



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

∞∞∞∞

تم رفع هذه الرسالة بواسطة / سامية زكى يوسف

بقسم التوثيق الإلكتروني بمركز الشبكات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات دون أدنى

مسئولية عن محتوى هذه الرسالة.

ملاحظات: لا يوجد





# **Perception of Adolescent Students toward Sexually Transmitted Diseases**

## **Thesis**

*Submitted For Partial Fulfillment of Master  
Degree in Community Health Nursing*

**By**

**Amr Fouad Saleh Elseraty**

*(B.Sc. Nursing 2008)*

*Clinical instructor at Abasia Nursing Institute for boys*

**Faculty of Nursing  
Ain Shams University  
2022**



**Perception of Adolescent Students  
toward Sexually Transmitted  
Diseases**

**Thesis**

*Submitted For Partial Fulfillment of Master  
Degree in Community Health Nursing*

**Under Supervision of  
Prof. Dr. Nadia Hamed Farahat**

*Professor of Community Health Nursing  
Faculty of Nursing, Ain Shams University*

**Dr. Shaimaa Fathy Miky**

*Lecturer of Community Health Nursing  
Faculty of Nursing, Ain Shams University*

**Faculty of Nursing  
Ain Shams University  
2022**



# Acknowledgment

Thanks to our merciful **Allah** for the various and numerous blessing, best owed for us. Thanks to Allah for once more for enabling me to prepare this thesis, hoping that it may be useful for all those who will need it.

It is a pleasure for me to express my profound gratitude and appreciation to **Prof. Dr. Nadia Hamed Farahat**, Professor of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Ain-shams University, for her kindness, genuine guidance and very keen supervision in revising every part of this thesis.

With considerable appreciation, I express my deepest gratitude **Dr. Shimaa Fathy Mikky** Lecturer of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Ain-shams University, for her help, stimulating enthusiasm and unlimited help which were encouraging towards the accomplishment of this work.

I'm grateful to all who directly or indirectly helped me in accomplishment of this work especially **Abasia and Imbaba institute directors and their students**.



✍ To those people who have never stopped  
believing in me .....

Those who are always supporting me .....

✍ I dedicate this work to .....

My father

My mother

My wife

My son

✍ My brothers

For their support and encouragement



Amr Fouad Saleh Elseraty

## List of Contents

Title	Page No.
List of Tables	I
List of Figures	III
List of Abbreviations	IV
Abstract	V
Introduction	1
Aim of Study	6
Review of Literature	
• Part I. Sexually transmitted diseases	8
• Part II. Adolescence stage	38
• Part III. Perception of adolescents toward STDs	61
• Part IV. Role of community health nurse toward prevention of STDs among adolescents	71
Subjects and Methods	91
Results	102
Discussion	148
Conclusion	169
Recommendations	170
Summary	171
References	177
Appendices	212
Arabic Summary	

---

---

## List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.
1	Distribution of adolescent students and their families regarding their demographic characteristics.	104
2	Distribution of adolescent students regarding their health history.	108
3	Distribution of adolescent students regarding their family health history.	109
4	Distribution of adolescent students regarding to their knowledge about STDs.	110
5	Distribution of adolescent students regarding their correct and subtotal knowledge of STDs.	115
6	Distribution of adolescent students regarding risk behaviors leading to STDs.	117
7	Distribution of adolescent students regarding preventive behaviors toward STDs.	119
8	Distribution of adolescent students regarding their beliefs toward STDs.	122
9	Distribution of adolescent students regarding their attitudes toward STDs.	125

Table No.	Title	Page No.
<b>10</b>	Relation between adolescent students' demographic characteristics and their knowledge toward STDs.	<b>128</b>
<b>11</b>	Relation between adolescent students' demographic characteristics and risk behaviors of STDs.	<b>132</b>
<b>12</b>	Relation between adolescent students' demographic characteristics and preventive behaviors toward STDs.	<b>136</b>
<b>13</b>	Relation between adolescent students' demographic characteristics and beliefs toward STDs.	<b>140</b>
<b>14</b>	Relation between adolescent students' demographic characteristics and attitudes toward STDs.	<b>143</b>
<b>15</b>	Correlation among student knowledge, risk behaviors, preventive behaviors, beliefs and attitudes toward STDs.	<b>147</b>



