

Uganda: which direction are we heading? The escalating prevalence of sexually transmitted infections.

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2nd STI, STD & HIV CONFERENCE

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Background

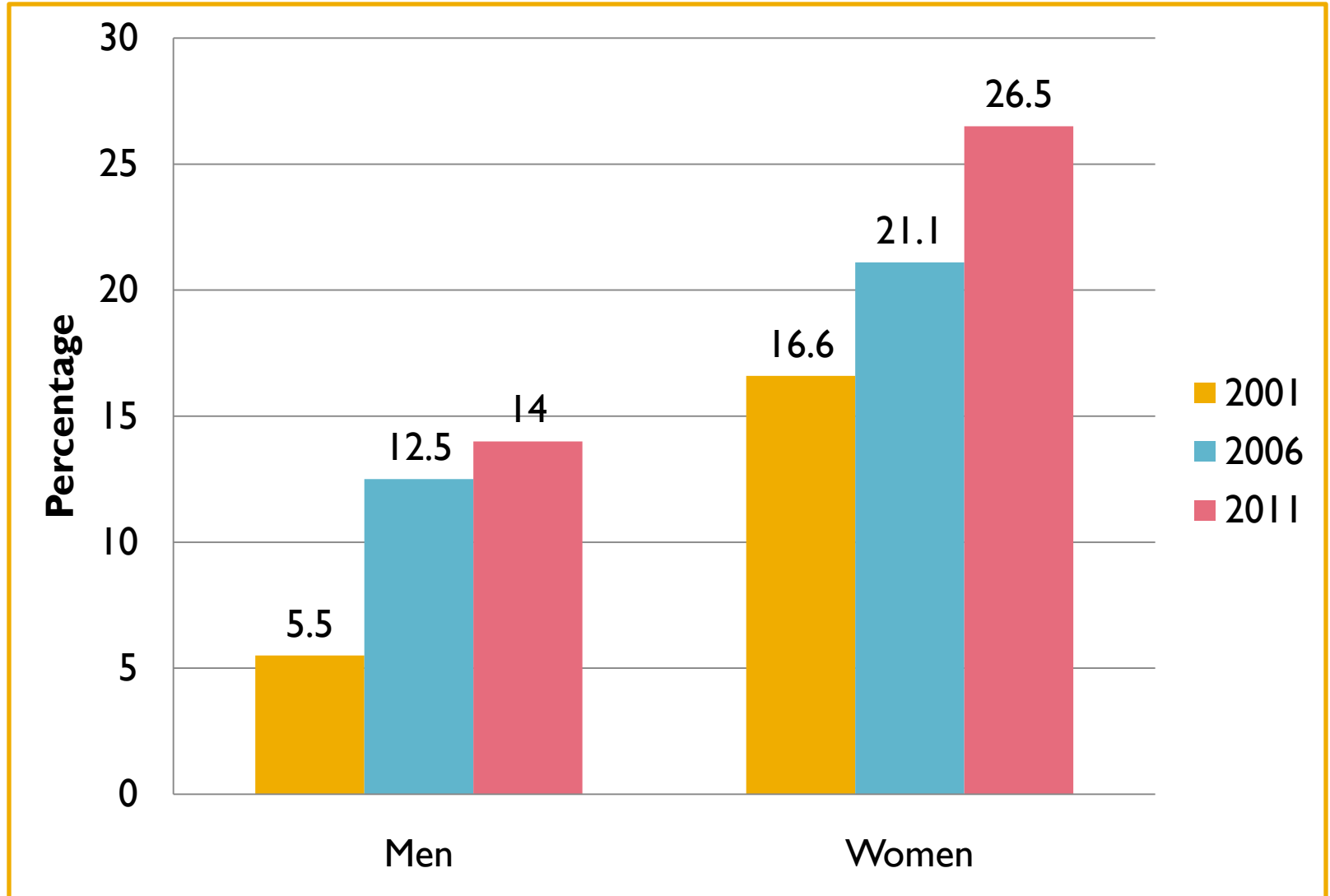
- Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) have been controlled in the developed world
- In sub-Saharan Africa the burden continues to grow.
- STIs increase the likelihood of HIV infection and various complications; a study in Mwanza, Tanzania, demonstrated that STIs accounted for almost half of new HIV infections.
- High STIs prevalence may jeopardize “getting to ZERO new HIV infections by 2015”
- This paper presents the STI burden to guide interventions

