

# Assessment of knowledge regarding sexually transmitted infections among high school students in an educational sub-district in Southern India—A cross-sectional study

Dear Editor,

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) constitute a challenging health problem among youngsters.<sup>1</sup> According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 20% of persons living with HIV/AIDS are in their 20s. Only a few studies have assessed the level of knowledge about STIs among adolescents.<sup>2,3</sup>

We did a cross-sectional study among 8th, 9th and 10th standard students attending various public and private schools in an educational sub-district in Thrissur, Kerala, with the objective of estimating the level of knowledge about STIs among high school students and their relationship with various socio-demographic parameters after obtaining ethics clearance.

One school each belonging to government, government aided, private and CBSE boards was chosen by the lottery method. Study participants were chosen using multistage stratified random sampling. Divisions from each grade were again chosen by the lottery method. Sample size was calculated based on the proportion of poor knowledge of STI (19.1%) obtained from the previous study and with 95% confidence and 20% allowable error.<sup>2</sup> Sample size obtained was 510. A total of 526 students were recruited over a period of 1 year.

A self-administered questionnaire, prepared by us based on a reference questionnaire, was used as the study tool. Some selected questions from the reference questionnaire were used and few additional questions were added with the help of experts. For the pilot study, we used 50 samples but 10 samples were lost to follow-up. Cronbach's alpha was used to check the reliability of the questionnaire. It showed an alpha value of 0.821 (good internal consistency). Test-retest reliability was assessed every 2 weeks using the Spearman rank correlation coefficient (0.968, a high correlation).

The questionnaire had 9 questions and questions 6, 7, 8 and 9 were given a score of 2 for each correct answer and 1 for each wrong answer. Total score of 36 was divided into 3 parts and a score less than 12 was considered to be poor, a score between 12 and 24 was considered fair and a score more than 24 was considered good knowledge. Because the frequency of students having good knowledge was low, we combined fair and good knowledge into one category for further analysis. Thus, those who scored 12 or less were considered as having poor knowledge and those who scored more than 12 as having good knowledge.

The distribution of our study participants is depicted in Figure 1. The age of the students ranged from 12 to 18 years (mean=15±2.16). Boys outnumbered girls (M:F = 1.4:1). Public talks [439, (83.5%)], posters [420, (79.8%)] and hospital and health workers [382, (72.6%)] were identified to be the common sources of information regarding STIs [Figure 2]. Majority [(n=455(86.5%)] of the students identified HIV/AIDS as an STI [Figure 3]. However, only less than 25% of students were aware of the other STIs like syphilis, gonorrhoea, herpes simplex infections, trichomoniasis and chlamydia. We observed notable misconceptions among students that STI can be transmitted by coughing/sneezing [n = 222(42.2.0%)], sharing of toilets [n = 71 (13.5%)] and sharing of plates [n = 154 (29.3%)] [Figure 4]. Majority of the respondents could not identify the common symptoms of STIs such as weight loss (n= 212, 40.3%), genital discharge (190, 36.1%) and painful micturition (n=158, 30%) [Figure 5]. Only less than 30% of the respondents could identify genital sore and swelling of the groin which are very common symptoms of STIs. Screening of blood and blood products [297 (56.5%)], avoidance of drug abuse [263 (50%)] and use of condoms [226 (43%)] were rightly identified as methods of prevention of transmission of STIs [Figure 6].

**How to cite this article:** Sunil G, Prathap P, Asokan N, Sajna MV. Assessment of knowledge regarding sexually transmitted infections among high school students in an educational sub district in Southern India—A cross sectional study. *Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol.* 2024;90:419. doi: 10.25259/IJDVL\_978\_2021

**Received:** September, 2021 **Accepted:** May, 2023 **Epub Ahead of Print:** November, 2023 **Published:** April, 2024

**DOI:** 10.25259/IJDVL\_978\_2021 **PMID:** 38031673 **Supplementary available on:** [https://doi.org/10.25259/IJDVL\\_978\\_2021](https://doi.org/10.25259/IJDVL_978_2021)

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-Share Alike 4.0 License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as the author is credited and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

