

Knowledge and Attitude on STIs and HIV/AIDS among Hotel Workers at Dhangadhi, Kailali in Far-Western Province of Nepal

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Abstract

Background: "Health is not only the absence of disease but a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being" (WHO, 1946). From this statement the idea about health could be draw that health is as much as a social as a biological issue or health as state of relative, physical, mental and social well-being. Nepal is also developing country. Nepal is driven by many factors such as poverty, low literacy levels, low levels of male and female condom use, cultural and religious factors, stigma and discrimination for the transmission of HIV.

Methods: This study is based on the descriptive and quantitative types of design. Descriptive methods will be used for analysis and interpretations of the collected data.

Results: All the hotel workers of dhangadhi were respondents of the study. There were 20 hotels and 105 hotel workers. Among them 65 male and 40 were female and they were the source of primary data. All 105 respondents were main source of data and the study was conducted at Dhangadhi, Kailali in Far-western province of Nepal.

Conclusion: This is a small-scale study in the area of knowledge, transmission, prevention and influence of STIs among the hotel workers which was performed 2019 at Dhangadhi, Kailali in Far-western province of Nepal. The conclusion derived from the above findings which tried to meet the objectives of the research.

Keywords: To measure the knowledge, attitude and skills of Hotel workers about STIs and HIV/AIDS.

Introduction

"Health is not only the absence of disease but a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing" (WHO, 1946). From this statement the idea about health could be draw that health is as much as a social as a biological issue or health as state of relative, physical, mental and social well-being. The notion of health is entirely depends on society's dominant culture it's characteristics technology and social structure. The idea of health linked with society's cultural patterns reflects on the strong tied to norms and values that varied from culture to culture. The linkage of culture definition of health is based on a society's level of technological development and social resources available to meet the need of its population.

The behavioral pattern of human beings may varied with persons, time and place or the distinction may commit in accordance with differentiation on variables i.e. person, time and

place. The increasing influence and intervention of electronic multimedia and information technology play the vital role to introduce the new life style different knowledge and attitude that brought the significant changes existing value system as well as sexual values and practices. The diseases that are transmitted mainly through sexual contact during unsafe intercourse are known as sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Sometime these are also transmissible also through transfusion of unscreened blood, contaminated needles and from infected women to her child during pregnancy, child birth or breast feeding. STIs have greater impact on human sexuality and morbidity. They largely effect external and internal sexual organs and cause various complications such as pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), ectopic pregnancy, infertility, cervical cancer, miscarriage, stillbirth congenital syphilis etc.

AIDS was discovered for the first time, in June 1981, by a task force set by the center for disease control, Atlanta, in USA. AIDS was originated in Zaire, in central Africa but was discovered in America. The use of centre for disease control in Atlanta published the first report of rare five young men where homosexual suffering from a rare lung infection due to protozoan. In April 1984, Dr. Robert Gallo, from the national cancer institute in Bethesda, announced that center for disease control at Atlanta approved the "Antiretroviral compound AZT" as the first AIDS during. In October 1987, the USA scientist began preliminary tests of the first experimental AIDS vaccine on HIV infected volunteers. In April 1999, the famous tennis player, Arthur as the confirmed rumors that he had AIDS. He probably contracted the virus during a heart bypass operation through blood transfusion. Human immune Deficiency Virus (HIV) is a virus that causes acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) a health condition in which a person is attracted by a series of disease because of poor immunity called opportunistic infections. HIV by itself is not an illness and does not instantly load to AIDS. There is no way to know whether an infected person infects other or not through observing only. An HIV infected person can lead a healthy life for survival years before developing AIDS. However, during this period, he/she can pass the virus to other.

Nepal is also developing country. Nepal is driven by many factors such as poverty, low literacy levels, low levels of male and female condom use, cultural and religious factors, stigma and discrimination for the transmission of HIV. The survey results shows that HIV/AIDS is a concentrated among the key effected populations mentioned above to varying degrees and that commercial sex, sharing of injecting needles, and migration to India are the primary risk factors 9yrs. Additionally, the NCASC reports that HIV infections are more common among men than women, as well as urban are and the Far-western province of the country where migrant labor is widespread.