Methodology

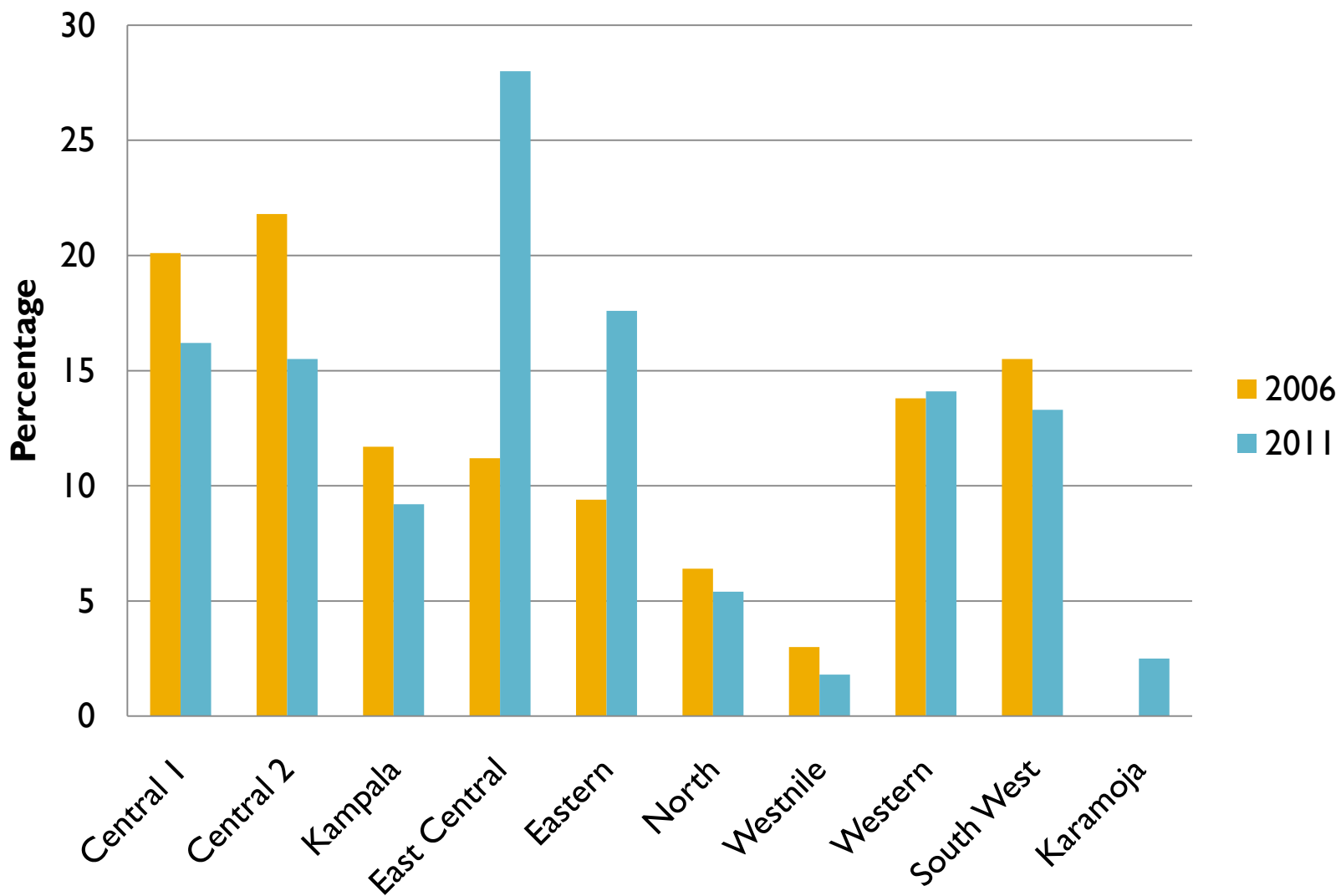
- We reviewed Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) reports of (2001, 2006 and 2011) for STI prevalence.
- The population surveyed per year was; 9208 (2001), 11,034 (2006) and 11,820 (2011).
- We extracted data of the people with self reported STI
- We present the results by; gender, country's geographic regions, residence (rural or urban), wealth categories, marital status.