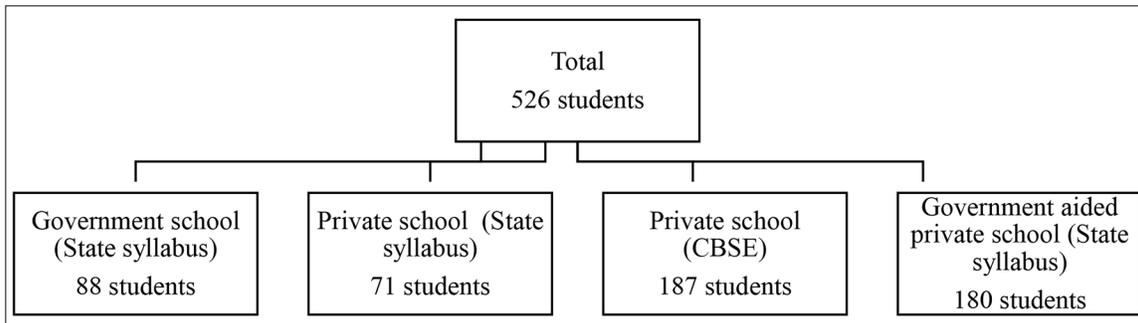


Figure 1: Flowchart depicting the distribution of study participants.

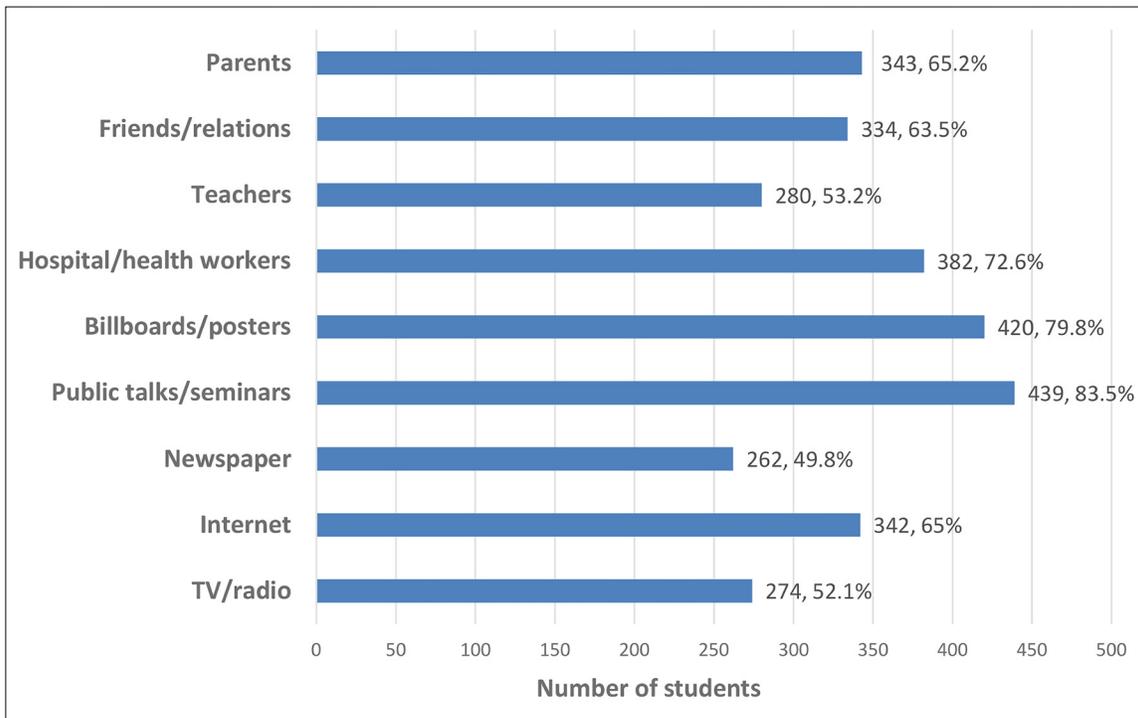


Figure 2: Bar chart showing various sources of information regarding STIs.

A total of 313 (59.5%) students had poor knowledge and 213 (40.5%) had good knowledge of STIs [Table 1]. The factors identified as significant predictors of knowledge regarding STI on univariate analysis were higher age, male gender, CBSE school, higher grade class, parents with higher level of education and acquisition of knowledge from the Internet and health workers [Table 2]. In multivariate analysis, 10<sup>th</sup> grade class, unaided schools, aided schools, usage of the Internet and health workers were the significant independent factors to influence the level of knowledge [Table 3].

