	257	1.42 [0.90 - 2.25]	
• Protestant	56	0.83 [0.37 - 1.84]	
• Traditional	14	0.49 [0.10 - 2.39]	
Housing mode			0.24
• Family	281	1	
• Guardian	110	1.06 [0.57 - 1.98]	
University dormitory universitaire	42	0.8 [0.32 - 2.04]	
• Rent alone	68	1.62 [0.83 - 3.18]	
• Rent with friends	119	1.20 [0.73 - 2.26]	

4. Discussion

The data collected were they sincere? The problem arises in all investigations, manipulating politics, sports practices or sexuality. Despite these limitations, the results we have achieved have allowed to make comments and lead a discussion.

4.1. Risk Sexual Behaviors

- Multiple sexual partners

In our series, among sexually active students, 33.65% reported having multiple sexual partners. This frequency is lower than those of other African authors. Sepou Bangui [8] Yao in Abidjan [9] and Ditri in Togo [10]

reported 41%, 63% and 58% respectively. Multiple partners is a major risk factor for the transmission of STIs and should be prohibited in youth. Awareness campaigns should help correct this behavior by assuming that prostitution is a significant risk factor for HIV infection spread [11] [12].

- Sexual intercourse with sex workers

In our series, 19.57% of students had sex with prostitutes in the past twelve months. Ditri in Togo [10] and Tiembré in Côte d'Ivoire [4] reported respectively 30.9% and 31.8% of students having sex with sex workers respectively. Since the adoption of the structural adjustment program by African leaders living conditions of African student became difficult. But this should not justify this behavior that exposes youth tremendously.

- No use of condoms

In our study, 34.95% of students had not used a condom during their last sexual intercourse. Yao in Abidjan [9] and Ditri in Togo [10] reported 31% and 26% of non-use of condom during last sexual intercourse respectively. Some bad beliefs among students according to which direct contact is essential during intercourse could be a barrier to condom use. One cannot imagine that condoms price subsidizing will constitute a barrier to its use.

- Homosexuality

Four students, representing 1.07% of sexually active men had sex with men. Ditri had reported a rate of 1.3% in Togo [10] Harding Nigeria 2% [13] Yao Côte d'Ivoire 2.95% [9]. Our figures and those of the other series suggest that homosexuality is a reality in our societies and deserves to be taken into account in all programs of STI prevention [14].

- Oral sex

Oral sex was practiced by 19.27% of sexually active students. Similar results are reported by other African studies [9] [10]. This practice is a potential source of contamination to STI and HIV and should be proscribed sexual practices of our students. It could also be practiced using the appropriate protective measures.

- Drunk sex

In our series, 8.1% of students had sex while drunk. According to Tiembre in Côte d'Ivoire, 20.4% of students reported having had sexual intercourse in the same conditions [4]. Sex while drunk is a risk factor for infection with STIs and HIV. Alcohol abuse leads to a loss of control mechanisms of his own personality and allows involuntarily risk behaviors for STI [15]. Burkina Faso is a crossroads where cheap adulterated liquor is easily accessible by students. Students who are mostly without scholarships should stay away from drinking that might in danger their future and impoverish them more.

4.2. Determinants of Risk Behavior

- No use of condoms

Non-use of condom during sex is a risky behavior that persists among students. In multivariate analysis, only the female appeared to be the demographic factor significantly associated with not using a condom for sexual intercourse among students [OR = 1.5, 95% CI 1.01 to 2.16]. In fact, the females are 1.5 times more likely than men of not using condom during sex. Our results are comparable to those reported by Mondieli in Niger [16]. In fact, in his study on the determinants of risky sexual behavior of STI/HIV/AIDS among adolescents in Niger, female gender was significantly associated with not using a condom at their last sexual intercourse. These results show the vulnerability of the girl who should know how to negotiate condom use from her partner.

- Multi sexual partnership

In multivariate analysis, only male gender was associated with this practice and the men were 3.3 times more likely to have multiple sexual partners than women. Talman in Côte d'Ivoire [17] showed in his study of social inequality and risky sexual behaviors among young people in Ivorian urban area, male sex was a determinant of risk sexual behaviors associated with the acquisition of multiple partners among Ivorian youth from 15 to 24 years in urban areas. The fact that African societies are more permissive sexuality of males over females could explain these findings [18].