Results

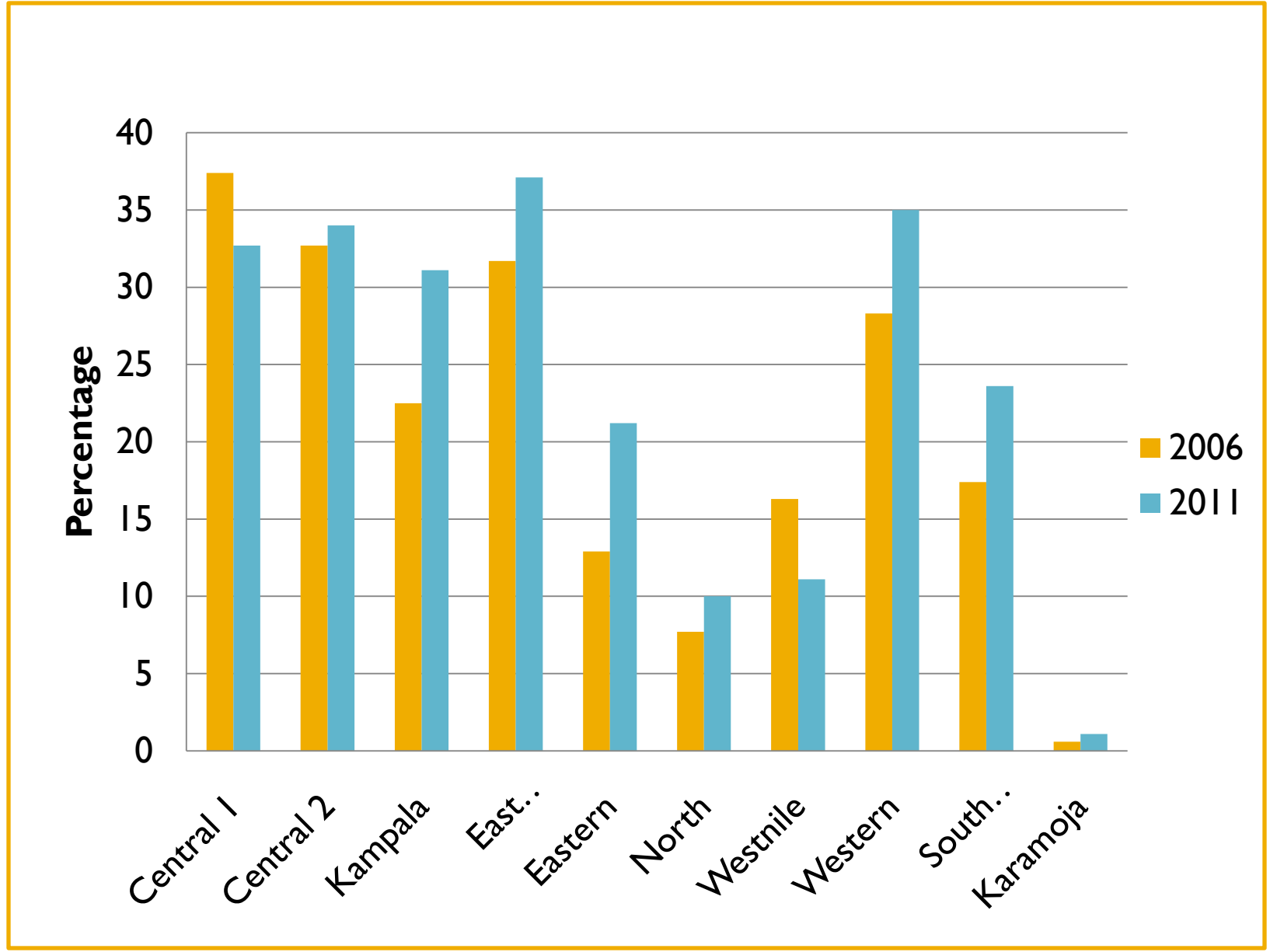
STI prevalence between 2001 & 2011