The common sources of information regarding STIs for the students were public talks, posters, hospital and health workers as compared to the Internet, teachers, TV and newspapers. This clearly points out that, despite the widespread use of social media among the current generation, there is a dearth of information on STIs in these media. Studies from Nigeria

and Uganda have reported radio/television, newspapers and magazines as important sources of information about STIs.<sup>4</sup> In our study, only less than 25 % of students were aware of the other STIs like syphilis, gonorrhoea, herpes simplex infections, trichomoniasis and chlamydia. This is probably due to lack of awareness campaigns about STIs other than HIV/AIDS in schools. Nguyen et al. also had a similar observation.<sup>5</sup> Significant misconceptions existed regarding mode of STIs transmission, similar to the results of the Nigerian study.<sup>2</sup> Another interesting finding of our study was the lack of awareness of the participants regarding the clinical presentations of STIs. Our results were comparable to another previous study from South India.<sup>3</sup> Respondents correctly identified screening of blood and blood products, avoidance of drug abuse and usage of condoms as methods of prevention of transmission of STIs. This indicates that the students are reasonably well informed about the commoner modes of spread and prevention.

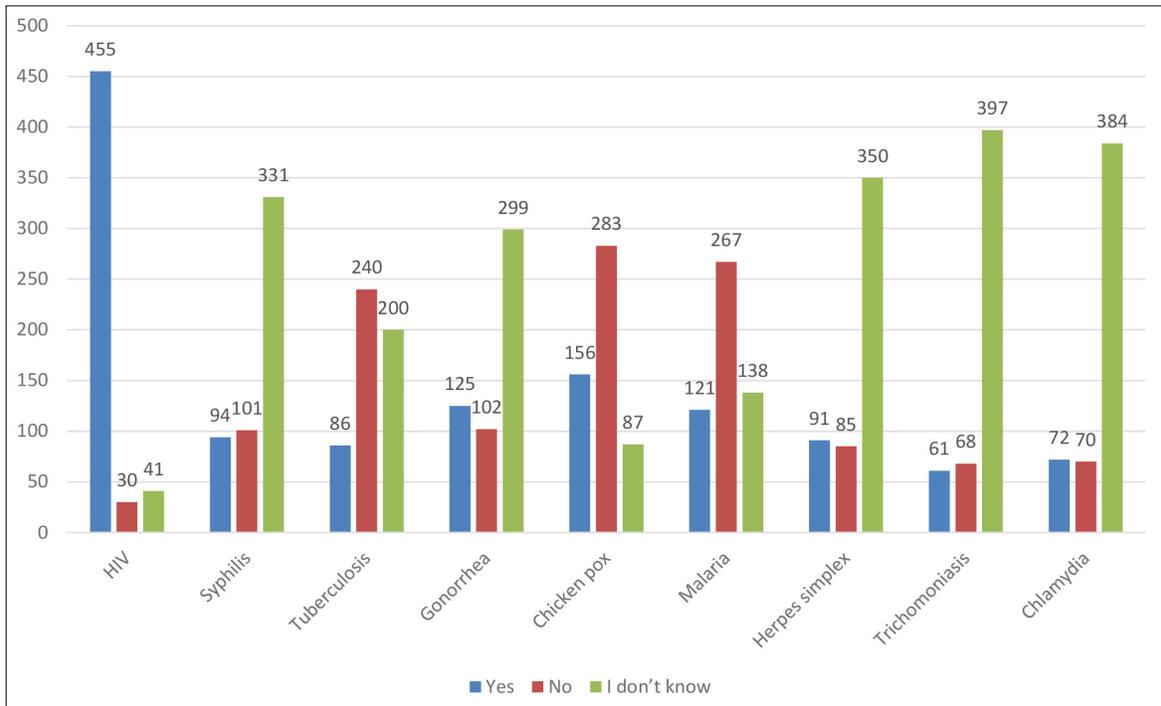


Figure 3: Clustered bar chart showing Identification of various diseases as sexually transmitted diseases by students.

