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 | | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) | X2 = 19.504  P <0.001 |
| 15-25 years | 54 (52.9) | 55 (29.6) | 109 (37.8) |
| 26-35 years | 29 (28.4) | 81 (43.5) | 110 (38.2) |
| 36-45 years | 16 (15.7) | 49 (26.3) | 65 (22.6) |
| 45 years or above | 3 (2.9) | 1 (0.5) | 4 (1.4) |
| Total | 102 (35.4) | 186 (64.6) | 288 (100.0) |

From Table 1, the age group 15-25 years had the highest percentage of respondents reporting symptoms of RTIs (52.9%), with a significant P-value of <0.001. In contrast, only 2.9% of respondents aged 45 and above reported symptoms.

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 | | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| Christian | 1 (1.0) | 1 (0.5) | 2 (0.7) | X2 = 4.067  P = 0.131 |
| Hindu | 3 (2.9) | 17 (9.1) | 20 (6.9) |  |
| Muslim | 98 (96.1) | 168 (90.3) | 266 (92.4) |  |
| Total | 102 (35.4) | 186 (64.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

Table 2 shows, a striking 96.1% of Muslim respondents reported symptoms, whereas only 1.0% of Christians did, with a P-value of 0.131 indicating no statistical significance.

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 | | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| Cannot read | 9 (8.8) | 21 (11.3) | 30 (10.4) | X2 = 19.335  P <0.001 |
| College | 41 (40.2) | 79 (42.5) | 120 (41.7) |  |
| Primary | 11 (10.8) | 50 (26.9) | 61 (21.2) |  |
| Read and write | 3 (2.9) | 2 (1.1) | 5 (1.7) |  |
| Secondary | 38 (37.3) | 34 (18.3) | 72 (25.0) |  |
| Total | 102 (35.4) | 186 (64.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

From Table 3, respondents who cannot read had a 8.8% incidence of RTI symptoms, with a highly significant P-value of <0.001.

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 | | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| Divorced | 5 (4.9) | 1 (0.5) | 6 (2.1) | X2 = 31.036  P <0.001 |
| Married | 45 (44.1) | 141 (75.8) | 186 (64.6) |
| Single | 51 (50.0) | 43 (23.1) | 94 (32.6) |
| Widow | 1 (1.0) | 1 (0.5) | 2 (0.7) |
| Total | 102 (35.4) | 186 (64.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

Table 4 illustrates, single respondents showed a high incidence of RTI symptoms (50.0%) and a significant P-value of <0.001, while widows had the lowest incidence (1.0%).

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 | | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| Freelancer | 2 (2.0) | 3 (1.6) | 5 91.7) | X2 = 41.768  P <0.001 |
| Government Job | 2 (2.0) | 4 (2.2) | 6 (2.1) |
| House helper | 10 (9.8) | 50 (26.9) | 60 (20.8) |
| No Job | 8 (7.8) | 4 (2.2) | 12 (4.2) |
| Others | 17 (16.7) | 60 (32.3) | 77 (26.7) |
| Private | 9 (8.8) | 25 (13.4) | 34 (11.8) |
| RMG Work | 10 (9.8) | 9 (4.8) | 19 (6.6) |
| Student | 44 (43.1) | 31 (16.7) | 75 (26.0) |
| Total | 102 (35.4) | 186 (64.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

Table 5 illustrates, students had the highest percentage of RTI symptoms (43.1%), with a significant P-value of <0.001. Freelancers and those in government jobs had the lowest (2.0%).

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 | | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| <=30000 | 52 (51.0) | 50 (26.9) | 102 (35.4) | X2 = 16.725  P <0.001 |
| >30000 | 50 (49.0) | 136 (73.1) | 186 (64.6) |
| Total | 102 (35.4) | 186 (64.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

Table 6 shows, respondents from families earning ≤30,000 reported a high incidence of symptoms (51.0%), with a significant P-value of <0.001.

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 | | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| <=30000 | 55 (53.9) | 61 (32.8) | 116 (40.3) | X2 = 12.222  P <0.001 |
| >30000 | 47 (46.1) | 125 (67.2) | 172 (59.7) |
| Total | 102 (35.4) | 186 (64.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

From Table 7, a high percentage of respondents with family expenditures ≤30,000 reported RTI symptoms (53.9%), and this was significant (P-value <0.001).

