

**FERTILITY DESIRE AND
SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR OF
PEOPLE LIVING WITH
HIV/AIDS IN
SOUTH WESTERN NIGERIA**

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OUTLINE

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BACKGROUND



- HIV does not obliterate the desire of PLWHA for sex and procreation and this may carry with it the risk of transmission of HIV to their sexual partners and babies (Feldman and Maposhere 2003, Atangama 2000, Aka-Dago-Akiribi et al 1999, Santos et al 1998).
- Little is known about sexual behaviour and fertility desires of PLWHAs in Nigeria to inform evidence-based intervention.

OBJECTIVES



General objective

To assess the reproductive and sexual life of people living with HIV/AIDS in South western Nigeria.

Specific objectives

- ▶ To determine the level of use of condom among sexually active PLWHA
- ▶ To determine fertility desire of HIV positive men and women and its correlates

METHODOLOGY



Study Methods

Design –Cross sectional study.

Sites: Lagos, Ibadan and Ilesa (South western states)

Study Population: PLWHAs from Support groups and ARV centers.

- ▶ PLWHAs in two support groups randomly selected from each site.
- ▶ PLWHAs attending ARV treatment centres in the study areas.

► Inclusion criteria

- Age: 15-49 years (women) and 15-59 years (men).
- Consent

Exclusion criteria

- PLWHAs who were feeling ill at the time of study.

Data collection – Survey and FGD between January and March 2005

Instrument-Self administered questionnaires and FGD guide.

Analysis

- ▶ Quantitative:
 - SPSS version 12
 - Univariate, bivariate, and binary logistic progression performed.
 - Statistical significance determined at level of $P < 0.05$
- ▶ Qualitative: FGD analyzed using text-based alpha software

Measures

- ▶ Sexual behaviours
 - Heterosexual vaginal sex within last six months
 - Regular sexual partner
 - Condom use (Consistency)
- ▶ Fertility desire: whether the respondent would like to have any more children in the future

RESULTS



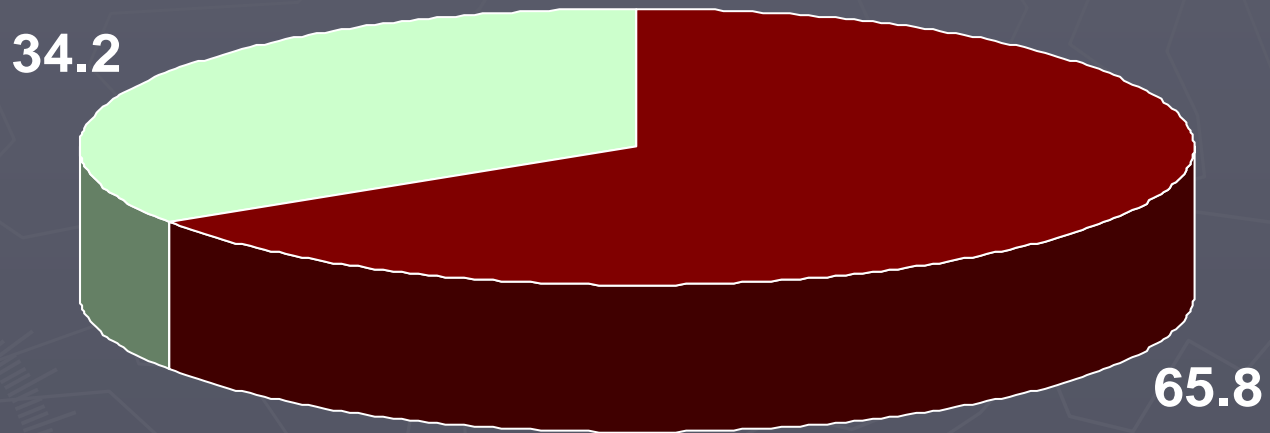
Table 1**Some Socio demographic characteristics of study participants**