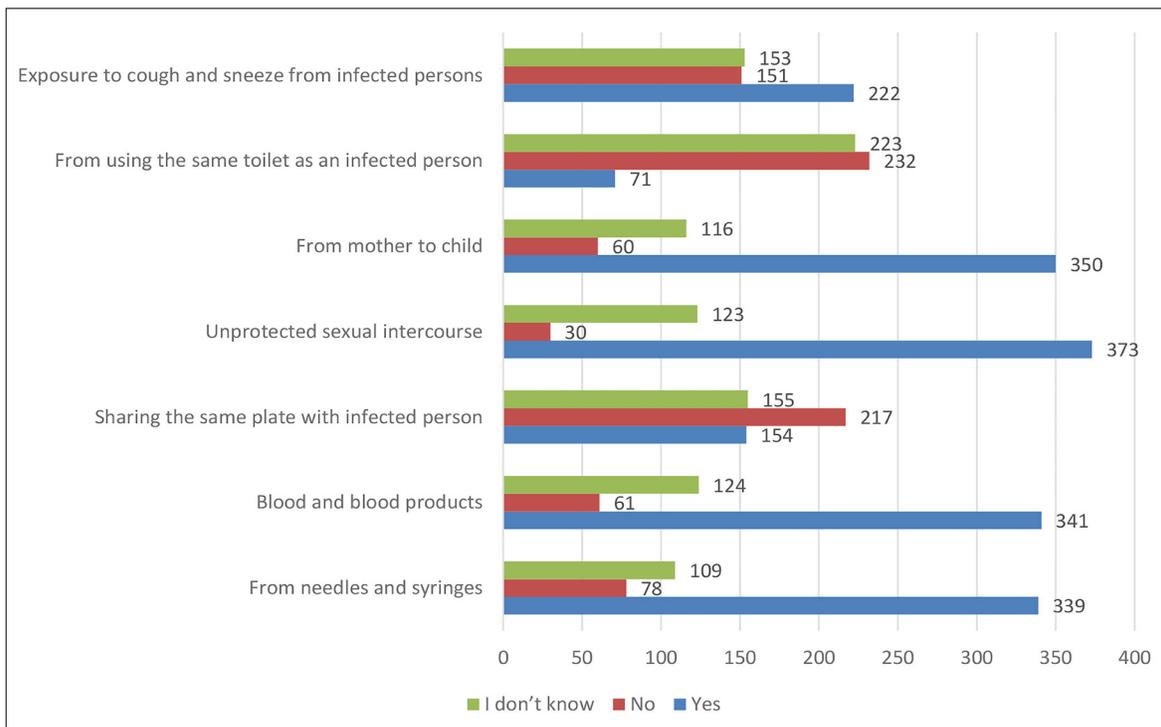


Figure 4: Clustered bar chart showing awareness about the methods of transmission of STI

Older students had better knowledge about STIs. The level of knowledge about STIs varied with the type of school with CBSE students having a statistically significant higher level of knowledge. This could possibly be explained by the sex education classes that they had been exposed to prior to our survey. Boys had a higher level of knowledge as compared to

girls (44.1% vs 35.6%) probably due to their increased access to various portals of information.

Following are some of the recommendations that could be made to improve the knowledge about STIs among school students:

