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TITLE

Predictors of multiple sexual partners among youth aged 15 - 24 years in The Gambia
PURPOSE

To assess factors that predict multiple sexual partnerships and its prevalence among youths aged 15–24 years
METHODS

• Data: Gambia Demographic & Health Survey, 2013

• Sample: 1,709, 1410 males aged 15 – 24 years

• Statistics: descriptive statistics, Chi-square test and logistic regression

• SAS version 9.4
RESULTS

Having MSP was significant among:

• Females (17.39%, p< .0001)

• Secondary/high education (14.26%, p< .0001)

• Richest households (15.11%, p< .0001), urban dwellers (13.14%, p< .0001)

• Kanifing region (19.64%, p< .0001), Jola/Karoninka tribe (33.65%, p< .0001), and from Christian religion (60.0%, p< .0001)
RESULT Cont.

- MSP prevalence higher among youth ever been tested for HIV (AOR = 2.56)

- Males 58% less likely to report MSP (AOR = 0.42)

- No education 72% less likely to report MSP

- MSP less prevalent among Muslims (AOR = 0.12)

- 89% of youth that do not use condom during last sex (AOR = 0.11) were less likely to have MSPs
CONCLUSION

• Having MSPs was predicted to increase the risk of STIs among youth

• The need to strengthen health education programs on predictors of MSPs is paramount
THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION!