

## ANALYSIS, RESULTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

### Socio-demographic characteristics

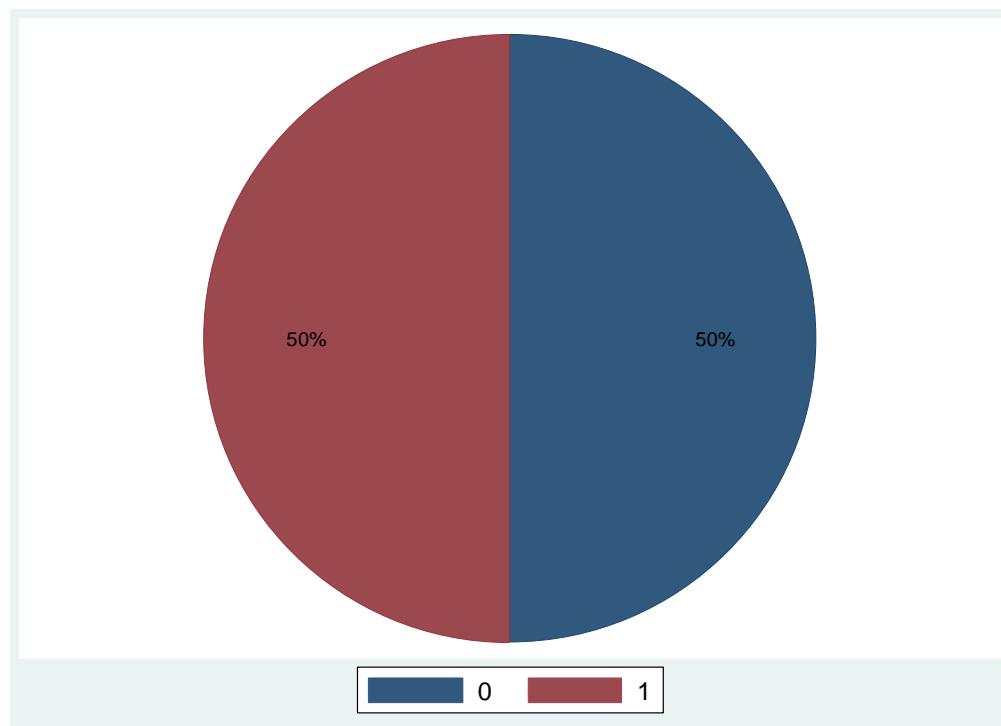
Variables	Categories	Frequency	Percent
Age	16-34	194	85.84
	35-64	32	14.16
Sex	Female	108	48
	Male	117	52
Occupation	Unemployed	76	33.63
	Informal	45	19.91
	Formal	91	40.27
	Student	14	6.19
Church	Apostolic	52	23.01
	Methodist	13	5.75
	Anglican	16	7.08
	Pentecostal	36	15.93
	Atheist	45	19.91
	Roman catholic	41	18.14
	Other	23	10.18
Highest education level	None	1	0.44
	Primary	26	11.5
	Secondary	188	83.19
	Tertiary	11	4.87
Marital status	Single	43	19.03
	Married	149	65.93
	Co-habiting	9	3.98
	Divorcee	16	7.08
	Widowed	9	3.98
Age (min=16, max=63)	Mean=28.06	Std=7.19	
BMI (min=42.04,max=120.48)	Mean=66.66	Std=13.68	
Height (min=138 ,max=191)	Mean=160.96	Std=8.02	
Weight (min=32.8, max=100)	Mean=53.72	Std=11.70	

The table shows that 194(85.84%) of the patients were between 16-34 years of age and 32(14.16%) with 35-64 years. More than half 117(52%) were males while 108(48%) were females. From the patients' employment record 76(33.63%) were unemployed, 45(19.91%) was informal, 91(40.27%) was formal and 14(6.19%) were students. In terms of church, 52(23.01%) were apostolic, 13(5.75%) were Methodist, 16(7.08%) belonged to Anglican, 36(15.93%) were Pentecostal, 45(19.91%) were atheists, 41(18.14%) belonged to Roman Catholic and 23(10.18%) belonged to other churches. More

than half 188(83.19%) had secondary levels of education, 26(11.5%) had primary level of education, 11(4.87%) had tertiary level of education and 1(0.44%) had no education. As for marital status, 43(19.03%) were single, 149(65.93%) were married, 9(3.98%) were co-habiting, 16(7.08%) were divorced while 9(3.98%) were widowed.