Hotel workers are duly working in the hotel to fulfill delay life routine and basic needs which are common for human for human beings. Hotel works in a one type of job which is worked by economically, socially and culture traditionally dominated person for walk in the present selfish

society for established own prestige. In the hotels there are male and female workers. NDHS and other sectors NGOs and INGOs that in Far-western province of Nepal there are highly infected persons from HIV and AIDS. Among them highly infected district is Kailai where 2584 persons are infected from HIV/AIDS, and low infected district is Darchula where 23 persons are infected from HIV/AIDS. The STIs are of different types, some are curable and some are not curable. No medicines have been developed to cure AIDS till now. So, this study has been focused on HIV AIDS than other studies. This is a small-scale study in the area of knowledge, transmission, prevention and influence of STIs among the hotel workers which was performed January, 2019 to December, 2019 (1 year) at Dhangadhi, Kailai in Far-western province of Nepal. The findings which tried to meet the objectives of the research and the study conclude that the majority of respondents who work in hotels as a hotel worker are of age group 15 or less and above 31 above.

Methods

This study is based on the descriptive and quantitative types of design. Descriptive methods will be used for analysis and interpretations of the collected data. This study was carried out to explore knowledge and influence on STIs and HIV/AIDS among hotel workers in between January, 2019 to December, 2019.

The main tool of data collection was interview schedule which was used as the major instrument of the data collection. The interview schedule had been divided into three session; The 1st session, which was designated to collect the information about age, sex, education, cast, religion, occupation, marital status of the respondents.

Similarly, the 2nd section was identifying the knowledge about STIs and HIV/AIDS in hotel workers. 3rd section was designed to examine attitude and influence towards STIs and HIV/AIDS in hotel workers. The study was conducted at Dhangadhi, Kailai in Far-western province of Nepal where overall 105 hotel workers are working at around the Dhangadhi. Purposive and convenient sampling techniques were employed for the selection of sample population.

Results

All the hotel workers of dhangadhi were respondents of the study. There were 20 hotels and 105 hotel workers. Among them 65 male and 40 were female and they were the source of primary data. All 105 respondents were main source of data and the study was conducted at Dhangadhi, Kailai in Far-western province of Nepal.

Table:1. Total respondents and male/female ratio

Total Respondents	Male	Female
105	65 (61.9%)	40 (38.1%)

Table: 2. Marital status and number of total hotels carried out

Married	Unmarried	Total Hotels
63 (60%)	42 (40%)	20

This study has been carried out to find the knowledge and influence on STIs and HIV/AIDS among hotel workers in Dhangadhi Kailali. Analysis and interpretation of data is an important process in every research. So, this chapter is concerned with analysis and interpretation of the collected data from respondents to make this study effective and meaningful. The collected information has been classified and interpreted as follows:

Demographic and socio-economic characteristic of respondents

1. The highest proportions of 33.33% were Chaudhary followed by Thakuri and Brahaman 19.04%.
2. In total respondents 28.5% were 16-20 age group, 23% were 21-25 age group, 19% were 26-30 age group, 14% were 15 or less and 31 above years age groups.
3. Male respondents 61.9% and female respondents were 38.1%.
4. The respondents belonging Hindu religion proportionally higher than other religious respondents. It is stated that 82.63% followed by Buddhism 14.31% and Islam respondents 4.01%.
5. In the study area 60% respondents were unmarried while 40% were married.
6. Among the literate 34.5% had primary level education, 40.3% had secondary level education and 25.2% had secondary or higher-level education.

House hold characteristics

1. Male parents of 57.2% respondents were engaged in agriculture sector. Other professions adapted by male parents of other respondents were daily wage 28.6%, business 9.5%, and service 4.7%.
2. Among all 42.8% respondents' female parents were engaged in agriculture. There were about 33.33% house wives. Other professions adapted by female parents of other respondents were daily wage 19%, business 3%, and service 2%.
3. Out of total 78.1% of the respondents lived in the rural area and other 31.9% respondents lived in urban area.
4. Almost 92.5% of the respondents had Radio, 66.7% respondents had phone and 57% respondents had Television.
5. Out of total 28.60% respondents had their annual earning between USD 446-550 and 71.40 respondents had their annual earning between USD660-750.

Knowledge on mode of transmission

1. Among all 85.55 of respondents heard about sexually transmitted infections (STIs).
2. The HIV/AIDS is a very common name of STI which was heard by almost respondents.
3. 76% respondents knew the mode of transmission of STIs.
4. Almost all respondents stated that sexual contact with infected person is the most severe transmission of STIs. Likewise, 45% respondents expressed the contaminated infection and blood is another possible mode of transmission.
5. 95% respondents expressed their knowledge about HIV/AIDS.
6. About 80.9% respondents mentioned that knew the mode of transmission of HIV.
7. All the respondents believed that sexual contact with infected person is the transmission of HIV, followed by infected blood or gene transfusion (94.2%), infected mother to fetus (64.6%), sharing unsterilized needle (61.2%), breast feeding by an infected mother to fetus (31.7%), kissing (17.7%), and sleeping together (11.8%).