## List of Figures in Results

Table No.	Title	Page No.
1	Distribution of adolescent students regarding their sources of health information about STDs.	114
2	Distribution of adolescent students regarding to their total knowledge about STDs.	116
3	Distribution of adolescent students regarding to total risk behaviors toward STDs.	118
4	Distribution of adolescent students regarding to preventive behaviors toward STDs.	121
5	Distribution of adolescent students regarding their total beliefs toward STDs.	124
6	Distribution of adolescent students regarding their total attitudes toward STDs.	127

## List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Term
<b>ADHD</b>	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
<b>CDC</b>	Centers For Disease Control
<b>CHN</b>	Community Health Nursing
<b>CNS</b>	Central Nervous System
<b>DNA</b>	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
<b>FTT</b>	Families Talking Together
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>HPV</b>	Human Papilloma Virus
<b>HSV</b>	Herpes Simplex Viruses
<b>HSV-1</b>	Herpes Simplex Viruses – 1
<b>HSV-2</b>	Herpes Simplex Viruses – 2
<b>LGV</b>	Lympho Granuloma Venereum
<b>LMICs</b>	Low- and Middle-income Countries
<b>MDD</b>	Major Depressive Disorder
<b>NTHSSA</b>	Northwest Territories Health and Social Services Authority
<b>NWT</b>	Northwest Territories
<b>PrEP</b>	Pre exposure Prophylaxis
<b>STDs</b>	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
<b>STIs</b>	Sexually Transmitted Infections
<b>UNAIDS</b>	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

## **Perception of Adolescent Students toward Sexually Transmitted Diseases**

**Amr Fouad Saleh Elseraty<sup>1</sup>; Nadia Hamed Farahat<sup>2</sup>;**

**Shaimaa Fathy Miky<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Clinical instructor at Abasia Nursing Institute for boys

<sup>2</sup> Professor of Community Health Nursing -Faculty of Nursing- Ain Shams University

<sup>3</sup> Lecturer of Community Health Nursing -Faculty of Nursing- Ain Shams University

### **Abstract**

**Background:** Adolescents is one of the main groups at risk of infection by STD's, This leads to the need to pay attention regarding their knowledge and exposure to risk behaviors, to estimate possible predictors of preventive behaviors, weak knowledge, attitude and beliefs regarding STDs. **Aim of the study:** To assess the perception of adolescent students toward STDs. **Design:** A descriptive design was utilized to conduct the current study. **Setting:** This study was conducted at Abasia Nursing Institute for boys in Abasia Mental Health hospital and Technical Health Institute in Imbaba both affiliated to the Ministry of Health and Population. **Sample:** A purposive sample composed of 321 adolescent male students. **Tools of data collection:** **First tool: An Interviewing questionnaire format:** **Part 1:** Socio-demographic characteristics of the adolescent students and their families; **Part 2:** Health History of adolescent students; **Part 3:** Adolescent students' knowledge regarding STDs, **Part 4:** Adolescent students' risk behaviors toward STDs; **Part 5:** Adolescent students' preventive behaviors toward STDs. **Second tool: Perception of adolescent students' questionnaire regarding STDs:** **Part 1:** Adolescent students' beliefs regarding STDs, **Part 2:** Adolescent students' attitude regarding STDs. **Results:** 87.9% of adolescent students had unsatisfactory knowledge toward STDs, 79.8% of students had low agreement towards risk behaviors about STDs, 98.1% of students had positive preventive behaviors toward STDs, 91.9% of students had positive beliefs toward STDs, and 94.1% of students had negative attitudes toward STDs. **Conclusion:** More than three quarters of students had unsatisfactory knowledge, and low agreement towards risk behaviors. While, the majority of them had positive preventive behaviors toward STDs, positive beliefs toward STDs, and negative attitudes toward STDs. Also, there is a significant relation between STDs knowledge of students and their age, education, and place of residence. All students <15 years had unsatisfactory knowledge, and there is no significant relation between students' knowledge of STDs and their attitude toward STDs. **Recommendations:** Implement health educational programs to increase the adolescent student's awareness toward STDs and its preventive measures.