- Sex with prostitutes

In multivariate analysis, only gender was statistically associated with having sex with prostitutes and males were 16.3 times more likely to have sex with prostitutes than females. According to some African beliefs, the man would value its sexual experiences and attendance of sex professionals, there could find it as a way of self-exploration of unsuspected pleasures areas, to raise strong emotions [19].

5. Conclusion

There are many risk behaviors for HIV transmission among students of the University of Ouagadougou. The fight for the development of our society must go with the urgent implementation of specific prevention programs in this population. Further studies will explain more this subject which is a national interest.

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Questionnaire

-Numéro du questionnaire / / / / /
 -Nom et prénom de l'enquêteur:
 -Date et heure de l'interview:

Section I- Caractéristiques sociodémographiques				
N°	Questions, instructions	Réponses	Code	Aller à
101	Sexe de l'enquêteur	Masculin <input type="checkbox"/> Féminin <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2	
102	Age	/ / en année révolue		
103	UFR/Institut	-UFR LAC <input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		-UFR SEA <input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		-UFR SH <input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		-UFR SDS <input type="checkbox"/>	4	
		-UFR SJP <input type="checkbox"/>	5	
		-UFR SEG <input type="checkbox"/>	6	
		-UFR SVT <input type="checkbox"/>	7	
		-IBAM <input type="checkbox"/>	8	
		-Autres:.....	9	
104	Département d'étude (filière)		
105	Niveau d'étude	1er cycle <input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		2è cycle <input type="checkbox"/>	2	
106	Statut de l'étudiant	-Boursier <input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		-Non boursier <input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		*Aide <input type="checkbox"/>		
		*Prêt FONER <input type="checkbox"/>		
		*Sans subvention <input type="checkbox"/>		
		-Salarié <input type="checkbox"/>	3	
	-Étudiant étranger <input type="checkbox"/>	4		
107	Religion	-Musulmane <input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		-Catholique <input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		-Protestante <input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		-Traditionnelle <input type="checkbox"/>	4	
		-Pas de religion <input type="checkbox"/>	5	
		-Autres religion <input type="checkbox"/> (Préciser)	6	
		Pratiquant <input type="checkbox"/>	7	
		Non pratiquant <input type="checkbox"/>	8	
108	Statut matrimonial	-Célibataire <input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		-Marié monogame <input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		-Marié polygame <input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		-Divorcé/séparé <input type="checkbox"/>	4	
		-veuf/veuve <input type="checkbox"/>	5	
		-En concubinage <input type="checkbox"/>	6	
		-Enfant(s) <input type="checkbox"/>	7	
		-Autres (préciser).....	8	
109	Mode de logement	-en cité universitaire <input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		-Chez un tuteur <input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		-En famille <input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		-En location seul <input type="checkbox"/>	4	
		-En location avec des amis <input type="checkbox"/>	5	
		-En couple <input type="checkbox"/>	6	

Continued

		-Mossi <input type="checkbox"/>	1
		-Peulh <input type="checkbox"/>	2
		-Dioula <input type="checkbox"/>	3
		-Gourmantché <input type="checkbox"/>	4
		-Bissa <input type="checkbox"/>	5
		-Bobo <input type="checkbox"/>	6
		-Lobi <input type="checkbox"/>	7
		-Dagara <input type="checkbox"/>	8
		-Senoufo <input type="checkbox"/>	9
		-Goin <input type="checkbox"/>	10
		-Samo <input type="checkbox"/>	11
		-Gourounssi <input type="checkbox"/>	12
		-Marka <input type="checkbox"/>	13
		-Autre ethnie (préciser)	14
		<u>Père</u>	
		-salarié <input type="checkbox"/>	1
		-cultivateur <input type="checkbox"/>	2
		-retraité <input type="checkbox"/>	3
		-secteur informel <input type="checkbox"/>	4
		<u>Mère</u>	
		-salariée <input type="checkbox"/>	1
		-ménagère <input type="checkbox"/>	2
		-retraitée <input type="checkbox"/>	3
		-secteur informel <input type="checkbox"/>	4
		-Urbain <input type="checkbox"/>	a
		-Semi-urbain <input type="checkbox"/>	b
		-Rural <input type="checkbox"/>	c
		-Etranger <input type="checkbox"/>	d
110	Quelle est votre ethnie?		
111	Professions des parents		
111	Et lieu résidence		
112	Pendant combien de temps avez-vous vécu au près de vos parents?	0-5 ans <input type="checkbox"/>	1
		0-16 ans <input type="checkbox"/>	2
		0-25 ans <input type="checkbox"/>	3