Knowledge on preventive measures of STIs and HIV

1. Majority (90.5%) of respondents had the knowledge about preventive measure of STIs.
2. The most preferred way of prevention from STIs which was expressed by all respondents is 'use of condom during sexual intercourse'. Likewise, avoiding contaminated injection and blood is mentioned by 63.2% whereas 'sex with only one partner' can be safe mode expressed by 77.91%.
3. About 76.21% respondents had some knowledge about the preventive measure of HIV/AIDS.
4. The majority (93.81%) of the respondents suggest avoiding sexual relation with multiple partners. Similarly, 85% respondents preferred the use of condom, 67.50% of them persuaded to sexual relation with unknown person, and 62.5% respondents suggested using sterilized surgical instruments.

Influencing on STIs and HIV/AIDS

1. Among 105 respondents, 39% were influenced by STIs and HIV/AIDS whereas 61% were not influenced.
2. About 36.5% respondents were influenced by STIs whereas 24.4% were influenced by other communicable diseases.
3. Majority (85.3%) of respondents got health checked up regularly (every 3 months). (97.2%) respondents had only mentally feeling about STIs and HIV/AIDS.

Discussion

The behavioral pattern of human beings may varied with persons, time and place or the distinction may commit in accordance with differentiation on variables i.e. person, time and place. The increasing influence and intervention of electronic multimedia and information technology play the vital role to introduce the new life style different knowledge and attitude that brought the significant changes existing value system as well as sexual values and practices. The diseases that are transmitted mainly through sexual contact during unsafe intercourse are known as sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Sometime these are also transmissible also through transfusion of

unscreened blood, contaminated needles and from infected women to her child during pregnancy, child birth or breast feeding. STIs have greater impact on human sexuality and morbidity. They largely effect external and internal sexual organs and cause various complications such as pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), ectopic pregnancy, infertility, cervical cancer, miscarriage, stillbirth congenital syphilis etc.

HIV/AIDS problem has been deep rooted mostly in developing countries and Nepal is also one of the developing countries. So, it cannot be escaped or isolated from this problem. Moreover, only one fifth of the reproductive age women know about HIV/AIDS in Nepal. HIV/AIDS case first time was reported in Nepal in July 1988 then this problem gradually increasing in each year. All the hotel workers of dhangadhi were respondents of the study. There were 20 hotels and 105 hotel workers. Among them 65 male and 40 were female and they were the source of primary data. All 105 respondents were main source of data and the study was conducted at Dhangadhi, Kailai in Far-western province of Nepal.

Conclusion

This is a small-scale study in the area of knowledge, transmission, prevention and influence of STIs among hotel workers. The conclusion derived from the above findings which tried to meet the objectives of the research.

On the basis of above findings conclusion is drawn here. The study concludes that the majority of respondents who work in hotels as a hotel worker are of age group 15 or less than 31 above. The male percent is higher than the female percent. The highest number of respondents was from chaudhary community. Above 85.7 percent respondent had heard about STIs whereas 90.4 percent respondents mentioned that they had heard about HIV and AIDS. The main source of information about STIs and HIV/AIDS was radio. 89.4 percent respondents expressed that sex without condom with infected person is a main source of HIV and AIDS transmission more than 76.2 percent had perception about prevention of HIV/AIDS. 93.81 percent respondents through that avoiding sexual intercourse are main preventive measures of HIV/AIDS. All the respondents said that

launch of some kind of awareness raising programs could prevent STIs and HIV/AIDS. They were almost unknown about STIs and HIV/AIDS. So, the relative education is the most important aspect which changes the knowledge and behavior of hotel workers. This study also found educated respondents are more aware of mode of transmission of STIs and HIV/AIDS. Thus, the study clearly indicates the important role of education is increasing awareness about STIs and HIV/AIDS.

Abbreviation

AIDS	: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes
INGO	: International Non-Government Organization
HIV	: Human Immune Deficiency Virus
NCASC	: National Center for AIDS and STIs Control
NGO	: Non-Government Organization
PID	: Pelvic Inflammatory Disease
STI	: Sexual Transmitted Infection
USA	: United State of America
WHO	: World Health Organization

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Authors' Contributions: Overall responsibility born by author, for the references, please mail me shureshranpur@gmail.com

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