

Knowledge and Practices of Preventive Sexual and Reproductive Health Behaviours Among Male Civil Servants in Southwestern Nigeria

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Abstract: Men's leading trend in risky sexual practices and non-utilization of screening services has been associated with their perceived risk of sexually transmitted infections. This study assessed the preventive sexual and reproductive health knowledge, perception and practice of men in the southwestern Nigeria. This was a descriptive cross-sectional that used a four-stage sampling technique to select 272 male civil servants still in service and randomly selected across 14 Ministries in Oyo State Secretariat, Ibadan, located in the Southwest of Nigeria. A pre-tested semi-structured self-administered questionnaire, which contained a 18-point knowledge scale, 26-point perception scale and 12-point practice scale were used for data collection and the data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and Chi-square test at $p=0.05$. Respondents' age was 38.0 ± 9.4 years. The respondents' knowledge was fair but perception and practice of preventive sexual and reproductive health behaviours were poor. There was significant relationship between the age, cadre of the respondents and the knowledge of preventive sexual and reproductive health behaviour but there was no significant relationship between knowledge and perception. Health promotion and education strategies to promote good preventive sexual and reproductive health practices should be designed for the men.

Keywords: Preventive Health Behaviours, Male Civil Servants, Reproductive Health

1. Introduction

Evidences consistently show that men seek help less often than women and underutilize medical and health services and this has been linked to masculine gender socialization in the society [1-3]. Men generally show lackadaisical attitude in taking care of their health including sexual and reproductive health and male-focused preventive or health promoting care is usually not provided [4-6].

For instance, the National Demographic Health Survey (NDHS), a national health document in Nigeria which contains many preventive sexual and reproductive health variables such as current use of contraceptives, high risk fertility behaviour, access to health care, nutritional and diet behaviour are targeted towards women and children, neglecting the male population. Some of the few available

indicators reported in the NDHS 2013 show that the men folk were highly at risk of diseases due to the exhibition of negative health behaviours such as sexual risky practices, smoking and tobacco use, non-engagement with preventive care, poor uptake of health care services.

“Men in Nigeria suffer the highest burden from prostate cancer with an estimated annual age-adjusted incidence and mortality rates of 22.7 and 18.6 per 100,000, respectively. This accounts for 18.2% and 17.7%, respectively of all cancer-related diagnoses and deaths, in men in this region. Given that Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa with an estimated population of 160 million in 2012, the rates and percentages above translate to an enormous burden in absolute numbers of men affected by Prostate Cancer” [7].

However, men's healthy living is not only essential for them but also for the entire nation since they are leaders in the family and community acting as husbands, uncles, religious leaders, government officials [4, 5] [8]. Cultural and societal beliefs and expectations tend to make men responsible for making sexual and reproductive health decisions that is, deciding when, where and how sex will take place. This heightens not only men's but also women's vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections [9]. Therefore, even though women bear the heaviest burden of sexual and reproductive health challenges, men are critical in determining the extent of this burden.

This study, therefore aimed at investigating the knowledge and practice of men working in the Oyo State Secretariat, Ibadan, Oyo State.

2. Methodology

The study was a descriptive cross-sectional study utilizing semi-structured self-administered questionnaire conducted among male civil servants in Oyo State Secretariat, Ibadan. Two hundred and seventy-two men within the age range of 18 – 60 years still in service with the Oyo State Government in the State Secretariat and willing to give an informed consent were selected using the multi-stage sampling technique.

A pre-tested semi-structured self-administered questionnaire consisting of four sections was used. The first section was to elicit socio-demographic information while

knowledge of male civil servants on preventive sexual and reproductive health behaviour; perception of male civil servants towards preventive sexual and reproductive health behaviour and preventive sexual and reproductive health practices among the male civil servants made up sections two, three, and four respectively.

An 18-point knowledge scale was developed and 0-6 was categorized as poor knowledge while 7-12 and >12 were categorized as fair and good knowledge, respectively. A 26-point perception scale was used and 0-13 and >13 were categorized as poor and good perception, respectively. Similarly, a 12-point practice scale was used to measure practice of preventive sexual and reproductive health behavior. Scores 1-6 and >6 were categorized as poor and good practice, respectively.

Ethical approval for the study was obtained from the Oyo State Ministry of Health Ethical Review Committee. Permission was taken from the Head of Service. Privacy, anonymity and confidentiality were ensured in administering the questionnaires.

