



Ministria e Shëndetësisë



HIV and AIDS

ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR AMONG ALBANIAN YOUTH 15-19 YEARS

(KAP SURVEY)

MERKURI Lumturi, MD, MPH

HARXHI Arjan, MD, PhD.

AGOLLI Irida, MA

SUBASHI Anisa

AGOLLI Elsona

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Background

- HIV/AIDS/STI is growing up as a big public health problem
- This target group is considered particularly exposed to the HIV/AIDS/STI
- Social changes, migration, drugs, alcohol, prostitution have impact significantly sexual and reproductive health (SRH) of young people
- There is a lack of information and misconceptions about HIV/AIDS/STI issues that contribute in bad indicators of SRH of young people
- IEC is one of the 3 important components of successful preventive programs.
- The first step of IEC interventions is the determination of educational diagnosis through KAP survey (evidence-based)

... Background

- This study is a guide orientation on which IEC interventions in this field would be based on
- The survey results help the interested actors in the field for designing appropriate programs
- Based on data, prioritized and identified the problems, designed programs and specific messages, so IEC intervention is as effective
- Put on available national data to become comparable with other countries (WHO).

The aim

- To evaluate the level of knowledge, attitudes and behaviour among Albanian youth in order to drafting specific interventions for them (educative diagnosis) and to serve as a baseline for monitor and evaluate the IEC programs

Objectives

- To provide information on the current level of knowledge, attitudes and behaviours (KAP) of Albanian young people on HIV/AIDS
- To identify and analyze factors that influence KAP
- To identify subgroups with specific needs
- To finding resources and more effective channels that provide health information.

Methodology

- This is a quantitative study
- The representative sample: The high schools students 15-19 years
- The sample: 2175
- Selection method- probability with cluster & strata
- No. clusters-87/1 cluster = 25 pupils
- Instrument evaluation: a structured questionnaire with self-administration.
- The data entry & data analysis -SPSS
- Level of respond 96%

Results

- There is a misconceptions about transmtion way: 22% from musquite, 25 seating in the same school chair with HIV +
- Information received in school is insufficient (64%).
- Resources of information: friends-35% of respondents, teachers-38%, while health personnel only 18%.
- 31% have sex –average 15,2 years
- 59% -will accept sex without condom
- There is a low level of information for health institutions which offer and provide counselling, diagnosis and treatment for HIV/AIDS

Results

- Teenagers feel uncomfortable and do not discuss with parents about sexual health (85%).
- Only 63% used condoms while family planning centres that provide free condoms are not recognized at all.
- Youth centres have been visited by only 8% of them
- There is a statistical significance with knowledge level and the place of living

Conclusions & Recommendations

- The training of professionals who works at HIV/AIDS field for young people is necessary.
- Sexual and reproductive health including HIV/AIDS education should begin early in the lower grades of school.
- Peer education methods must be implemented as very effective intervention as a inovative and interesting for youth .

Conclusions & Recommendations

- Evidence-based interventions must be implementing to change attitudes and practices regarding the condom use.
- Family planning centres and youth organizations should orient their work and increase access to youth friendly services.
- Review of school curricula, training of health personnel and health education teachers are necessity.
- Create the group of media representatives that with conduct with higher professionalism the matters linked with HIV/AIDS

Thank you for your
attention!

Faleminderit!

Hvala lijepa!