Section II- Caractéristiques socioculturelles et psychosociales

200	Êtes-vous membre d'une association quelconque	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
201	Pratiquez-vous régulièrement des activités pour vous distraire (loisirs)	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
	Si oui lesquelles?	a- Lecture <input type="checkbox"/>	
		b- Cinéma <input type="checkbox"/>	
		c- Ecoute la musique <input type="checkbox"/>	
		d- Suivre les infos à la télé <input type="checkbox"/>	
		e- Suivre les infos à la radio <input type="checkbox"/>	
		f- Suivre les films vidéo <input type="checkbox"/>	
		g- Suivre les films et feuilletons à la télé <input type="checkbox"/>	
		h- Maquis <input type="checkbox"/>	
		i- Sport (préciser) <input type="checkbox"/>	
		j- Jeux de société <input type="checkbox"/>	
		k- Autres (préciser)	
202	Avez-vous regardé des films ou visualiser des images à caractère pornographique au cours des douze (12) derniers mois?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>
	Si oui		
	a- très fréquemment		
	b- fréquemment		
	c- quelquefois		
	d- rarement	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Continued

203	Vous arrive-t-il souvent de discuter en groupe de pratiques sexuelles, qui vous amènent à les tenter avec votre partenaire?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>		
204	Avez-vous de l'admiration pour vous-même (êtes-vous fier de vous, de ce que vous êtes)?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	NSP	
Section III-Connaissances sur les IST et le VIH/SIDA					
	Avez-vous déjà entendu parler des IST suivantes?				
	-La gonococcie	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>		1
	-La syphilis	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>		2
	-La bilharziose	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>		3
	-L'hépatite B	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>		4
300	-La dysenterie	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>		4
	-L'herpès génital	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>		5
	-Le chancre mou	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>		6
	-VIH/SIDA	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>		7
	-Autres (préciser):..... (Plusieurs réponses possibles)	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>		8
	Par quels canaux, avez-vous entendu ou eu une information sur ces IST? (Plusieurs réponses possibles)				
	-Radio		<input type="checkbox"/>		1
	-Télévision		<input type="checkbox"/>		2
301	-Pairs		<input type="checkbox"/>		3
	-Causerie		<input type="checkbox"/>		4
	-Dépliant		<input type="checkbox"/>		5
	-Affiches		<input type="checkbox"/>		6
	-Journaux		<input type="checkbox"/>		7
	-Campagnes de sensibilisation				8
	Comment peut-on contracter ces IST?				
	-À l'occasion d'un rapport sexuel non protégé	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	NSP <input type="checkbox"/>	1
	-Au cours d'une relation sexuelle orogénitale	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	NSP <input type="checkbox"/>	2
303	-Au cours d'une relation sexuelle avec un professionnel de sexe	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	NSP <input type="checkbox"/>	3
	-Au cours d'une relation sexuelle non protégée avec des partenaires multiples (Plusieurs réponses possibles)	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	NSP <input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Chez un homme ou une femme, les manifestations suivantes peuvent traduire une IST:				
	-Une insomnie	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	NSP <input type="checkbox"/>	1
304	-Une plaie sur le sexe	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	NSP <input type="checkbox"/>	2
	-Un écoulement de liquide anormal au niveau du sexe	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	NSP <input type="checkbox"/>	3
	-Des végétations ou bourgeons sur le sexe	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	NSP <input type="checkbox"/>	4
	-Diarrhée et vomissements	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	NSP <input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Les IST peuvent être responsable:				
	-De troubles de l'érection	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	NSP <input type="checkbox"/>	1
	-D'une stérilité du couple	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	NSP <input type="checkbox"/>	2
	-D'avortement spontané	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	NSP <input type="checkbox"/>	3
305	-De troubles mentaux	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	NSP <input type="checkbox"/>	4
	-De malformations du Nné	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	NSP <input type="checkbox"/>	5
	-Du cancer du col de l'utérus	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	NSP <input type="checkbox"/>	6
	-Autres (préciser):..... (Plusieurs réponses possibles)	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	NSP <input type="checkbox"/>	7
					8
306	Avez-vous déjà entendu parler du VIH/SIDA?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>		