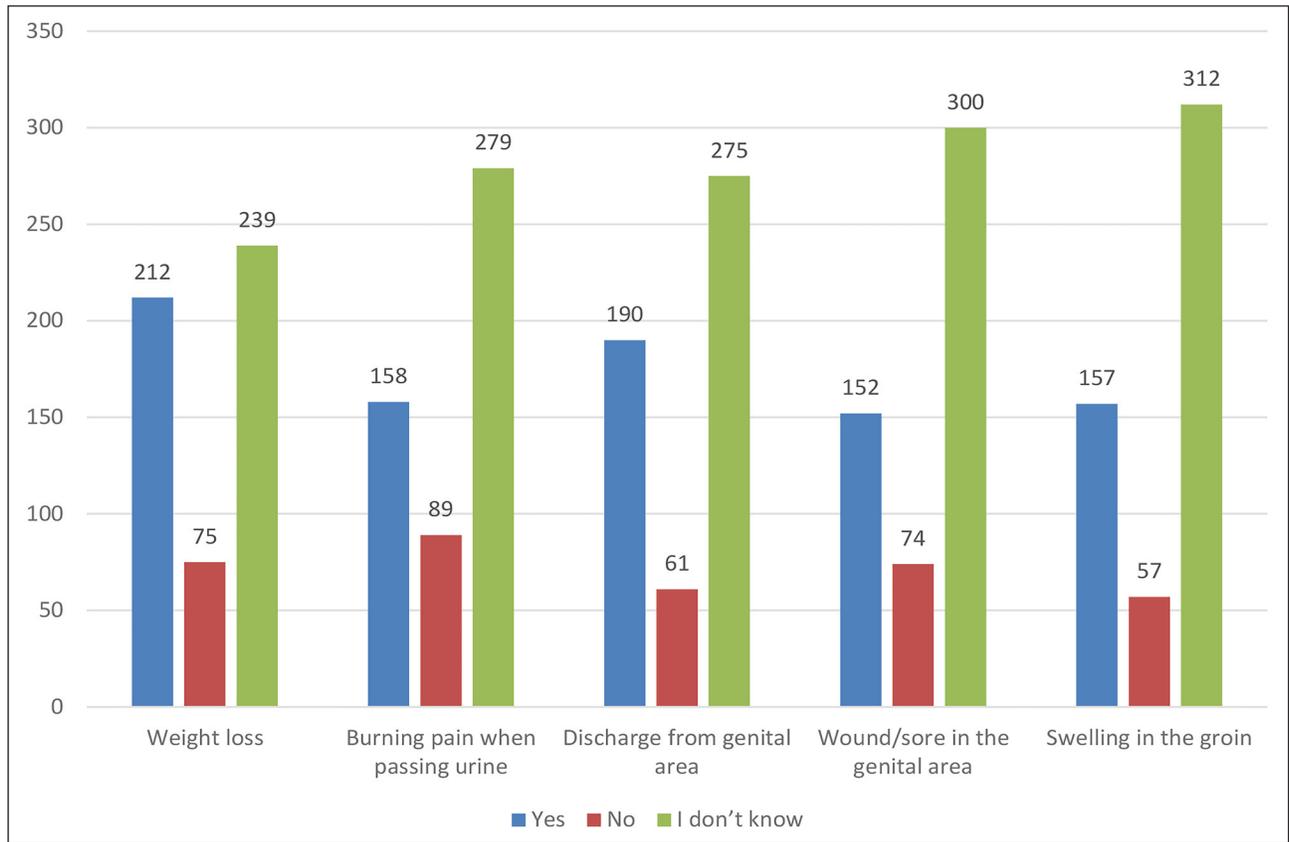


Figure 5: Clustered bar chart showing awareness about the symptoms of STI.

