

Abstract

Original Paper

Knowledge Levels of Seasonal Migratory Agricultural Workers on Sexually Transmitted Infections

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Abstract

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to determine the knowledge levels of seasonal migratory agricultural workers (SMAW) on sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

Study Design: Sexually transmitted diseases-related questions of multi-purpose cross-sectional type 'Determination of Needs of Seasonal Migratory Agricultural Worker Families 2011' of United Nations Population Fund and Harran University were analyzed in the study.

Methods: Sample group of the study consisted of 1211 married women and 1064 married men. Necessary permissions were received for the study to be conducted by using face-to-face interview. Descriptive statistics and chi-square test were used to analyze the data.

Results: 28.3% of women and 57.7% of men participating in the study expressed that they heard of STIs. 26.4% of women and 54.2% of men who expressed they heard of them stated that they knew ways of protection. While infections frequently heard by women were HIV/AIDS (22.0%), hepatitis B (8.5%), fungal infections (7.8%), papilloma (2.7%); the frequency rates of these infections heard by men were respectively HIV/AIDS 47.1%, hepatitis B 20.4%, fungal infections 7.3%, papilloma 4.3%.

Conclusion: Consequently, it was determined that seasonal migratory agricultural workers did not have sufficient knowledge on STIs and protection methods and they were under risk.

Key Words: Seasonal migratory agricultural worker, STIs.