

The Assessment of View Toward Sexually Transmitted Diseases among Midwives in Kashan 2010

Z. Karimian, M. Kafaee and F. Abbaszadeh
Department of Midwifery, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery,
Kashan University of Medical Science, Kashan, Isfahan Province, Iran

Abstract: Sexually transmitted diseases are health problem in world and midwives play important role in transmitting information to patient and counseling with them. Due to this study was not performed, this research is necessary. The aim was to the assessment of knowledge and attitude toward sexually transmitted diseases among midwives in Kashan 2010. This study was a descriptive analytic study. The samples consisted of 100 midwife, they were selected using convenient sampling method. Data were gathered by a questionnaire that include 3 item demographic information, knowledge and attitude. Data were analyzed by SPSS Software. The mean of age in this midwife was $34 \pm 6/7$ years and the most of them were married (73%) and undergraduate education (75%). About 56% of midwives have patient with STD. The most of source information about STD was education of university (40%). Their knowledge regarding the STD were high (90%) and the attitudes regarding the STD were favorable (92%). The results indicate a high level of knowledge and a positive attitude towards STD. This study indicated that midwives informed about STD and researchers can aplicated of them to education and counseling about STD in health center but assessment of performance in this group is nessesery.

Key words: STD, knowledge, attitude, midwife, education, Iran

INTRODUCTION

STDs are one major health problem in worldwide and in many countries of the 6 women to every 10 women suffer from STDs and in any years 1 million people die from reproductive system infections including sexually transmitted diseases and HIV (Soltani and Parsa, 2010). This is considered a bitter experience for most women. This will lead to suspicion, resentment and even feelings of sexual shame.

Prevention and control of STDs include education to high risk patient about risk factors, treatment and counseling with sexual partners and injection vaccine in high risk person (Ryan and Berkowitz, 1999). Transferring of this information about STDs to pregnant and nonpregnant women is task of midwives.

Most of the time the STD is not a priority in health care planning and the budget for this disease not enough. There is misconception that the cost of the diagnosis is high and there is a low mortality rate (Soltani and Parsa, 2010).

Few study was performed about assesment of knowledge and attitude medicine staff about STDs

(Wiesenfeld *et al.*, 2005). Studies show that physician have non-favorable attitude about STDs and they have low self steam in changing behaviors and they haven't amenability in STDs care (Longo and Fauci, 2011).

Generally primary health care providers haven't enough education and experience and time for advising about decrease of risk factor and treatment of sexual partner and or encouragement to use of condom (Longo and Fauci, 2011).

Because attitude of primary health care providers about STDs have effect on practice of them and STDs have high incidence and serious complication and because this study ever was not performed too so, researchers decided to do study with this aim assesment of knowledge and attitude toward sexually transmitted diseases among midwives in Kashan 2010.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This is a descriptive-analytic study. The study population was the midwives of Kashan city and the study sample was 100 midwife that they were worked in hospital, office or health center. They were selected using convenient sampling method.

Data were gathered by a self-making questionnaire that was used its validity and reliability were assessed through content validity and simultaneous reliability, respectively. This questionnaire consisted of three section: demographic information in 1st part, 18 questions about knowledge of midwives about STDs and 16 questions about attitude of midwives about STDs and researchers used Likert scale at last the data were analyzed with SPSS Software (Version 15).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, mean of age of midwife was 34/03 (23-47), most of them (75%) have undergraduated education and most of them were married (73/3%). About 83/3% of midwives have education about STD that 40% of them source of education was university and most of midwives didn't know that counseling about STD is task of midwives, most of midwives had patient with STD.

Table 1 and 2 show knowledge and attitude of midwives about STD were high and most of knowledge was about question 14, 17 (97/6%) (question 14: if one of partner has STD, they should use kondom, question 17: use of kondom prevent of STD) and least of knowledge was about question 5 (31/7%: pregnant women may be children with STD).

Most of attitude was about question 14: midwives are high risk STD and 11: midwives staff have effective role in prevention.

Table 1: Knowledge of midwives about STD

Result	Mean	Low		Intermediate		High	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Knowledge	3/9±0/3	5	5	5	5	90	90

Table 2: Attitude of midwives about STD

Result	Mean	Negative		Intermediate		Positive	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Attitude	2/9±0/18	0	0	8	8	92	92

CONCLUSION

In this study, midwives had high knowledge and attitude about STD that opposit with conclusion of Micheal in Pensilvania that in this study most of physicion have unfavorable attitude about STD and in Temple-Smith *et al.* (1999) study midwives have high knowledge toward STD that this shows midwives have preparation for transferring information to patient and counseling to them. High information of them was in result education about STD but minority of them had gained information from continues education that we suggest this education for STD.

In this study, midwives had high attitude about STD that this shows they are informe from this matter and they have prepration for counseling with patient and education them. Limitation of the study was evaluate practice of midwife about STD because midwives have low number patient with STD that we suggest to do it.

Finally we conclude this study that we can use from midwives as one useful group in medical staff for counseling patient with STD and they can have main role in control this disease. In addition, due to high prevalence of this disease in juvenile, researchers can use from midwives in adolescent girl.

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