3. Results

3.1. Socio-demographic Characteristics

Age distribution of the respondents ranged from 19 to 60 years with the mean age as 38.0±9.4 years. Majority, (71.0%) were married and 51.5% had first degree. More than half, (59.9%) were senior staff.

Table 1. Socio-demographic Characteristics of Respondents.

(n = 272) Variables		Frequency	Percentage
Age	18-29 years	55	20.2
	30-41 years	114	41.9
	42 and above	89	32.7
Marital Status	Single	76	27.9
	Married	193	71.0
	Divorced	2	0.7
	Separated	1	0.4
Educational Qualification	No Formal Education	1	0.4
	Primary School Certificate	6	2.2
	SSCE	33	12.1
	N.C.E/O.N.D	63	23.2
	H.N.D./B.Sc/B.Ed/B.A	140	51.4
Cadre	M.Sc/M.Ed/M.A	28	10.3
	Senior Staff	163	59.9
	Junior Staff	107	39.3

3.2. Knowledge of STIs Preventive Behaviour

The average knowledge of preventive sexual and reproductive health behaviours was fair (8.7 ± 3.7). Only 16.2% had good knowledge of preventive sexual behaviours while 55.9% had fair and 27.9% had poor knowledge, respectively. About half (55.9%) had good knowledge of sexually transmitted infections while 30.5% had fair knowledge and 13.6% had poor knowledge of STIs. Majority of the men (64.0%) had no knowledge of risky sexual practices. However, 70.2% knew the advantages of using

condom.

Majority of the men (64.3%) did not know why it is unhealthy for men to put on tight underwear. Likewise, 59.2% did not know any personal hygiene practice for the male reproductive organs that could prevent infections. Respondents (53.3%) knew at least one place to do HIV screening and only 43.0% gave at least one good reason for HIV screening. Majority (78.7%) did not know at what age a man should go for prostate cancer screening.

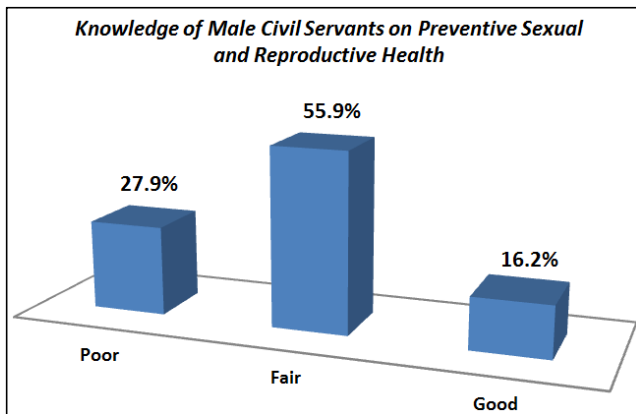


Figure 1. Knowledge of Preventive Sexual and Reproductive Health.

3.3. Perception of STIs Preventive Behaviour

Some, 45.6% and 44.5%, respectively still agreed with the fact that STIs affect only women and could be caused by witches. This study showed that 51.8% disagreed with the perception that STIs will go if not treated. Majority, (88.2%) agreed that condom use can prevent pregnancy and also 89.7% agreed that condom is not difficult to use. Respondents (95.2%) agreed that condom is readily available to buy. However, 41.9% agreed that condom has side effects on their body while 48.9% agreed that trying to use condom can be time wasting during initiation of sexual intercourse. Also, 46.7% agreed that condom can limit sexual pleasure and 55.9% disagreed with the perception that herbal concoction is more effective in treating STIs than conventional STI drugs.

Some men (42.6%) agreed that having sex with other men maybe more enjoyable while 44.9% felt it is not possible for them to be faithful to one sexual partner. Half of the men (51.1%) disagreed with the fact that prostate cancer screening is meant only for wealthy men while 63.6% perceived themselves to be susceptible to prostate cancer. However, only 47.1% agreed that they are susceptible to STIs or HIV. Only 45.6% perceived that late detection of STIs can cause infertility while 41.5% and 18.0% perceived going for HIV and prostate cancer screenings as a waste of time, respectively. Also, 44.9% perceived that reporting every abnormal sign in their reproductive organs to the hospital is a sign of being fearful.