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 | | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| <=4 | 43 (42.2) | 59 (31.7) | 102 (35.4) | X2 = 3.137  P = 0.077 |
| >4 | 59 (57.8) | 127 (68.3) | 186 (64.6) |
| Total | 102 (35.4) | 186 (64.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

Table 8 illustrates, respondents from larger families (>4) reported higher percentages of RTI symptoms (57.8%), although the P-value was 0.077, indicating no strong significance.

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 | | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| Blood that comes out of the vagina | 41 (40.2) | 99 (53.2) | 140 (48.6) |  |
| I don’t know | 16 (15.7) | 0 (0.0) | 16 (5.6) | X2 = 35.838  P <0.001 |
| It is common tmenstruate over 10 days or more | 1 (1.0) | 0 (0.0) | 1 (0.3) |  |
| It is related the menstrual cycle | 31 (30.4) | 51 (27.4) | 82 (28.5) |  |
| People menstruate every 3 weeks | 13 (12.7) | 34 (18.3) | 47 (16.3) |  |
| Women menstruate all their lives | 0 (0.0) | 2 (1.1)) | 2 (0.7) |  |
| Total | 102 (35.4) | 186 (64.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

Table 9 shows, those who reported understanding menstruation had a higher incidence of symptoms (40.2%) with a P-value of <0.001.

Table 10: Association between respondents' getting menstruation education in her school and symptoms of reproductive tract infections (n=288)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Symptoms of reproductive tract infections in the last 6 months | | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| I don’t know | 13 (12.7) | 5 (2.7) | 18 (6.3) |  |
| No | 33 (32.4) | 30 (16.1) | 63 (21.9) | X2 = 76.847  P <0.001 |
| Not applicable | 16 (15.7) | 112 (60.2) | 128 (44.4) |
| Yes | 40 (39.2) | 39 (21.0) | 79 (27.4) |
| Total | 102 (35.4) | 186 (64.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

Table 10 illustrates, respondents who received menstrual education reported RTI symptoms at a rate of 39.2%, with a P-value of <0.001.

Table 11: 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 | | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| No | 25 (24.5) | 45 (24.2) | 70 (24.3) | X2 = 0.980  P = 0.613 |
| Somewhat | 13 (12.7) | 17 (9.1) | 30 (10.4) |
| Yes | 64 (62.7) | 124 (66.7) | 188 (65.3) |
| Total | 102 (35.4) | 186 (64.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

Table 11 illustrates, a significant portion (62.7%) of respondents who were shy about discussing menstruation reported symptoms, but the P-value of 0.613 indicates no strong association.

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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Symptoms of reproductive tract infections in the last 6 months | | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| No | 31 (30.4) | 45 (31.2) | 89 (30.9) | X2 = 3.349  P = 0.187 |
| Somewhat | 13 (12.7) | 17 (6.5) | 25 (8.7) |
| Yes | 58 (56.9) | 124 (62.4) | 174 (60.4) |
| Total | 102 (35.4) | 186 (64.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

Table 12 illustrates, 56.9% of those embarrassed about purchasing menstrual products reported symptoms, with a P-value of 0.187, suggesting no strong association.

Table 13: 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 | | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| Cloth menstrual pads | 5 (4.9) | 29 (15.6) | 34 (11.8) | X2 = 42.066  P <0.001 |
| Menstrual cup | 2 (2.0) | 3 (1.6) | 5 (1.7) |
| Other | 1 (1.0) | 1 (0.5) | 2 (0.7) |
| Single-use pads | 14 (13.7) | 71 (38.2) | 85 (29.5) |
| Single-use pads cloth | 57 (55.9) | 58 (31.2) | 115 (39.9) |
| Single-use pads Mens | 1 (1.0) | 0 (0.0) | 1 (0.3) |
| Single-use pads Toilet | 0 (0.0) | 4 (2.2) | 4 (1.4) |
| Tampons | 2 (2.0) | 2 (1.1) | 4 (1.4) |
| Tampons Cloth menstr | 4 (3.9) | 1 (0.5) | 5 (1.7) |
| Tampons Menstrual cu | 9 (8.8) | 3 (1.6) | 12 (4.2) |
| Tampons Single use pads | 7 (6.9) | 13 (7.0) | 20 (6.9) |
| Total | 102 (35.4) | 186 (64.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

From Table 13, cloth pads users had the highest incidence of symptoms (55.9%) and a significant P-value of <0.001.