Continued

	Savez-vous que le virus du SIDA:				
	-Est internationalement connu sous le nom de virus de l'immunodéficience humaine	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	NSP <input type="checkbox"/>	1
	-Existe sous deux formes: VIH1 et VIH2	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	NSP <input type="checkbox"/>	2
	-Affaibli le système immunitaire en favorisant la survenue d'infections opportunistes.	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	NSP <input type="checkbox"/>	1
307	-Est plus fréquent sur le continent Africain que sur les autres continents	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	NSP <input type="checkbox"/>	2
	-Est la première cause de décès chez les burkinabé de moins de 25 ans	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	NSP <input type="checkbox"/>	3
	-S'attaque aux globules rouges en les détruisant (Plusieurs réponses possibles)	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	NSP <input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Comment peut-on attraper le virus du SIDA (VIH)?				
	-Par vagabondage sexuel		<input type="checkbox"/>		1
	-Par sort		<input type="checkbox"/>		2
	-Par rapport sexuel non protégé		<input type="checkbox"/>		3
	-Par transfusion sanguine par du sang contaminé		<input type="checkbox"/>		4
308	-Par injection avec aiguille souillée		<input type="checkbox"/>		5
	-Par transmission mère-enfant		<input type="checkbox"/>		6
	-Par piqûres de moustiques		<input type="checkbox"/>		7
	-Par utilisation de même toilette que les PVVIH		<input type="checkbox"/>		8
	-Par rasoir/lame souillés		<input type="checkbox"/>		9
	-Partenaires sexuels multiples		<input type="checkbox"/>		10
	-Autres (préciser).....		<input type="checkbox"/>		11
	(Plusieurs réponses possibles) Enquêteur: ne pas suggérer les réponses.				
309	Selon vous est-il possible pour une personne apparemment en bonne santé d'être porteuse du virus du SIDA?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	NSP <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Comment peut-on éviter d'attraper le VIH/SIDA? (Plusieurs réponses possibles) Enquêteur: ne pas suggérer la réponse.				
	-Eviter les injections avec les aiguilles souillées		<input type="checkbox"/>		1
	-S'abstenir de rapports sexuels		<input type="checkbox"/>		2
	-Utiliser le préservatif		<input type="checkbox"/>		3
	-Fidèle à un(e) partenaire		<input type="checkbox"/>		4
	-Eviter les baisers sur les joues et les lèvres		<input type="checkbox"/>		5
310	-Eviter les partenaires sexuels multiples		<input type="checkbox"/>		6
	-Eviter les rapports avec les prostituées		<input type="checkbox"/>		7
	-Prévention de la TME au cours de la grossesse		<input type="checkbox"/>		8
	-Eviter les transfusions sanguines		<input type="checkbox"/>		9
	-Eviter les piqûres de moustiques		<input type="checkbox"/>		10
	-Eviter les échanges de rasoirs et de lames		<input type="checkbox"/>		11
	-Protection d'un tradipraticien		<input type="checkbox"/>		12
	-Eviter l'allaitement maternel chez la femme infectée		<input type="checkbox"/>		13
	-Autres (préciser).....		<input type="checkbox"/>		14
311	Pensez-vous que vous disposer suffisamment de connaissances sur les IST et le VIH/SIDA?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	NSP <input type="checkbox"/>	
312	Avez-vous déjà fait le test du dépistage? Peut-on connaître les résultats?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	Positif <input type="checkbox"/>	Négatif <input type="checkbox"/>
313	Si non quelles sont les raisons qui peuvent vous motiver à faire le test?			
314	Avez-vous déjà contracté une IST? Si oui où vous vous êtes soigné?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	FS <input type="checkbox"/>	tradithérapie <input type="checkbox"/>

Continued

Section IV-Comportement sexuel et IST/VIH

Maintenant, nous allons tenter de vous connaître un peu plus dans votre façon d'agir, nous savons que les questions qui suivent sont parfois embêtantes. Mais il est important que nous comprenons les jeunes comme vous afin de prendre des mesures sur la sensibilisation aux IST/VIH/SIDA.