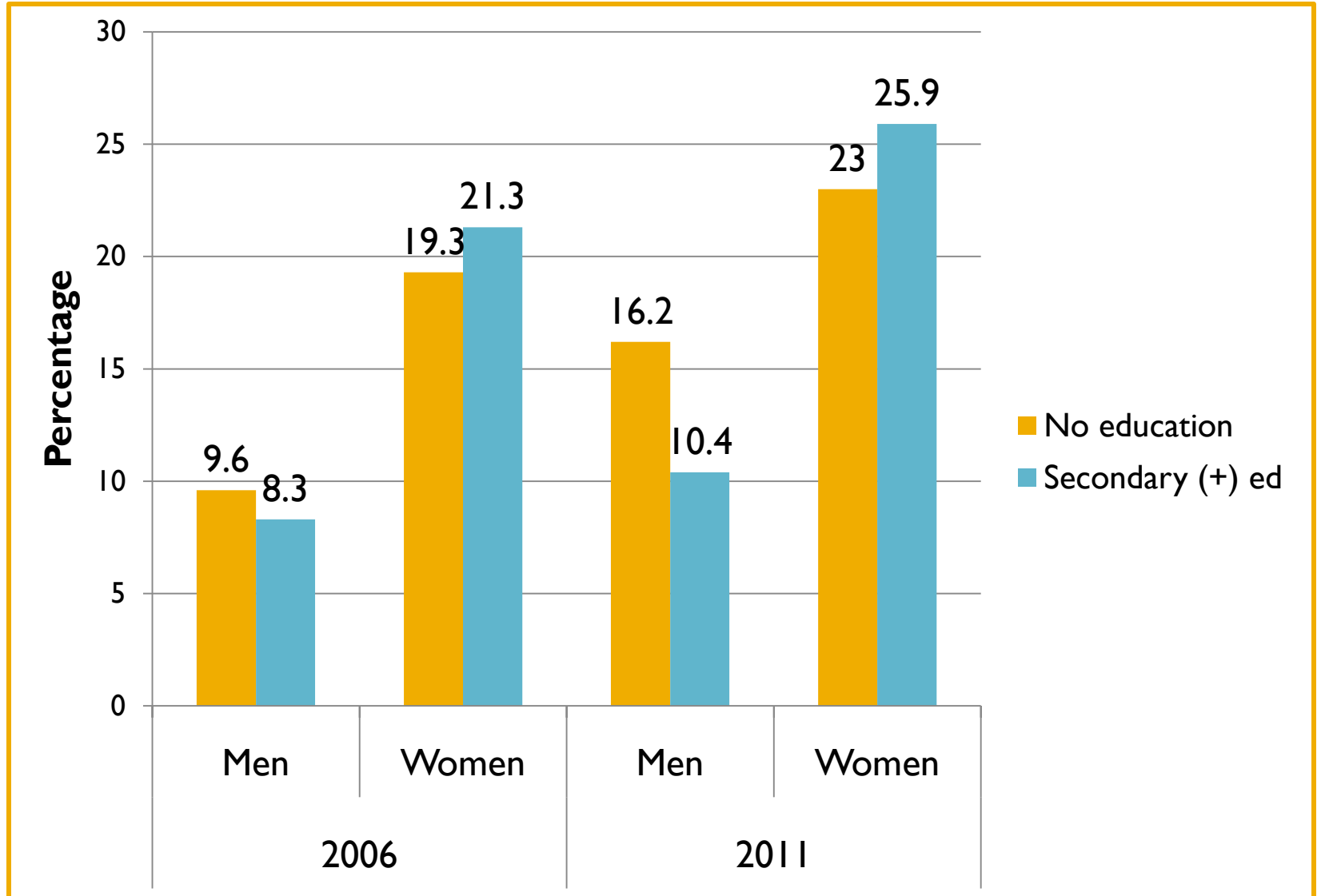
STI prevalence by region among Men