Some men (43.8%) said they were too busy to go for HIV/STIs screening regularly while 44.9% said health workers waste their time when they go for HIV/STIs screening, which has discouraged them. Majority, (82.4%) agreed that dirty underwear could predispose them to reproductive organ infections while 44.1% agreed that examining the penis and scrotum daily is unnecessary. Majority, (66.9%) agreed that washing the scrotum and penis with soap and water regularly could prevent infections while 51.5% agreed that tight underwears could affect sperm quality. The average perception of preventive sexual and reproductive health behaviours was poor (10.7 ± 5.7) with 62.5% having poor perception.

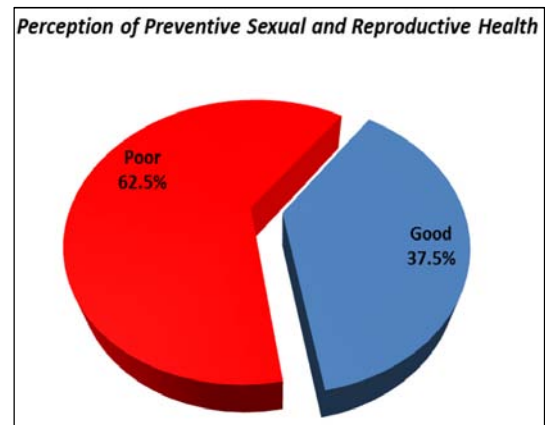


Figure 2. Perception of Preventive Sexual and Reproductive Health.

3.4. Practice of STIs Preventive Behaviour

Some of the respondents (39.3%) had more than one sexual partner while 46.0% used condom for sexual intercourse with their other sexual partners. Up to 38.6% of the men said they had sex with other men while 11.4% gave no response to this. Few of the men (35.3%) used herbal concoction when they see signs of STIs while only 43.4% and 43.8% had undergone prostate cancer screening in the last one year and HIV screening in the last three months, respectively. Most of the men (84.9%) washed their reproductive organs with soap and water daily while 76.8% changed their underwear daily and 72.8% examined their scrotum and penis regularly but 47.4% sometimes wore tight underwear. Average practice of preventive sexual and reproductive health behaviours was poor (5.3 ± 2.0) with 77.6% having poor practices.

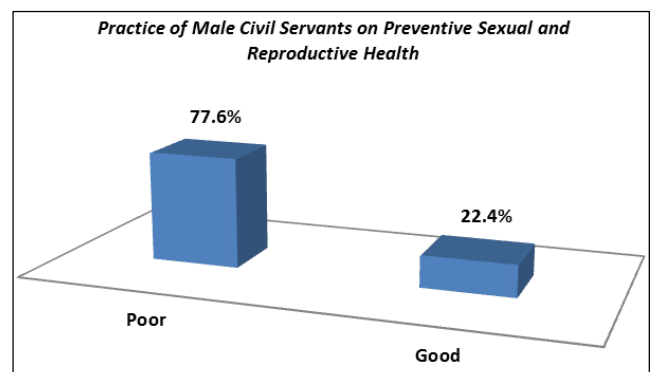


Figure 3. Practice of Preventive Sexual and Reproductive Health.

3.5. Test of Hypotheses

Results show that the knowledge of preventive sexual and reproductive health behaviours was statistically significant with age ($X^2 = 12.496$, $df = 6$, $p = 0.050$) and also with cadre, with men in the higher cadre showing better knowledge of preventive sexual and reproductive health behavior ($X^2 = 16.553$, $p = 0.002$). However, perception of preventive sexual and reproductive health behaviour among respondents was not significantly associated with knowledge ($X^2 = 0.760$, $df = 2$, $p = 0.688$).

Table 2. Relationship between Knowledge of preventive sexual and reproductive health behaviour and Age of Respondents.

N=272 Age (years)	Knowledge			X ²	p
	Poor n(%)	Fair n(%)	Good n(%)		
18-29 years	25(9.2%)	24(8.8)	6(2.2)	12.496	0.050
30-41 years	31(11.4)	63(23.2)	20(7.4)		
≥ 42	17(6.2)	56(20.6)	16(5.9)		

Table 3. Relationship between Knowledge of preventive sexual and reproductive health behaviour and Cadre.

N=272 Cadre	Knowledge			X ²	p
	Poor n(%)	Fair n(%)	Good n(%)		
Senior Staff	34(12.5)	94(34.6)	35(12.9)	16.553	0.002
Junior Staff	42(15.4)	56(20.6)	9(3.3)		

Table 4. Relationship between Knowledge and Perception on preventive sexual and reproductive health behaviour.

