

Profile and Determinants of mode of transmission among HIV patients on ART treatment at VIMS Bellary, Karnataka.

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Introduction

The stigma and discrimination associated with HIV positive individuals remain unchanged in the minds of people in spite of significant and effective measures taken for their eradication. The effective counselling and access to quality treatment on a regular basis provided by ARTC can prove to improve the quality of life of patients' detected HIV positive. To easily access the treatment personal profile is must; for effective prevention and control of infection, the percentile contribution by various modes of transmission should be analysed. So, it is quite evident that the findings of our study help in improvising the awareness level and to reduce the population at risk.

Objectives

To study the Profile and Determinants of mode of transmission among HIV patients on ART treatment at VIMS Bellary, Karnataka.

Methodology

Study Setting: ART centre, VIMS, Bellary, Karnataka. Study Period: March 4th 2012 to June 26th

2012. Study Design: Hospital based cross-sectional study. Study subjects: HIV patients on ART treatment attending ART Centre, VIMS, Bellary. Exclusion Criteria: Patients who did not give consent. Sample size: 200. Sampling technique: Non Probability purposive sampling technique. Method of data collection: Permission was taken by the respective authorities of the institution and written consent was taken by study subjects. Data was collected using a predesigned semi structure questionnaire by interview technique. Data analysis: Data was analysed in SPSS 17 using proportion, mean, standard deviation, and chi-square test.

Results

Total study subjects were 198 comprising 44% males, 54% females and 2% transgender. The mean age of study subjects is 35.5 +/- 8.9 years. Sociodemographic characteristics revealed 76.3% illiterates, 69.4% unemployed, 9.5% unmarried, and 27% widow/er. Unprotected sex is the common mode of transmission contributing to 68.5%. Other modes being 9.5% needle pricks, 9% Blood transfusion, transplacental or Breast feeding, and unknown in case of 12% of the subjects. 30% of the study subjects were co-infected with TB.

Conclusion

Unprotected sex is the most common mode of transmission among the study subjects with Gender, Education, and Occupation being the significant determinants of mode of transmission.