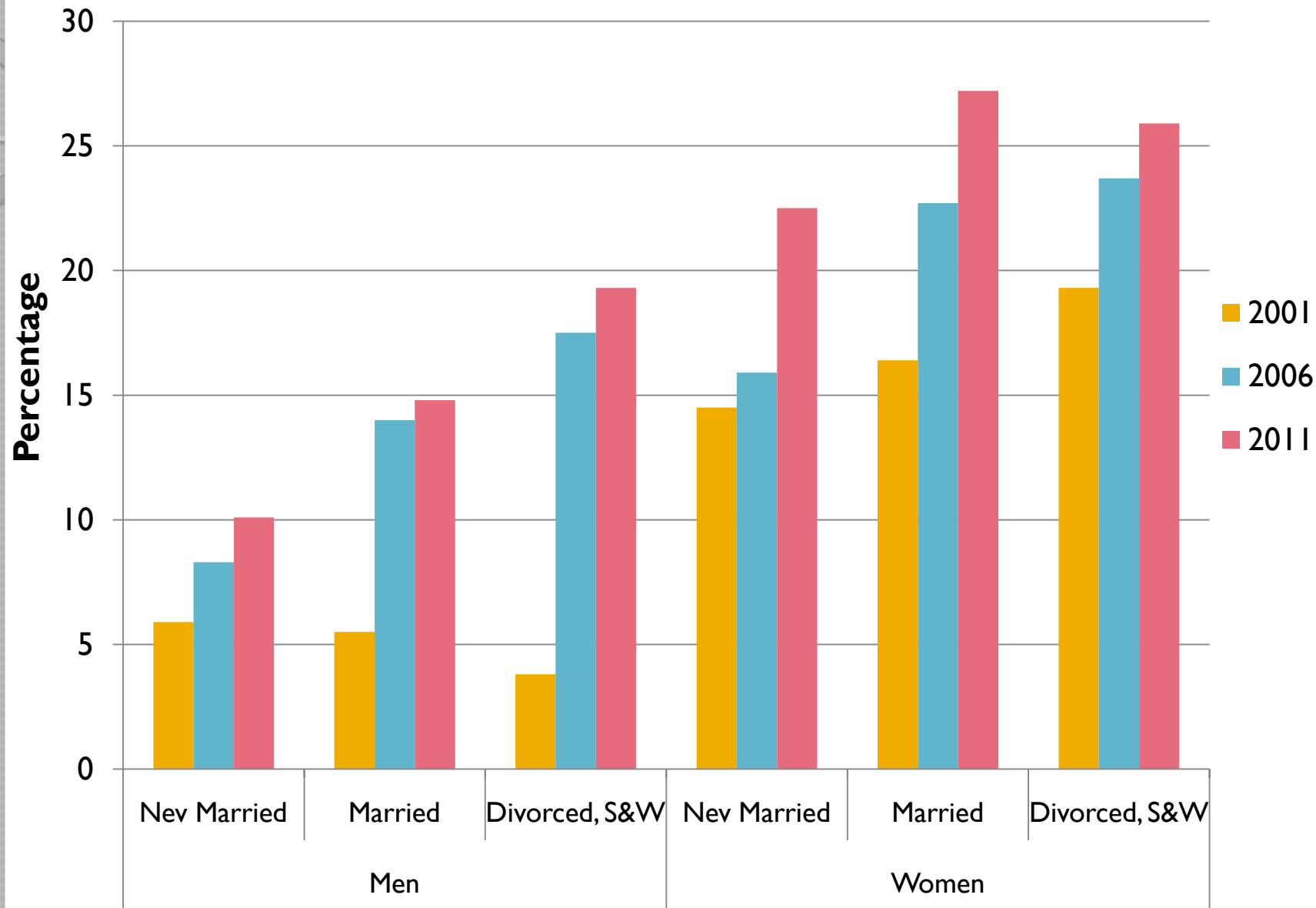
STI prevalence by region among Women