### **Prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STI case status)**

Of the 226 patients that were interviewed, 113(50%) had the sexually transmitted infections while 113 (50%) did not have sexually transmitted infections as shown in the figure down below.



### **Association between Sociodemographic characteristics and STI infection**

Variable	Category	Case status		P-value
		Case n(%)	Control n(%)	
Age	16-34	99(87.61)	95(84.07)	0.445
	35-64	14(12.39)	18(15.93)	
Sex	Female	53(46.90)	55(49.11)	0.741
	Male	60(53.10)	57(50.89)	

Occupation	Unemployed	45(39.82)	31(27.43)	0.096
	Informal	16(14.16)	29(25.66)	
	Formal	45(39.82)	46(40.71)	
	Student	7(6.19)	7(6.19)	
Church	Apostolic	26(23.01)	26(23.01)	0.223
	Methodist	9(7.96)	4(3.54)	
	Anglican	7(6.19)	9(7.96)	
	Pentecostal	18(15.93)	18(15.93)	
	Atheist	25(22.12)	20(17.70)	
	Roman Catholic	22(19.47)	19(16.81)	
	Other	6(5.31)	17(15.04)	
Highest level of education	None	1(0.88)	0(0.00)	0.539
	Primary	14(12.39)	12(10.62)	
	Secondary	91(80.53)	97(85.84)	
	Tertiary	7(6.19)	4(3.54)	
Marital status	Single	25(22.12)	18(15.93)	0.010
	Married	74(65.49)	75(66.37)	
	Co-habiting	8(7.08)	1(0.88)	
	Divorcee	4(3.54)	12(10.62)	
	Widowed	2(1.77)	7(6.19)	

Ages 16-34 had a higher prevalence 99(87.61%) ,95(84.07) compared to 35-64 which had 14(12.39),18(15.93) in case and control respectively. The p value is insignificant. Males had a higher percentage in both cases and control as follows. In occupation both unemployed and formal had the same percentage (39.82%) in case while formal had the higher percentage in control (40.71%). Student recorded the lowest percentage in both case and control as 6.19%. the p value 0.096 is insignificant. In church apostolic had the highest percentage (23.01%) in case and other recorded the least (5.31%). Apostolic also recorded the highest percentage (23.01%) in control while 3.54% which was the least in control was made by Methodist. The p value (0.223) was insignificant. Secondary level of education recorded the highest percentage in case (80.53%) and none had the least percentage in case (0.88%). None also had the lowest percentage in control (0%) and secondary still had the highest percentage of (85.84%) in control. The p value (0.539) is insignificant. Married people had the highest percentage in both case and control respectively, (65.49%), (66.37%) and widowed had the least record in both case (1.77%) and control (6.19%). The p value (0.010) is significant thus there is a strong association between marital status and STI infection.

### Association between Social capital and risk of STI infection

Variable	Category	Case status		P-value
		Case n(%)	Control n(%)	
Burial society	Yes	35(30.97)	42(37.17)	0.326
	No	78(69.03)	71(62.83)	
Religious group	Yes	62(54.87)	62(55.36)	0.941
	No	51((45.13)	50(44.64)	
Savings club	Yes	27(24.11)	34(30.09)	0.313
	No	85(75.89)	79(69.91)	
Trader association	Yes	4(3.54)	8(7.08)	0.235
	No	109(96.46)	105(92.92)	
Group 1	Business association	2(2.67)	5(5.81)	0.753
	Religious group	48(64.00)	55(63.95)	
	Burial society	13(17.33)	15(17.44)	
	Savings club	12(16.00)	11(12.79)	
Group 2	Business association	2(5.71)	1(2.00)	0.476
	Religious group	3(8.57)	9(18.00)	
	Burial society	16(45.71)	24(48.00)	
	Savings club	14(40.00)	16(32.00)	
Education	Yes	12(10.62)	12(13.39)	0.522
	No	101.89.38	97(86.61)	
Health services	Yes	27(35.53)	30(34.48)	0.889
	No	49(64.47)	57(65.52)	
Receive credit	Yes	22(26.51)	31(39.24)	0.084
	No	61(73.49)	48(60.76)	
Funeral assistance	Yes	65(86.67)	84(96.55)	0.021
	No	10(13.33)	3(3.45)	