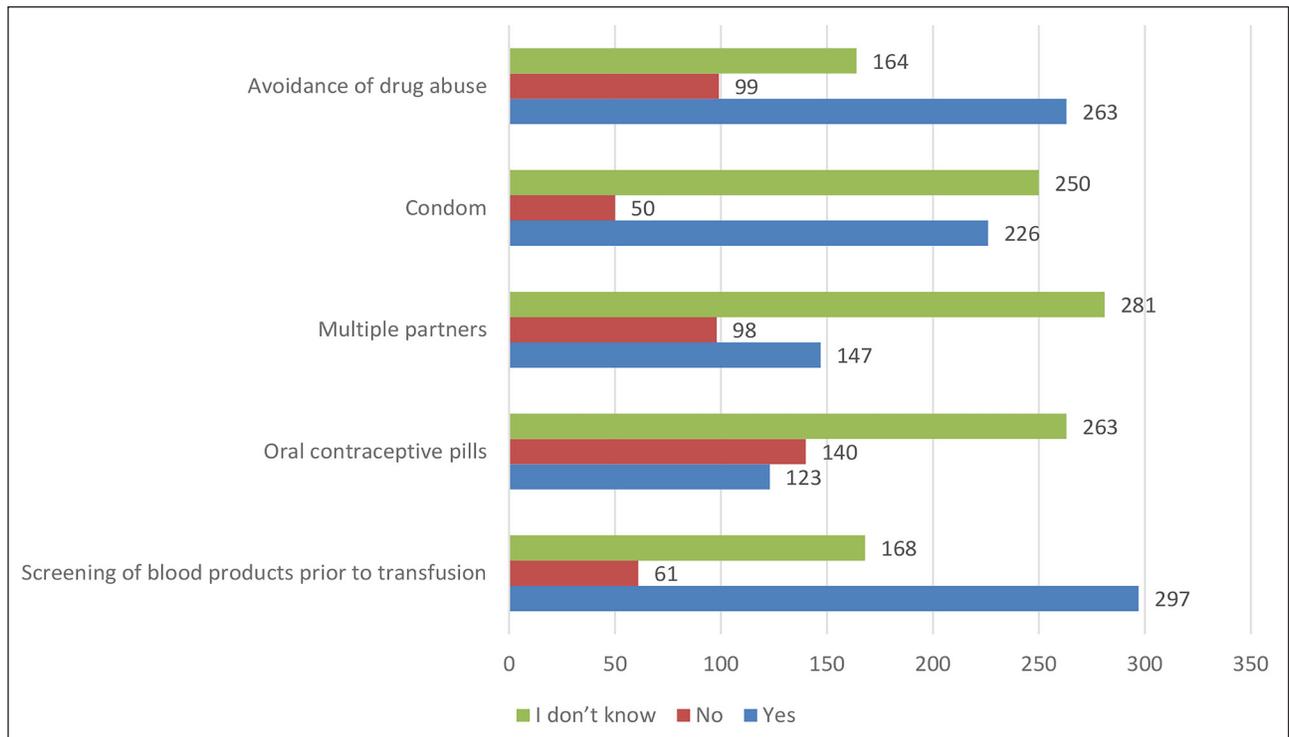


Figure 6: Clustered bar chart showing awareness about the methods of prevention of transmission of STI.

**Table 1: Level of knowledge of students from different types of schools about sexually transmitted infections**

School type	Level of Knowledge of STI			Chi-square test	p-value
	Poor	Good	Total		
Government school	45 (51.1%)	43 (48.9%)	88 (100%)	27.709	0.001*
Unaided school	46 (64.8%)	25 (35.2%)	71 (100%)		
CBSE school	90 (48.1%)	97 (51.9%)	187 (100%)		
Aided school	132 (73.3%)	48 (26.7%)	180 (100%)		
Total	313 (59.5%)	213 (40.5%)	526 (100%)		

**Table 2: Univariate analysis**

Variables	Category	#	Level of Knowledge of STI		OR (95% CI of OR)	p-value
			Poor No. (%)	Good No. (%)		
Age	<14	316	225 (71.2%)	91 (28.8%)	1	<0.001*
	>14	210	88 (41.9%)	122 (58.1%)	3.428 (2.376 – 4.946)	
Class	8 <sup>th</sup>	169	124 (73.4%)	45 (26.6%)	1	0.368
	9 <sup>th</sup>	164	113 (68.9%)	51 (31.1%)	1.244 (0.773 -2.00)	
	10 <sup>th</sup>	193	76 (39.4%)	117 (60.6%)	4.242 (2.713-6.632)	
Sex	Female	222	143 (64.4%)	79 (35.6%)	1	0.050
	Male	304	170 (55.9%)	134 (44.1%)	1.427 (0.999-2.037)	
Educational status of mother	< Graduate	282	184 (65.2%)	98 (34.8%)	1	0.019
	>Graduate	234	129 (55.1%)	105 (44.95)	1.528 (1.071 – 2.181)	
Education of Father	< Graduate	264	170 (64.4%)	94 (35.6%)	1	0.022
	>Graduate	262	143 (54.6%)	119 (45.4%)	1.505 (1.06–2.136)	
Occupation of mother	Nil	253	139 (54.9%)	114 (45.1%)	1	0.040
	Job	273	174 (63.7%)	99 (36.3%)	0.694 (0.489–0.984)	
Occupation of father	Government job	72	45 (62.5%)	27 (37.5%)	1	0.572
	Non-govt. job	451	266 (59.0%)	185 (41.0%)	1.159 (0.694–1.936)	
Income	<20000	175	114 (65.1%)	61 (34.9%)	1	0.047
	>20000	346	194 (56.1%)	152 (43.9%)	1.464 (1.005-2.134)	
School	CBSE school	187	90 (48.1%)	97 (51.9%)	1	0.642
	Govt. school	88	45 (51.1%)	43 (48.9%)	0.887 (0.534 – 1.472)	
	Unaided school	71	46 (64.8%)	25 (35.2%)	0.504 (0.287–0.887)	
	Aided school	180	132 (73.3%)	48 (26.7%)	0.337 (0.218 – 0.523)	
Internet	No	184	85 (46.2%)	99 (53.8%)	1	<0.001
	Yes	342	228 (66.7%)	114 (33.3%)	0.429 (0.297 – 0.620)	
Television	No	252	150 (59.5%)	102 (40.5%)	1	1.000
	Yes	274	163 (59.5%)	111 (40.5%)	0.999 (0.705 – 1.415)	
Health worker	No	144	75 (52.1%)	69 (47.9%)	1	0.033
	Yes	382	238 (62.3%)	144 (37.7%)	0.658 (0.447–0.968)	

