



CQUIN 8th Annual Meeting on Impact and Strategic Planning

Johannesburg, South Africa, December 9 - 13, 2024

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH NON-UTILIZATION OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES BY FEMALE SEX WORKERS

INTRODUCTION

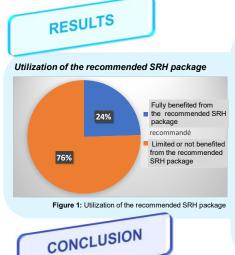
The use of Reproductive Health Services (SRH) during pregnancy, childbirth and the post-partum period represents an important opportunity for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

However, it has been observed that the use of these services by sex workers (SWs) is low, despite the fact that key populations and their sexual partners (SPs) are more exposed to the risk of HIV infection' they represent a prevalence of 3% worldwide (UNAIDS 2024) and over 60% in the West and Central Africa region (Ecowas, 2020).

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the HIV epidemic remains more concentrated in certain specific population groups, including key populations whose prevalence in 2019 was 7.7% among SWs.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

Determine factors associated with nonutilization of reproductive health services by SWs.



METHODS

- A mixed-methods approach: The quantitative part focused on an analytical cross-sectional study, and the qualitative part on in-depth interviews with key informants who were SWs in charge of the associations.
- Study population: SWs who had given birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, selected by snowball sampling.
- Dependent variable: Use of the recommended package of sexual and reproductive health services: Making at least 4 ANC visits, giving birth in a health facility and receiving a check-up at 6 weeks post-delivery.
- Independent variables: Taken from the Gelberg-Andersen behavioral model for vulnerable populations.
- Chi-square and Student's t tests: used to compare proportions and means respectively.
- Logistic regression: used to identify factors independently associated with low use of SRH services by SWs.
- Statistical significance level set at 0.05.

STUDY AREA: 10 provinces

Factors associated with non-utilization by SWs of the recommended maternal health care package :

Co-variables	ORB (IC95%)	Р	ORA (IC95%)	P
Drug consum	ption			
Oui	1,80 (1,29-2,51)	0,001*	1,64 (1,13-2,36)	0,008*
Non	1		1	
Knowledge of	the transmission of	of syphilis	from mother to a	hild
Non	2,23 (0,88-5,88)	0,084	2,9(1,1-7,7)	0,038*
Oui	1		1	
Having suffer	ed sexual violence	in the last	t 12 months	50 20
Oui	0,71 (0,54-0,93)	0,001*	0,71 (0,53-0,95)	0,023*
Non	1		1	
Carrying a de	sired pregnancy			
Non	1,55 (1,18-2,02)	0,001*	1,55 (1,16-2,06)	0,003*
Oui	1		1	
Recruiting cli	ents on the street			
Oui	1,67 (1,26-2,17)	<0,001*	1,49 (1,11-2,00)	0,007*
Non	1		1	
The fact of no	t recruiting client	s by telepl	none	
Non	1,97 (1,51-2,57)	<0,001*	1,92 (1,44-2,56)	<0,001*
Oui	1		1	
The fact of ha	ving been tested fo	or HIV at t	he CPN	
Non	2,06 (1,57-2,71)	<0,001*	1,94 (1,45-2,60)	<0,001*
Oui	1		1	

The study showed that SWs are very vulnerable people, and this vulnerability is associated with nonutilization of maternal health services. Also in terms of use of reproductive health services, there is a late start of ANC by SWs, which translates into a lower proportion of ANC4.

It is therefore important to consider interventions that address these associated factors: Drug use, lack of knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of syphilis, having been a victim of sexual violence in the last 12 months, the fact that the last pregnancy was not wanted, recruiting clients on the street, not recruiting clients by telephone, not having been tested for HIV at ANC during the last pregnancy.



Co-Auteur : TWITE B¹, MBOYO A¹, ILUNGA B¹,LULEBOA² ¹ MD, MPH, Ministère de la santé publique, hygiène et prévention ; Programme national de lutte contre le VIHS/DA et les IST ;Direction Nationale, RDC

2MD,PHD, Congo Kinshasa School of Public Health, DR Congo

COUIN

icap









Ecole de Santé Publique de Kinshasa Kinshasa School of Public Health UNIVERSITE DE KINSHASA