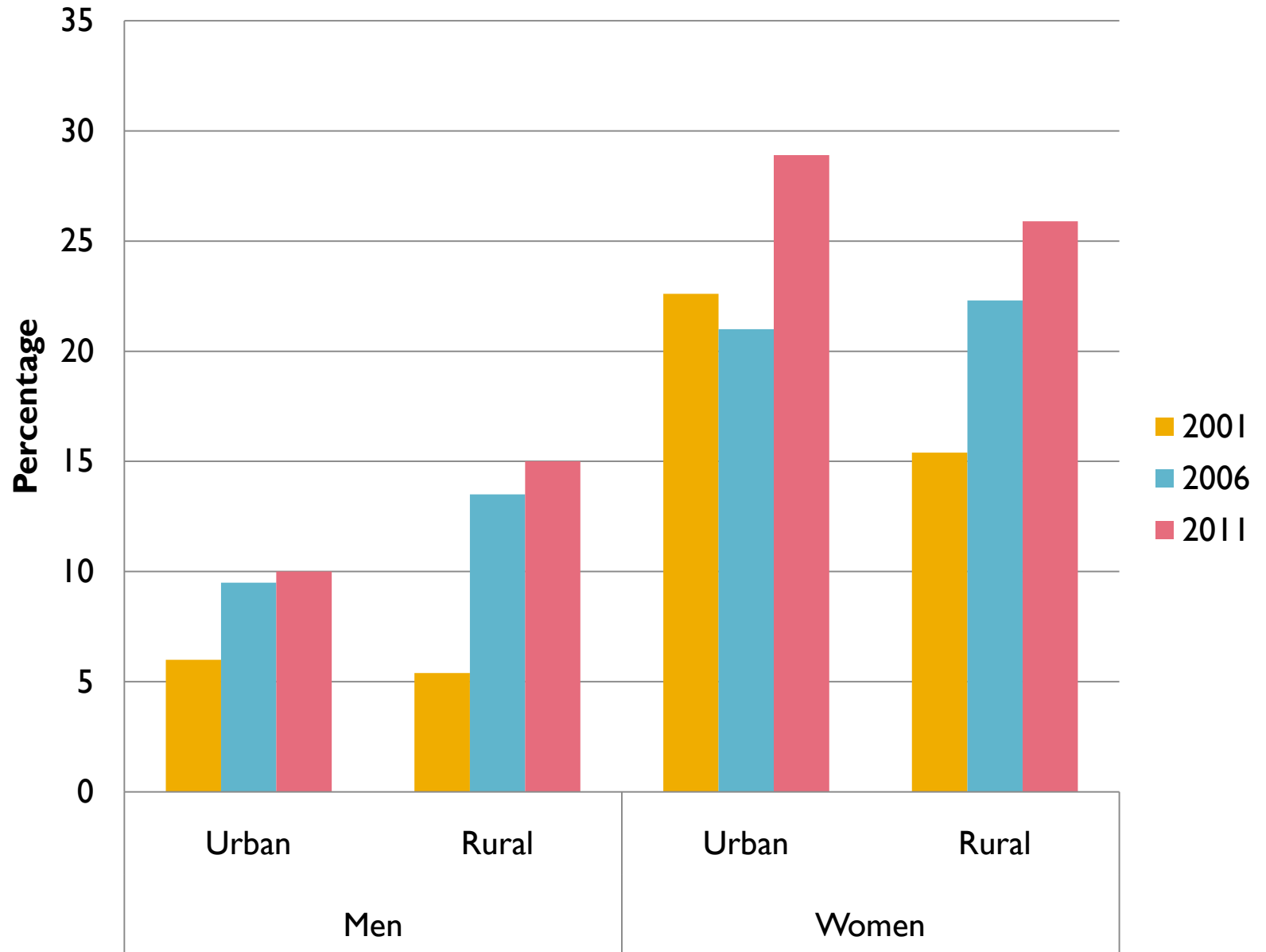
STIs prevalence among men & women by education status