- Seminars and public talks should be conducted regularly in schools about STIs and their prevention.
- The link between non-HIV STIs and HIV/AIDS should be emphasised. The fact that STIs increase the likelihood of HIV transmission may increase the concern about STIs.
- The right to access age-appropriate confidential sexuality education at home and in school should be granted to all students.

Though the sample size was adequate, one major limitation of this study was the difference in the number of students

belonging to different categories of schools. The number of students in different divisions was also not equally distributed. The study was representative of students studying in various types of schools in the sub-district. So, the inference of the study can be expected to represent the status of the students of various socio-economic strata.

To conclude, majority of the high school students have poor knowledge of STIs. It is important for the schools to introduce sex-education programs and incorporate them into the educational curriculum in order to increase student awareness about STIs and preventive methods.

Table 3: Multivariate analysis

Variable	Category	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval		p-value
			Lower bound	Upper bound	
Age	<14 year	1			0.698
	>14 year	1.072	0.889	2.074	
Sex	Female	1			0.081
	Male	0.623	0.413	1.189	
Class	8 <sup>th</sup>	1			0.107
	9 <sup>th</sup>	0.244	0.110	0.539	
	10 <sup>th</sup>	1.356	1.024	2.532	
Educational status of mother	<Graduate	1			0.231
	>Graduate	1.026	0.891	1.786	
Education of father	<Graduate	1			0.095
	>Graduate	1.32	0.945	2.104	
Occupation of mother	Nil	1			0.102
	Job	0.786	0.453	1.132	
Income	<20000	1			0.112
	>20000	0.526	0.213	1.243	
School	CBSE school	1			0.356
	Govt. school	0.902	0.634	1.621	
	Unaided school	0.625	0.327	0.912	
	Aided school	0.462	0.118	0.632	
Internet	No	1			0.045
	Yes	0.694	0.235	0.876	
Health worker	No	1			0.023
	Yes	0.732	0.564	0.842	

### Declaration of patient consent

Institutional Review Board permission obtained for the study.

### Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

### Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

### Use of artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted technology for manuscript preparation

The authors confirm that there was no use of Artificial Intelligence (AI)-Assisted Technology for assisting in the writing or editing of the manuscript and no images were manipulated using the AI.

**Gopika Sunil, Priya Prathap,  
Neelakandhan Asokan, MV Sajna<sup>1</sup>**

Department of Dermatology and Venereology, Government Medical College, M.G.Kavu, Thrissur, Kerala, India, <sup>1</sup>Social and Preventive Medicine, Government Medical College, M.G.Kavu, Thrissur, India

### Corresponding author:

Dr. Priya Prathap,  
Dermatology and Venereology, Government Medical College,  
M.G.Kavu, Thrissur, Kerala, India.  
priya.anil.an@gmail.com

### References

- Schumann R, Marrero-Conti S, Walton JM, Golden E, Poon E, Alam M. Assessing and improving the knowledge of sexually transmitted infections among high school adolescents. *Dermatol Res Pract* 2021. doi: 10.1155/2021/6696316
- Amu EO, Adegun PT. Awareness and knowledge of sexually transmitted infections among secondary school adolescents in Ado-Ekiti, South Western Nigeria. *J Sex Transm Dis* 2015. doi: 10.1155/2015/260126
- Subbarao NT, Akhilesh A. Knowledge and attitude about sexually transmitted infections other than HIV among college students. *Indian J Sex Transm Dis* 2017;38:10–4.
- Kemigisha E, Bruce K, Nyakato VN, Ruzaaza GN, Ninsiima AB, Mlahagwa W. Sexual health of very young adolescents in South Western Uganda: A cross-sectional assessment of sexual knowledge and behavior. *Reprod Health* 2018;15:148.
- Nguyen SH, Dang AK, Vu GT, Nguyen CT, Le THT, Truong NT. Lack of knowledge about Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs): Implications for STDs prevention and care among dermatology patients in an Urban City in Vietnam. *Int J Environ Res Public Health* 2019;16:1080.