---

**Keywords:** Adolescent Students; Perception; Sexually Transmitted Diseases.

---

## Introduction

Sexually transmitted disease (STDs) is a broad term that includes infections by bacteria, viruses, protozoa that result in clinical manifestations involving genitalia and other parts of the body in sexual interaction. It's infections that are passed from one person to another through sexual contact. The contact is usually by vaginal, oral, and anal sex. But, sometimes they can spread through other intimate physical contacts (*Soriano et al., 2018*).

Sexually transmitted diseases pose a serious threat to the general health of males and females in all countries, whether rich or poor, so there is a rapid spread of the disease due to several factors, including social, economic, and demographic of many countries of the world (*De Waure et al., 2015*).

Perception is the process through which the information from the outside environment is selected, received, organized and interpreted to make it meaningful, adolescents is one of the main groups at risk of infection by STD's, this leads to the need to pay attention regarding their knowledge and exposure to risk behaviors, to estimate possible predictors of preventive behaviors, weak

knowledge, attitude and believes regarding STDs (*Barrow et al., 2020*).

The World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated that there were 340 million new cases of the top four most common STDs: syphilis (12 million), gonorrhea (62 million), Chlamydia infection (92 million), and trichomoniasis (174 million). Incidence is usually higher among people living in urban areas, who are young, and the risk of becoming infected by one of these pathogens grows with the underutilization of preservatives and a higher number of sexual partners (*Spiteri et al., 2019*).

More than thirty types of bacterial, viruses, and parasites that cause STDs can be classified into curable diseases that are transmitted by bacteria in general such as gonorrhea, syphilis, chlamydia, and trichomoniasis on the other side are incurable diseases that cannot be completely cured, It is considered expensive but can preventable include HIV, genital herpes, HPV and hepatitis B (*Subbarao & Akhilesh, 2017*).

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) among adolescents and young people represent a huge problem, which requires effective interventions for primary and

secondary prevention. Although, STDs mostly occur in developing countries, especially in the African region, the trend continues to increase even in industrialized countries (*WHO, 2018*).

Over 100 million new STDs, excluding HIV, occur every year among people under 25 years of age, and globally, more than half of subjects newly infected by HIV are young people aged 15–24, every year, an increasing number of cases of the STDs are recognized as curable (*WHO, 2018*).

The STDs affect predominantly adolescent and young people, probably for the following reasons: (a) a more frequent change of sexual partners, (b) a more frequent choice of sexual partners on the internet, (c) poor information on how to prevent STDs, and (d) an excessive optimism regarding the availability/existence of effective drugs for HIV (*Adelson, 2020*).

Adolescent health is shaped by a complex variety of biological and social factors, but risky behavior at this age can often have a disproportionate effect on health across the life span. Many young people initiate sexual behavior in adolescence and experience adverse sexual and

reproductive health outcomes. Yet, at the time when adolescents would benefit most from sexual and reproductive health behavior counseling, too often they don't receive it (*Santa et al., 2017*).

The school nurse plays an important role in comprehensive sexual education programs of practicing abstinence, counseling, discussing partners' sexual history, having regular medical checkups for adolescent students, learning symptoms of STDs, give vaccines against HPV and hepatitis B at school (*Goldsberry et al., 2016*).

### **Significance of the study:**

There are approximately 20 million new sexually transmitted infections each year almost half of them among young people ages 15 to 24, About 1.1 billion people had STDs other than HIV/AIDS, About 500 million were infected with syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia, or trichomoniasis, At least an additional 530 million people have genital herpes, and 290 million women have human papillomavirus (*Kalapila & Dhanireddy, 2020*).

Sexual transmitted infectious diseases surveillance is in initiation/ transitional phase information, STIs prevalence in Egypt is up to 3.0% among 15-49 years,