Those who chose no in burial society both had a higher percentage in case (69.03%) and control 62.83%) compared to those who said yes who had (30.97%) in case and (37.17%) in control. The p value (0.326) was insignificant. The ones who chose yes in religious group had highest percentages in

both case (54.87%) and control (55.36%) compared to no, where the case was (45.13%) and control was (44.64%). The p value (0.941) was insignificant. In savings club, the ones who chose no had higher percentages in both case (75.89%) and control (69.91%) while the ones who chose yes had (24.11%) in case and (30.09%) in control. P value 0.313 was insignificant. For trader association, those who chose yes had a lower percentage in both case (3.54%) and control (7.08%) as compared to those who chose no who had (96.46%) in case and (92.92%) in control. The p value 0.235 was insignificant. Religious group had the highest percentage in group 1 in both case (64%) and control (63.95%) while business association had the lowest percentage, case (5.71%) and control (2%). The p value 0.235 was insignificant. As for education, the ones who chose yes had a lower percentage in both case (10.62%) and control (13.39%) while those who said no had a higher percentage in both case (89.38%) and control (86.61%). The p value (0.522) was insignificant. For health services, no had a higher percentage where case was (64.47%) and control (65.52%) while yes had (26.51%) and (39.24%). The p value 0.889 was insignificant. Receive credit, those who chose no were more in number ((73.49%) in case and (60.76%) in control while the ones for yes were less, (26.51%) in case and (39.24%) in control. The p value 0.084 was insignificant. For funeral assistance, the ones who selected yes were more (86.67%) in case and (96.55%) in control, while the ones who selected no were (13.33%) in case and (3.45%) in control. The p value 0.02 was statistically significant t case status thus showing a strong association between social capital and risk of STI infection.

#### **Association between risky sexual behavior and STI infection**

Variables	Category	Case status		P-value
		Case n(%)	Control n(%)	
Give and receive	Yes	3(2.65)	8(7.14)	0.119
	No	110(97.35)	104(92.86)	
Use condom	Yes	12(10.62)	20(17.70)	0.127
	No	101(89.38)	93(82.30)	
Used condom	Yes	25(22.12)	24(21.43)	0.899
	No	88(77.88)	88(78.57)	
Taken alcohol	Yes	23(20.35)	44(39.29)	0.008
	No	89(78.76)	67(59.82)	
	Don't know	1(0.88)	1(0.89)	
Do you have	Yes	94(83.19)	99(88.39)	0.264
	No	19(16.81)	13(11.61)	
Living together	Yes	52(54.74)	35(36.46)	0.011
	No	43(45.26)	61(63.54)	

How old is	16-34	99(87.61)	95(84.07)	0.445
	35-64	14(12.39)	18(15.93)	
Receive credit	Yes	22(26.51)	31(39.24)	0.084
	No	61(73.49)	48(60.76)	
Type of sti	GUD	17(62.96)	61(70.93)	0.435
	UD	10(37.04)	25(29.07)	
Sex debut	12 to 22	23(24.73)	19(21.35)	0.588
	23 to 32	70(75.27)	70(78.65)	
Had an sti	Yes	8(7.08)	24(21.82)	0.002
	No	105(92.92)	86(78.18)	
Age first sex	17+ years	101(90.18)	78(72.90)	0.001
	<17 years	11(9.82)	29(27.10)	
Habitation status	Yes	74(65.90)	83(74.11)	0.159
	No	39(34.51)	29(25.89)	
Education	Yes	12(10.62)	12(13.39)	0.522
	No	101(89.38)	97(86.61)	
Unemployed	Yes	31(29.52)	45(42.45)	0.05
	No	74(70.48)	61(57.55)	

