

论文

山东省项目地区女性性工作者艾滋病干预效果评价

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摘要:

目的 分析干预地区与对照地区女性性工作者的艾滋病相关知识、态度、行为状况, 评估干预地区宣传干预效果。方法 选择山东省全球基金艾滋病项目首批项目县为干预地区, 选择经济条件相似的非干预地区作为对照, 按照同样的方法开展问卷调查, 并分析比较干预地区、对照地区问卷调查结果。结果 干预地区完成有效问卷1157份, 女性性工作者平均年龄为(24.58±5.08)岁, 对照地区收集有效问卷1506份, 女性性工作者平均年龄(25.20±5.54)岁, 均以未婚女性、初中文化程度为主。干预地区女性性工作者艾滋病知识知晓率为81.94%, 对照地区为17.80%, 差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2=1084.91, P<0.001$ ), 干预地区女性性工作者对艾滋病病毒感染者的态度明显好于对照地区, 差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2=281.35, P<0.001$ )。干预地区女性性工作者最近一个月商业性行为时安全套使用率为86.78%, 对照地区为66.07%, 差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2=151.40, P<0.001$ )。结论 干预地区女性性工作者艾滋病相关知识、态度、行为状况明显好于对照地区, 持续深入的宣传干预能有效地提高女性性工作者人群艾滋病知识的知晓率, 减少危险行为。

关键词: 女性性工作者; 艾滋病; 干预效果

Evaluation of AIDS intervention among female sex workers in global fund project counties in Shandong Province

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Abstract:

Objective To analyze the knowledge status, attitude and behavior related to acquired immune deficiency syndrome(AIDS) among female sex workers from the first AIDS Global Fund project counties and control regions in Shandong Province, and evaluate the effectiveness of intervention. Methods Questionnaire interviews were conducted among female sex workers in project counties and control regions, which were under similar economic conditions. Then the results were compared. Results 1,157 female sex workers from the first project counties were involved in the study, with an average age of (24.58±5.08) years, while 1,506 were from control regions, with an average age of (25.20±5.54) years. Both in the project counties and in control regions, a majority of female sex workers were unmarried and at the junior secondary level. The accurate rate of all the questions was 81.94% and 17.80%, respectively, and the difference was significant( $\chi^2=1084.91, P<0.001$ ). Female sex workers in project counties were more knowledgeable about to HIV/AIDS compared with control regions, and the difference was obvious( $\chi^2=281.35, P<0.001$ ). The rates of condom use last month among female sex workers were remarkably different( $\chi^2=151.40, P<0.001$ ), regions. Conclusions The knowledge status, attitude and behavior related to AIDS among female sex workers in intervention regions are better than those in control regions. Durable and deep health intervention for preventing HIV/AIDS can effectively raise awareness to AIDS and reduce risk behaviors.

Keywords: Female sexual workers; Acquired immune deficiency syndrome; Effectiveness of intervention

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