Variables	Frequency n=373	Percentage
Age group in yrs		
15-24	15	4.0
25-34	172	46.1
35-44	135	36.2
>44	43	11.5
No response	8	2.1
Sex		
Male	164	44.0
Female	209	56.0
Educational Status		
No Formal education	5	1.3
Primary	78	20.9
Secondary	183	49.1
Higher Institution	107	28.7
Marital status		
Married	165	44.2
Never married	108	29.0
Divorced/separated	32	8.6
Widowed	68	18.2

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to sexual behaviour in the last six months

Type of sexual behaviour	Frequency	(%)
Engagement in sexual Intercourse		
Sexually active	244	63.6
Abstain from sex	129	36.4
Total	373	100
Use of condom among sexually active PLWHAs		
Use condom regularly	119	48.8
Not using condom regularly	125	51.2
Total	244	100
Number of sexual partners among sexually active PLWHAs		
Single sexual partner	354	90.5
Multiple sexual partner	19	9.5
Total	244	100

Figure 2: Percentage distribution of respondents according to fertility desire



■ Desire for more children ■ Not desiring more children

Figure 3: Percentage distribution of respondents according to current fertility status by fertility desire

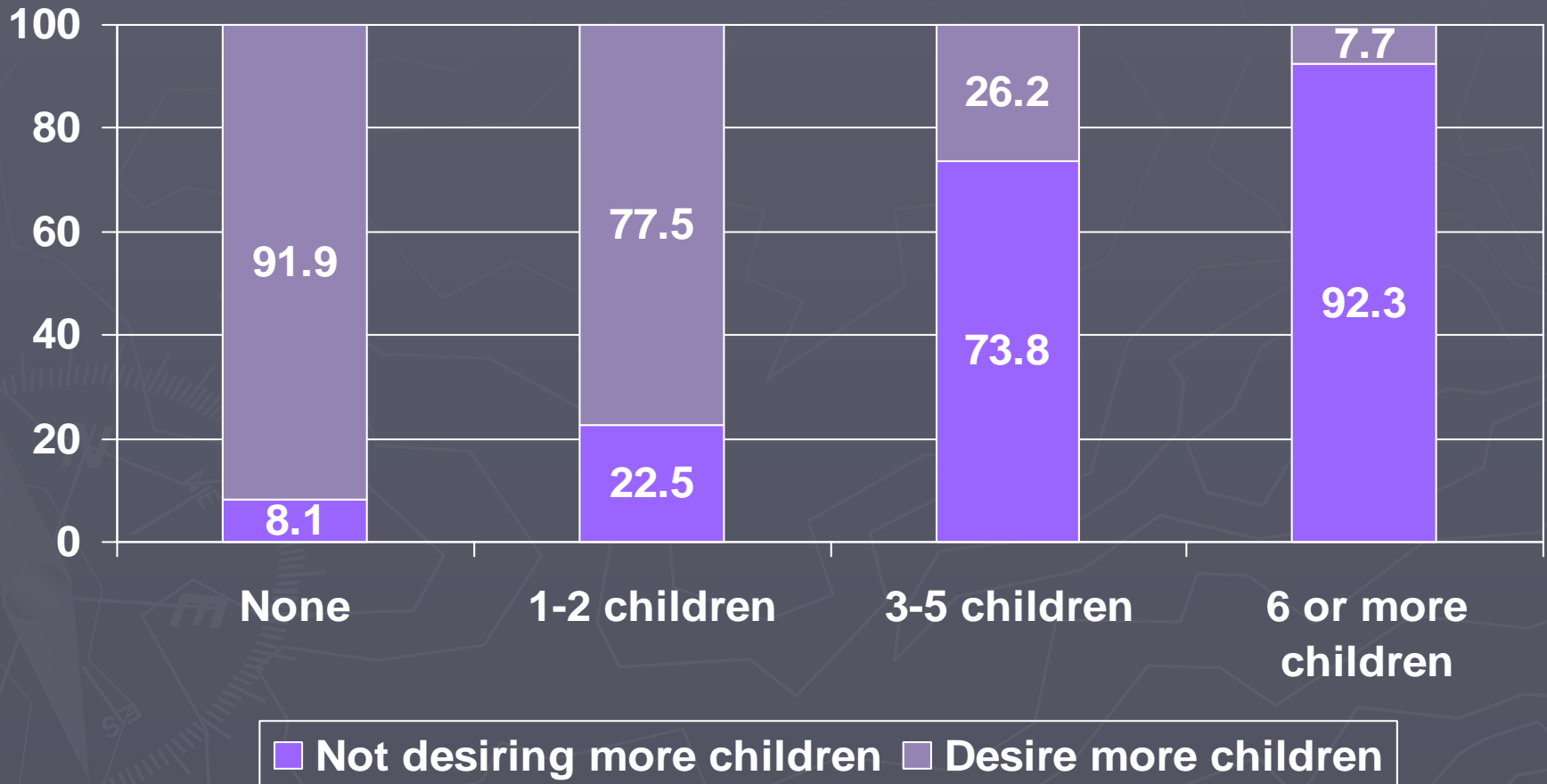


Table 3: Relationship between fertility desire and age, marital and number of living children of respondents

Variables	Fertility Desire					P value
	Yes		No		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	
<u>Age in groups</u>						< 0.001
Under 35	123	87.9	17	12.1	140	
35 yrs and above	78	47.3	87	52.7	165	
Total	201	65.9	104	43.1	305	
<u>Marital status</u>						< 0.001
Married	102	66.2	52	33.8	154	
Never married	55	93.2	4	6.8	59	
Divorced	18	60.0	12	40.0	30	
Widowed	29	43.3	38	56.7	67	
Total	204	65.8	106	34.2	310	
<u>Number of living children</u>						< 0.001
No child	102	91.9	9	8.1	111	
1-2 children	79	77.5	23	22.5	102	
3 or more children	23	23.7	74	76.3	97	
Total	204	65.8	106	34.2	310	

Table 4: Fertility desires and correlates: Binary logistic regression

	P value	Odds ratio	95% Confidence Interval
Age	0.003	1.223	1.069 – 1.339
Number of living children	0.009	1.983	1.185 – 3.319
Ever married	0.524	0.418	0.029 – 6.089
CD4 Count	0.791	1.000	0.997 – 1.002

Table 5: Reasons given by PLWHAs for desire to have children

Responses	Males	Females