N=272 Perception	Knowledge			X ²	p
	Poor n(%)	Fair n(%)	Good n(%)		
Poor	46(16.9)	94 (34.6)	30(11.0)	0.760	0.688
Good	30(11.0)	58(21.3)	14(5.1)		

4. Discussion

The age distribution represented a young workforce and the proportion of the graduates was similar to the findings of Ibrahim [10] in a study conducted among the same population. Many of the respondents were senior staff, corroborating the National Bureau of Statistics report [11].

4.1. Knowledge of STIs Preventive Behaviour

This study identified a considerable fair knowledge of preventive sexual and reproductive health behaviours unlike other studies conducted on Diabetes among civil servants in Nigeria [12]. However, findings in this study revealed that the men have good knowledge of condom, which supports the findings of other studies [13-15]. Over half of the men had the knowledge of a place to go for HIV screening in this study and corroborates the NDHS 2013 report for men in Oyo State. The knowledge of the recommended age for prostate cancer screening was very low similar to other previous studies [16, 17].

4.2. Perception of STIs Preventive Behaviour

Although, this study revealed a good perception about condom as an available, cheap and easy-to-use contraceptive which was probably influenced by knowledge of condom, some men agreed that it can limit sexual pleasure. This perception is not only limited to men but also to women and this perception was vital to the acceptance and use of condom by these men as several men had the desire to preserve their sexual pleasure and comfort [14] [18]. In addition, few men also believed that condom has side effects after use. This is an identified barrier to condom use in Nigeria [18]. Beliefs exist that condom can be a source of vaginal dryness, inflammation and disease and some men described condom as a coffin, arguing that condom has negative effects on women; condoms could cause them a disease and that the woman's womb could become dry after repeated use [18]. A

good proportion of the men perceived themselves to be susceptible to prostate cancer and HIV and this is dissimilar with previous study conducted among men in Kenya where only few of the men had poor perception on self-vulnerability to prostate cancer [19].

Majority of the men had poor perception of preventive sexual and reproductive health behaviours, which is similar to previous findings by other study [20].

4.3. Practice of STIs Preventive Behaviour

More than one-third of the men had multiple sexual partners and did not use condom for sexual intercourse with other sexual partners despite high knowledge about the benefits of condom. This is similar to findings from previous studies where men were shown to engage in multiple sexual partnering [15] [21-23]. The low level of condom use may not be unconnected with the poor perception of condom as limiting sexual pleasure and having side effects on their body. Studies conducted in other developing countries showed evidences of similar disparities between high levels of knowledge of HIV/AIDS and awareness of condom and lower use of condoms as a method of disease and pregnancy prevention [24, 25].

Few men have sex with other men and some men gave no response to this question. This may be due to the fear of social stigma and criminalization, which may lead to arrest. The UNAIDS reports that there are currently, inadequate data on the prevalence of homosexuals globally especially in Africa [26].

Half of the men had not undergone prostate cancer screening in the last one year and HIV screening in the last three months. This was corroborated by other studies [16] [27]. However, majority wash their reproductive organs with soap and water and changed their underwear daily. This is probably due to the fact that bathing is customarily perceived as a daily morning activity.

The educational qualification was significantly associated with the knowledge of preventive sexual and reproductive

health behaviours. This is in agreement with previous studies [28, 29]. However, the age was not statistically associated with their knowledge of preventive sexual and reproductive health behaviours. This is dissimilar with other similar findings whose study revealed a significant association between age and knowledge of complications in diabetes management among civil servants in Anambra State [12].

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

Fair knowledge of preventive sexual and reproductive health behaviours was observed among men and this may influenced men's perception and consequently poor practice as far as preventive and reproductive health is concerned. In view of these findings, the following recommendations can become relevant; creation of awareness through the use of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials such as handbills and posters in the offices with information on these issues. This can be pasted in strategic places in each Ministry at the Secretariat. Preventive sexual and reproductive health seminars and workshops can also be organized for workers in the Ministry. Policies to promote the adoption of these preventive sexual and reproductive health behaviours should be formulated by the government and adhered to by all relevant stakeholders. Programmes and interventions that will increase the knowledge and promote the adoption of these behaviours should be designed and implemented by the government and non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders. The workplace health promotion strategies will be good approach in creating more awareness for positive behaviour change.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors wish to declare no conflict of interest whatsoever.

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