Table 1: Association between respondents' age and symptoms of reproductive tract infections (n=288)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Symptoms of reproductive tract infections in the last 6 months | | | P-value |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) | 0.133 |
| 15-25 years | 36 (47.4) | 73 (34.4) | 109 (37.8) |
| 26-35 years | 24 (31.6) | 86 (40.6) | 110 (38.2) |
| 36-45 years | 14 (18.4) | 51 (24.1) | 65 (22.6) |
| 45 years or above | 2 (2.6) | 2 (0.9) | 4 (1.4) |
| Total | 76 (26.4) | 212 (73.6) | 288 (100.0) |

Table 1 presents the association between age and symptoms of reproductive tract infections. The highest proportion of respondents (38.2%) fell within the 26-35 age range. Among those reporting symptoms, the majority (47.4%) were aged 15-25, while only 2.6% of those with symptoms were aged 45 or older. The chi-square test indicated no statistically significant relationship (P-value = 0.133).

Table 2: Association between respondents' religion and symptoms of reproductive tract infections (n=288)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Symptoms of reproductive tract infections in the last 6 months | | | P-value |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| Christian | 1 (1.3) | 1 (0.5) | 2 (0.7) | 0.373 |
| Hindu | 3 (3.9) | 17 (8.0) | 20 (6.9) |  |
| Muslim | 72 (94.7) | 194 (91.5) | 266 (92.4) |  |
| Total | 76 (26.4) | 212 (73.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

Table 2 shows the association between religion and symptoms of reproductive tract infections. The majority of participants (92.4%) identified as Muslim, with 94.7% of those reporting symptoms. Only 1.3% of Christians reported symptoms. The chi-square test revealed no statistically significant relationship (P-value = 0.373).

Table 3: Association between respondents' education and symptoms of reproductive tract infections (n=288)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Symptoms of reproductive tract infections in the last 6 months | | | P-value |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| Cannot read | 8 (10.5) | 22 (10.4) | 30 (10.4) | 0.014 |
| College | 33 (43.4) | 87 (41.0) | 120 (41.7) |  |
| Primary | 7 (9.2) | 54 (25.5) | 61 (21.2) |  |
| Read and write | 3 (3.9) | 2 (0.9) | 5 (1.7) |  |
| Secondary | 25 (32.9) | 47 (22.2) | 72 (25.0) |  |
| Total | 76 (26.4) | 212 (73.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

Table 3 illustrates the association between education and symptoms of reproductive tract infections. The largest group of participants (41.7%) were college students, with 43.4% experiencing symptoms. The chi-square test indicated a statistically significant relationship (P-value = 0.014).

Table 4: Association between respondents' marital status and symptoms of reproductive tract infections (n=288)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Symptoms of reproductive tract infections in the last 6 months | | | P-value |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| Divorced | 5 (6.6) | 1 (0.5) | 6 (2.1) | <0.001 |
| Married | 34 (44.7) | 152 (71.7) | 186 (64.6) |
| Single | 36 (47.4) | 58 (27.4) | 94 (32.6) |
| Widow | 1 (1.3) | 1 (0.5) | 2 (0.7) |
| Total | 76 (26.4) | 212 (73.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

Table 4 examines the association between marital status and symptoms of reproductive tract infections. Most participants (64.6%) were married. The chi-square test indicated a statistically significant relationship (P-value <0.001).

Table 5: Association between respondents' occupation and symptoms of reproductive tract infections (n=288)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Symptoms of reproductive tract infections in the last 6 months | | | P-value |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| Freelancer | 2 (2.6) | 3 (1.4) | 5 91.7) | <0.001 |
| Government Job | 2 (2.6) | 4 (1.9) | 6 (2.1) |
| House helper | 9 (11.8) | 51 (24.1) | 60 (20.8) |
| No Job | 6 (7.9) | 6 (2.8) | 12 (4.2) |
| Others | 7 (9.2) | 70 (33.0) | 77 (26.7) |
| Private | 9 (11.8) | 25 (11.8) | 34 (11.8) |
| RMG Work | 10 (13.2) | 9 (4.2) | 19 (6.6) |
| Student | 31 (40.8) | 44 (20.8) | 75 (26.0) |
| Total | 76 (26.4) | 212 (73.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

Table 5 reveals the association between occupation and symptoms of reproductive tract infections, with the highest proportion (26.0%) being students. The chi-square test indicated a statistically significant relationship (P-value <0.001).

Table 6: Association between respondents' family income and symptoms of reproductive tract infections (n=288)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Symptoms of reproductive tract infections in the last 6 months | | | P-value |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| <=30000 | 38 (50.0) | 64 (30.2) | 102 (35.4) | 0.002 |
| >30000 | 38 (50.0) | 148 (69.8) | 186 (64.6) |
| Total | 76 (26.4) | 212 (73.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

Table 6 illustrates the relationship between family income and symptoms of reproductive tract infections. Participants were evenly split between the two income groups. The chi-square test indicated a statistically significant relationship (P-value = 0.002).

Table 7: Association between respondents' family expenditure and symptoms of reproductive tract infections (n=288)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Symptoms of reproductive tract infections in the last 6 months | | | P-value |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| <=30000 | 41 (53.9) | 75 (35.4) | 116 (40.3) | 0.005 |
| >30000 | 35 (46.1) | 137 (64.6) | 172 (59.7) |
| Total | 76 (26.4) | 212 (73.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

Table 7 shows the association between family expenditure and symptoms of reproductive tract infections, with a higher percentage (40.3%) of respondents spending ≤30,000 Taka. The chi-square test indicated a statistically significant relationship (P-value = 0.005).