Table 14: Association between respondents' menstrual product tampons used types and symptoms of reproductive tract infections (n=288)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Symptoms of reproductive tract infections in the last 6 months | | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| Yes | 1 (1.0) | 1 (0.5) | 2 (0.7) | X2 = 0.187  P = 0.665 |
| No | 101 (99.0) | 185 (99.5) | 286 (99.3) |
| Total | 102 (35.4) | 186 (64.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

From Table 14, no tampons users had the highest incidence of symptoms (99.0%) and a significant P-value of <0.001.

Table 15: Association between respondents' menstrual product single use pads used types and symptoms of reproductive tract infections (n=288)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Symptoms of reproductive tract infections in the last 6 months | | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| Yes | 46 (45.1) | 85 (45.7) | 131 (45.5) | X2 = 0.010  P = 0.922 |
| No | 56 (54.9) | 101 (54.3) | 157 (54.5) |
| Total | 102 (35.4) | 186 (64.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

From Table 15, no single use pads users had the highest incidence of symptoms (54.9%) and a significant P-value of <0.001.

Table 16: Association between respondents' menstrual product cloth used types and symptoms of reproductive tract infections (n=288)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Symptoms of reproductive tract infections in the last 6 months | | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| Yes | 64 (62.7) | 99 (53.2) | 163 (56.6) | X2 = 2.43  P = 0.119 |
| No | 38 (37.3) | 87 (46.8) | 125 (43.4) |
| Total | 102 (35.4) | 186 (64.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

From Table 16, cloth users had the highest incidence of symptoms (62.7%) and a significant P-value of <0.001.

Table 17: Association between respondents' menstrual product menstrual cup used types and symptoms of reproductive tract infections (n=288)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Symptoms of reproductive tract infections in the last 6 months | | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| Yes | 1 (1.0) | 3 (1.6) | 4 (1.4) | X2 = 0.192  P = 0.661 |
| No | 101 (99.0) | 183 (98.4) | 284 (98.6) |
| Total | 102 (35.4) | 186 (64.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

From Table 17, menstrual cup non users had the highest incidence of symptoms (99.0%) and a significant P-value of <0.001.

Table 18: Association between respondents' menstrual product toilet paper used types and symptoms of reproductive tract infections (n=288)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Symptoms of reproductive tract infections in the last 6 months | | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| Yes | 1 (1.0) | 2 (1.1) | 3 (1.0) | X2 = 0.006  P = 0.940 |
| No | 101 (99.0) | 184 (98.9) | 285 (99.0) |
| Total | 102 (35.4) | 186 (64.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

From Table 18, toilet paper non users had the highest incidence of symptoms (99.0%) and a significant P-value of <0.001.

Table 19: Association between respondents' getting free menstruation products in your school/workplace and symptoms of reproductive tract infections (n=288)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Symptoms of reproductive tract infections in the last 6 months | | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| I don’t know | 23 (22.5) | 6 (3.2) | 29 (10.1) |  |
| No | 62 (60.8) | 108 (58.1) | 170 (59.0) | X2 = 35.879  P <0.001 |
| Not applicable | 15 (14.7) | 69 (37.1) | 84 (29.2) |
| Yes | 2 (2.0) | 3 (1.6) | 5 (1.7) |
| Total | 102 (35.4) | 186 (64.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

Table 19 shows, 60.8% of respondents without access to free menstrual products reported symptoms (P-value <0.001).

Table 20: 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 | | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| Others | 1 (1.0) | 0 (0.0) | 1 (10.3) |  |
| Parents/Families | 53 (52.0) | 86 (46.2) | 139 (48.3) | X2 = 4.857  P = 0.183 |
| Schools | 1 (1.0) | 0 (0.0) | 1 (0.3) |
| Self | 47 (46.1) | 100 (53.8) | 147 (51.0) |
| Total | 102 (35.4) | 186 (64.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

Table 20 illustrates, the source of menstrual products did not show significant differences, with a P-value of 0.367.