In give and receive, those who chose yes had a lower percentage in both case (2.65%) and control (7.14%) while the ones with no was higher in both case (97.35%) and control (92.86%). The p value 0.119 was statistically insignificant. For Use condom, yes was lower having case as (10.62%) and control as (17.70%), while no had case as (89.38%) and control (82.30%). The p value 0.127 was statistically insignificant. Used condom had no selection as higher percentages in both case (77.88%) and control (78.57%) while yes was lower having case as (22.12%) and control as (21.43%). The p value 0.899 was statistically insignificant. Taken alcohol, those who chose no were more in number whereby case was (78.76%), control was (59.82%) as compared to yes which had case as (20.35%) and control (39.29%) and don't know had case as (77.88%) and control (78.57%). The p value 0.008 was statistically significant indicating a strong association between taken alcohol and STI infection. Do you have had selection yes with higher percentages in both case (83.19%) and control (88.39%) while no was lower in both case (16.81%) and control (11.61%). The p value 0.264 was statistically insignificant. For living together, yes was higher in case (54.74%) and lower in control (36.46%) while no was lower in case (45.26%) and higher in control (63.54%). The p value 0.011 was statistically significant thus living together has a strong association with Sti infection. In how old is, yes had

higher percentage in both case (87.61%) and control (84.07%) while no was lower in case (12.39%) and control (15.93%). The p value 0.445 was statistically insignificant. Receive credit, selection yes had (22.5%) in case and (39.24%) in control while no had (73.49%) in case and (60.76%) in control. The p value 0.084 was statistically insignificant. Type of sti, GUD had case as (62.96%) and control as (70.93%) while UD had (37.04%) in case and (29.07%) in control. The p value 0.435 was statistically insignificant. Sex debut ages 12-22 had (24.73%) in case and (21.35%) in control while 23-32 had (75.27%) in case and (78.65%) in control. The p value 0.588 was statistically insignificant. As for had an Sti, selection yes had (7.08%) in case and (21.82%) in control while selection no had (92.92%) in case and (78.18%) in control. The p value 0.002 was statistically significant hence indicating a strong association with STI infection. For age first sex, 17+ years had higher percentages in both case (90.18%) and control (72.90%) while <17 years had (9.82%) in case and (27.10%) in control. The p value 0.001 was statistically significant showing a strong association between age first sex and STI infection. Habitation status, yes had higher percentages in both case (65.90%) and control (74.11%) while no was lower in both case (34.51%) and (25.89%). The p value 0.159 was statistically insignificant. Education had yes as (10.62%) in case and (13.39%) in control while no had (89.38%) in case and (86.61%) in control. The p value 0.522 was statistically insignificant. Unemployed had yes as (29.52%) in case and (42.45%) in control while no had (70.48%) in case and (57.55%) in control. The p value 0.05 was statistically insignificant.

### **Logistic Regression Analysis**

Case status	Category	Odds Ratio	[95% Conf. lower]	[95% Conf. upper]	P>z
Marital Status	single	REF			
	married		1.662	0.647	4.269
	co-habiting		2.473	0.214	28.608
	divorcee		0.460	0.078	2.723
	widowed		0.112	0.007	1.735
Taken alcohol	no	REF			
	yes		0.350	0.159	0.771
	don't know		1.000		0.009
Funeral assistance	yes	REF			
	no		13.864	2.188	87.843
Age first sex	<17years	REF			
	17+years		2.981	1.052	8.444
					0.04

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Living together	no	REF				
	yes		1.691	0.75	3.812	0.206

From the results, the patients who were married were 1.662 more likely to contract STIs compared to single people. Patients that were co-habiting were 2.473 more likely to contact STIs compared to single people. Those who were divorced were 0.460 less likely to contract STIs compared to single people while the ones that were widowed were 0.112 less likely to contract STIs compared to single people.

For taken alcohol, those that took alcohol were 0.350 less likely to contract STIs compared to those who didn't take alcohol. Those who didn't know if they took alcohol were at no risk of contracting STIs compared to those who didn't. For funeral assistance those who said no were 13.864 more likely to contract STIs compared to those who said yes. For age first sex, the ones who were 17+years were 2.981 more likely to contract STIs compared to those who were <17 years. In living together those who said yes were 1.691 more likely to contact STIs compared to those who said no.