The desire to have a child to inherit once property	++	+
The pressure from family members and relatives due to cultural demand for children	+	++
The desire to do what other people are doing	+	-
We are still normal human being	-	+
To have a child to answer our name	+	+
Pressure from family members and relation who does not know our status	+	+

Key

++

Where the opinions were expressed by most of the respondents.

+

Where the opinions were expressed by less than half of the respondents.

-

Where the opinions were not expressed at all.

Table 6: Factors associated with fertility desire

Responses	Males	Females
Variation in knowledge of the implications	+	++
Cost of feeding the baby without breast milk	+	++
Age at which a person is diagnose to be HIV positive	+	+
Whether the PLWHA is married or not	-	+
Whether the PLWHA is a widow or not	-	+
Whether the PLWHA already have some children or not before the diagnosis	+	+

Key

++

Where the opinions were expressed by most of the respondents.

+

Where the opinions were expressed by less than half of the respondents.

-

Where the opinions were not expressed at all.

The background is a dark blue-grey color with a faint, light-colored topographic map overlay. The map shows various contour lines and a compass rose in the lower-left quadrant. The text is centered and rendered in a bold, serif font with a slight drop shadow.

**CONCLUSION
&
RECOMMENDATION**

Conclusion

- ▶ Risky sexual behaviour remains a common practice among PLWHA
- ▶ Age and number of children were found as correlates of fertility desire among PLWHAs.
- ▶ Quest for personal sense of fulfillment, family and societal obligation, property inheritance, and means of immortality also play contributory roles.

Recommendation

- ▶ Intervention effort that can effectively assist PLWHA in maintaining safer sex practices is needed
- ▶ FP counselling, services and support for PLWHA to make informed decision about childbearing should form an integral part of care for PLWHA.
- ▶ Increased access to ARV is critical in view of the high demand of PLWHAs for children so as to reduce the number of HIV+ve babies that could result

Acknowledgement

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THANK YOU