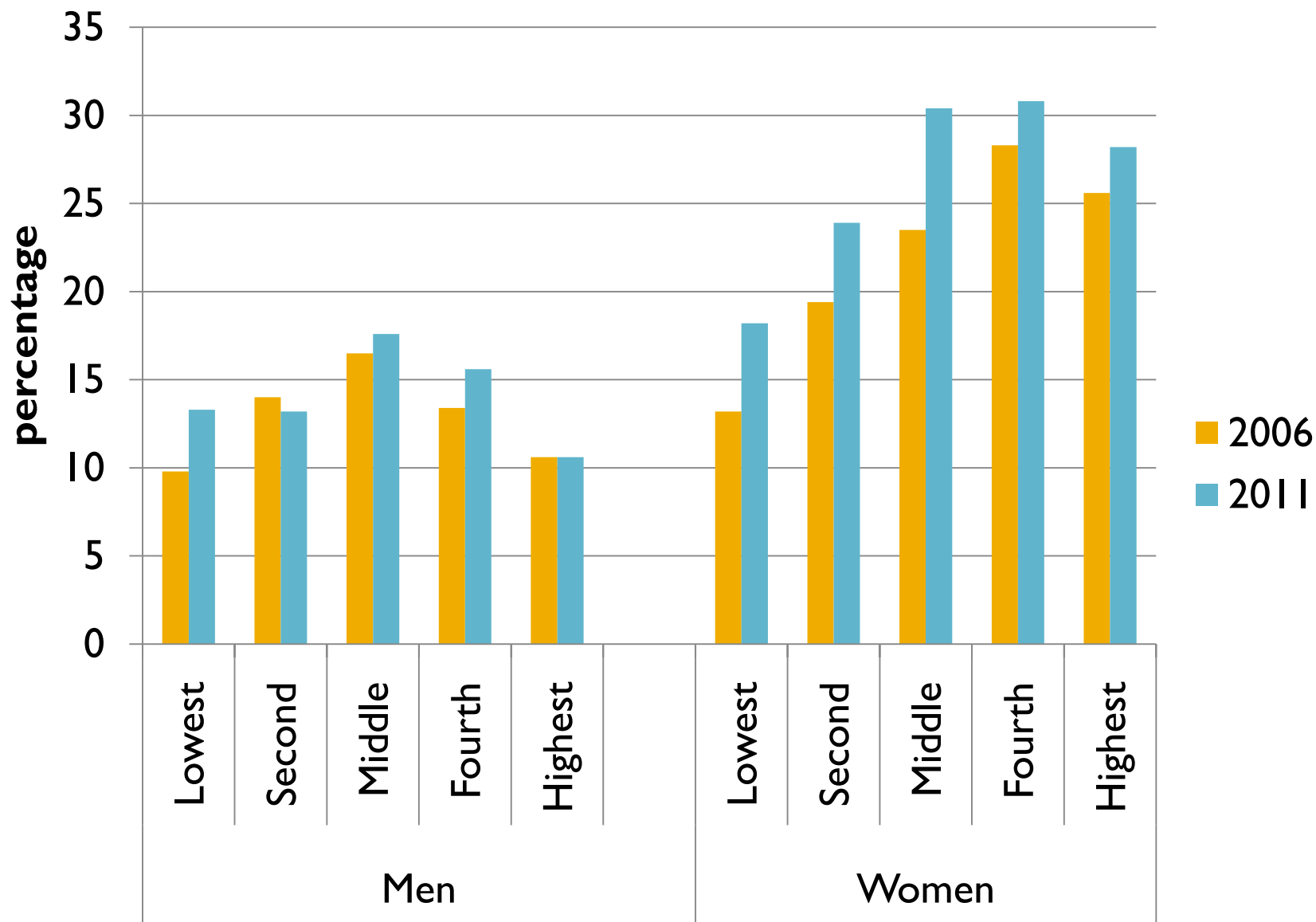
STI prevalence by marital status



STI prevalence by residence (Urban & Rural)

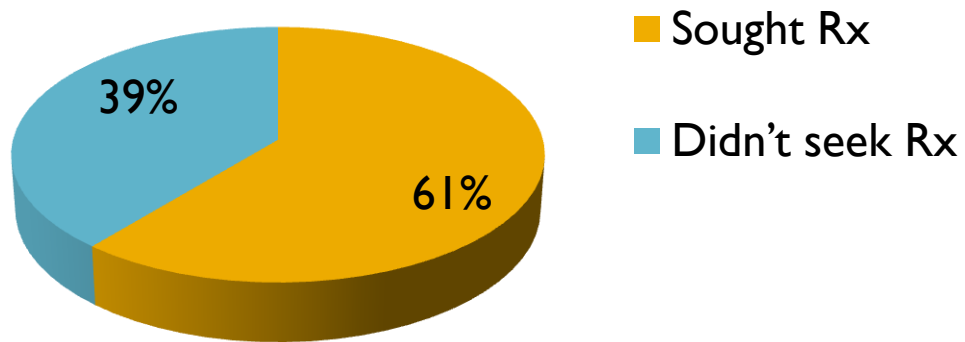


STI prevalence by Wealth quintile

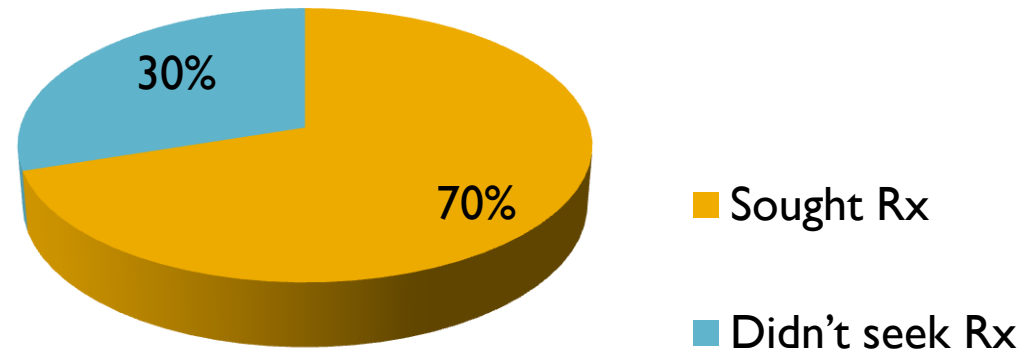


Treatment seeking for STIs

Women



Men



Conclusion

- Persistent increase in the prevalence of STI in the country especially in the
 - eastern region,
 - Married, divorced, widowed & separated
 - wealthier women,
- The surging trend calls for an urgent need for the country to re-examine STI preventive programs



Thank you for listening