Table 8: Association between respondents' family size and symptoms of reproductive tract infections (n=288)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Symptoms of reproductive tract infections in the last 6 months | | | P-value |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| <=4 | 36 (47.4) | 66 (31.1) | 102 (35.4) | 0.011 |
| >4 | 40 (52.6) | 146 (68.9) | 186 (64.6) |
| Total | 76 (26.4) | 212 (73.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

Table 8 illustrates the association between family size and symptoms of reproductive tract infections among participants. A majority (64.6%) belonged to households with more than four members. Among those, 52.6% reported symptoms, whereas 47.4% of those from families with four or fewer members also experienced symptoms. The chi-square test indicated a statistically significant association at a 5% level of significance (P-value < 0.05).

Table 9: Association between respondents' menstruation knowledge and symptoms of reproductive tract infections (n=288)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Symptoms of reproductive tract infections in the last 6 months | | | P-value |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| Blood that comes out of the vagina | 33 (43.4) | 107 (50.5) | 140 (48.6) |  |
| I don’t know | 11 (14.5) | 5 (2.4) | 16 (5.6) | <0.001 |
| It is related the menstrual cycle | 1 (1.3) |  | 1 (0.3) |  |
| It is common tmenstruate over 10 days or more | 22 (28.9)) | 0 (0.0) | 1 (0.3) |  |
| People menstruate every 3 weeks | 9 (11.8) | 60 (28.3%) | 82 (28.5) |  |
| Women menstruate all their lives | 0 (0.0) | 38 (17.9)) | 47 (16.3) |  |
| Total | 76 (26.4) | 212 (73.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

Table 9 presents the correlation between menstruation knowledge and symptoms of reproductive tract infections. The majority (48.6%) identified menstruation as blood that comes from the vagina, with 43.4% experiencing symptoms. Only 1.3% recognized that menstruation is linked to the menstrual cycle. The chi-square test revealed a statistically significant association at a 5% level of significance (P-value < 0.05).

Table 10: Association between respondents' shyness to talk about menstruation and symptoms of reproductive tract infections (n=288)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Symptoms of reproductive tract infections in the last 6 months | | | P-value |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| No | 17 (22.4) | 53 (25.0) | 70 (24.3) | 0.833 |
| Somewhat | 9 (11.8) | 21 (9.9) | 30 (10.4) |
| Yes | 50 (65.8) | 138 (65.1) | 188 (65.3) |
| Total | 76 (26.4) | 212 (73.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

Table 10 examines the relationship between shyness about discussing menstruation and symptoms of reproductive tract infections. A significant portion (65.3%) reported feeling shy about the topic, with 65.8% of those experiencing symptoms. The chi-square test indicated no statistically significant association at a 5% level of significance (P-value > 0.05).

Table 11: Association between respondents' menstrual product used types and symptoms of reproductive tract infections (n=288)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Symptoms of reproductive tract infections in the last 6 months | | | P-value |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| Cloth menstrual pads | 39 (51.3) | 111 (52.4) | 150 (52.1) | 0.335 |
| Menstrual cup | 0 (0.0) | 2 (0.9) | 2 (0.7) |
| Other | 3 (3.9) | 2 (0.9) | 5 (1.7) |
| Single-use pads | 27 (35.5) | 87 (41.0) | 114 (39.6) |
| Single-use pads cloth | 6 (7.9) | 7 (3.3) | 13 (4.5) |
| Single-use pads Mens | 0 (0.0) | 1 (0.5) | 1 (0.3) |
| Single-use pads Toilet | 0 (0.0) | 1 (0.5) | 1 (0.3) |
| Tampons Single use pads | 1 (1.3) | 1 (0.5) | 2 (0.7) |
| Total | 76 (26.4) | 212 (73.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

Table 11 assesses the association between types of menstrual products used and symptoms of reproductive tract infections. The most common product was cloth menstrual pads (52.1%), with 51.3% of users reporting symptoms. The chi-square test revealed no statistically significant association at a 5% level of significance (P-value > 0.05).

Table 12: Association between respondents' getting free menstruation products and symptoms of reproductive tract infections (n=288)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Symptoms of reproductive tract infections in the last 6 months | | | P-value |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| I don’t know | 15 (19.7) | 14 (6.6) | 29 (10.1) |  |
| No | 49 (64.5) | 121 (57.1) | 170 (59.0) | <0.001 |
| Not applicable | 10 (13.2) | 74 (34.9) | 84 (29.2) |
| Yes | 2 (2.6) | 3 (1.4) | 5 (1.7) |
| Total | 76 (26.4) | 212 (73.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

Table 12 explores the relationship between receiving free menstrual products and symptoms of reproductive tract infections. The majority (59.0%) reported not receiving such products, with 64.5% of this group experiencing symptoms. The chi-square test indicated a statistically significant association at a 5% level of significance (P-value < 0.05).

Table 13: Association between respondents' getting menstruation products from types of people and symptoms of reproductive tract infections (n=288)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Symptoms of reproductive tract infections in the last 6 months | | | P-value |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| Others | 0 (0.0) | 1 (0.5) | 1 (10.3) |  |
| Parents/Families | 36 (47.4) | 103 (48.6) | 139 (48.3) | 0.367 |
| Schools | 1 (1.3) | 0 (0) | 1 (0.3) |
| Self | 39 (51.3) | 108 (50.9) | 147 (51.0) |
| Total | 76 (26.4) | 212 (73.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

Table 13 details the association between the sources of menstrual products and symptoms of reproductive tract infections. The majority (51.0%) obtained products independently, with 51.3% of those reporting symptoms. The chi-square test found no statistically significant association at a 5% level of significance (P-value > 0.05).