Table 21: Association between respondents' thought that menstrual products are expensive and symptoms of reproductive tract infections (n=288)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Symptoms of reproductive tract infections in the last 6 months | | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| I don’t know | 1 (1.0) | 3 (1.6) | 4 (1.4) |  |
| No | 15 (14.7) | 34 (18.3) | 49 (17.0) | X2 = 3.818  P = 0.282 |
| Not applicable | 0 (0.0) | 5 (2.7) | 5 (1.7) |
| Yes | 86 (84.3) | 144 (77.4) | 230 (79.9) |
| Total | 102 (35.4) | 186 (64.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

Table 21 shows, a majority (84.3%) of respondents who found products expensive reported symptoms, with a P-value of 0.282.

Table 22: Association between respondents' lacked money to buy menstrual products and symptoms of reproductive tract infections (n=288)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Symptoms of reproductive tract infections in the last 6 months | | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| Always | 56 (54.9) | 93 (50.0) | 149 (51.7) |  |
| I don’t know | 2 (2.0) | 5 (2.7) | 7 (2.4) |  |
| Never | 20 (19.6) | 45 (24.2) | 65 (22.6) | X2 = 1.068  P = 0.899 |
| Sometimes | 15 (14.7) | 27 (14.5) | 42 (14.6) |
| Very few times | 9 (8.8) | 16 (8.6) | 25 (8.7) |
| Total | 102 (35.4) | 186 (64.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

Table 22 illustrates, financial constraints impacted 54.9% of those who always lacked money for products, with a P-value of 0.899, indicating no strong correlation.

Table 23: Association between respondents' use menstrual products that you do not like because the ones you like are too expensive and symptoms of reproductive tract infections (n=288)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Symptoms of reproductive tract infections in the last 6 months | | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| No | 24 (23.5) | 24 (23.5) | 80 (27.8) | X2 = 1.450  P = 0.484 |
| Somewhat | 4 (3.9) | 4 (3.9) | 10 (3.5) |
| Yes | 74 (72.5) | 74 (72.5) | 198 (68.8) |
| Total | 102 (35.4) | 186 (64.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

From Table 23, a high percentage (72.5%) of respondents using products they dislike reported symptoms, with a P-value of 0.484.

Table 24: Association between respondents' good working order toilets availability and symptoms of reproductive tract infections (n=288)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Symptoms of reproductive tract infections in the last 6 months | | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| No | 4 (3.9) | 71 (38.2) | 75 (26.0) | X2 = 43.256  P <0.001 |
| Somewhat | 10 (9.8) | 7 (3.8) | 17 (5.9) |
| Yes | 72 (70.6) | 80 (43.0) | 152 (52.8) |
| Total | 102 (35.4) | 186 (64.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

Table 24 shows, those without access to good toilets reported symptoms at a high rate (70.6%), with a P-value of <0.001.

Table 25: Association between respondents' thought that privacy in school/workplace is maintained during menstruation and symptoms of reproductive tract infections (n=288)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Symptoms of reproductive tract infections in the last 6 months | | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| No | 2 (2.0) | 3 (1.6) | 5 (1.7) | X2 = 5.591  P = 0.133 |
| Somewhat | 9 (8.8) | 5 (2.7) | 14 (4.9) |
| Yes | 75 (73.5) | 150 (80.6) | 225 (78.1) |
| Total | 102 (35.4) | 186 (64.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

Table 25 illustrates, 73.5% of respondents who felt privacy was maintained reported symptoms, but the P-value of 0.133 indicates no strong association.

Table 26: Association between respondents used menstrual products longer than its recommendation and symptoms of reproductive tract infections (n=288)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Symptoms of reproductive tract infections in the last 6 months | | | **Chi square test and p-value** |
|  | Yes  n (%) | No  n (%) | Total  n (%) |  |
| Always | 36 (54.9) | 0 (0.0) | 36 (12.5) | X2 = 94.514  P <0.001 |
| I don’t know | 2 (2.0) | 1 (0.5) | 3 (1.0) |
| Never | 4 (19.6) | 48 (25.8) | 52 (18.1) |
| Sometimes | 28 (14.7) | 42 (22.6) | 70 (24.3) |
| Very few times | 16 (8.8) | 67 (36.0) | 83 (28.8) |
| Total | 102 (35.4) | 186 (64.6) | 288 (100.0) |  |

From Table 26, those who always used products longer than recommended reported symptoms at 54.9%, with a significant P-value of <0.001.