400	Avez-vous déjà eu des rapports sexuels?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	
401	À quel âge avez-vous vos premiers rapports sexuelsans		
402	Actuellement avez-vous un(e) partenaire régulier(e) avec qui vous avez des rapports sexuels?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	
403	Depuis combien de temps, avez-vous des rapports sexuels ensemble? (Une seule réponse)	-Moins de 06 mois <input type="checkbox"/>		1
		-06-12 mois <input type="checkbox"/>		2
		-1-2 ans <input type="checkbox"/>		3
		-3-5 ans <input type="checkbox"/>		4
		-Plus de 5 ans <input type="checkbox"/>		5
404	Que fait votre partenaire? (Une seule réponse)	-Etudiant(e) <input type="checkbox"/>		1
		-Elève <input type="checkbox"/>		2
		-Secteur informel <input type="checkbox"/>		3
		-Ménagère <input type="checkbox"/>		4
		-Sans emploi <input type="checkbox"/>		5
		-Autres (préciser):.....		6
405	Quel est l'âge de votre partenaire? ans		
406	Comment de fois environ avez-vous des rapports sexuels?	-Par semaine:.....		1
		-Par mois:.....		2
		-0 si tu n'en a pas:.....		3
407	Quelles ont été les modalités de votre dernier rapport sexuel?	-décision consensuelle		1
		-imposé par le ou la partenaire <input type="checkbox"/>		2
408	Combien de partenaire(s) sexuel(s) avez-vous eu au cours des douze (12) derniers mois?	-Nombre:.....		
		-Aucun:.....		
409	Quelles méthodes utilisées vous pour vous protéger contre les IST/VIH/SIDA?	-Pas votre souci. <input type="checkbox"/>		1
		-Abstinence <input type="checkbox"/>		2
		-Fidélité <input type="checkbox"/>		3
		-Préservatifs <input type="checkbox"/>		4
		-Autres (préciser):.....		5
410	Savez-vous correctement utiliser: a-Le préservatif masculin b-Le préservatif féminin	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	1
		Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	2
411	Est-ce que vous et votre partenaire actuel (le), avez utilisé un préservatif lors de votre dernier rapport sexuel?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	
412	Si non pour quelle(s) raison(s)?	-ça diminue le plaisir sexuel <input type="checkbox"/>		1
		-Convictions religieuses <input type="checkbox"/>		2
		-Refus du partenaire <input type="checkbox"/>		3
		-Ce n'était pas disponible <input type="checkbox"/>		4
		-la sérologie négative du partenaire		5
		-L'accessibilité financière <input type="checkbox"/>		6
		-Inefficacité du préservatif <input type="checkbox"/>		7
		-Méconnaissance de l'utilisation <input type="checkbox"/>		8
		-Je suis marié <input type="checkbox"/>		9
		-La honte <input type="checkbox"/>		10
		-J'ai confiance à mon partenaire <input type="checkbox"/>		11
		-Autres (préciser):.....		12

Continued

413	Avez-vous exclusivement des rapports sexuels au cours desquels le pénis pénètre dans le vagin?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	
414	Avez-vous des relations orogénitales? a-Pénis-bouche (fellation) b-bouche-vagin (cunnilingus)	Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2
415	Avez-vous des rapports sexuels de type anal (sodomie)?		a-Non <input type="checkbox"/> b-Oui avec préservative <input type="checkbox"/> c-Oui sans préservative <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 3
416	Avez-vous déjà eu des relations sexuelles avec quelqu'un de même sexe que vous?		a-Non <input type="checkbox"/> b-Oui avec préservatif <input type="checkbox"/> c-Oui sans préservatif <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 3
417	Avez-vous déjà eu des rapports sexuels avec un(e) professionnel (le) du sexe?		a-Non <input type="checkbox"/> b-Oui <input type="checkbox"/> *rarement <input type="checkbox"/> *de fois <input type="checkbox"/> *régulièrement <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 a b c
418	Avez-vous déjà eu des rapports sexuels avec un(e) partenaire utilisant des drogues injectables?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	
419	Avez-vous déjà eu des rapports sexuels en état d'ivresse?	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	
420	Depuis votre arrivée à l'université de Ouagadougou avez-vous été victime ou auteur de viol? a- Victime b- Auteur	Oui <input type="checkbox"/> Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/> Non <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2
421	Avez déjà eu des rapports sexuels à plusieurs (au moins avec 2 partenaires)	Oui <input type="checkbox"/>	Non <input type="checkbox"/>	