

Research instrument

A well structured questionnaire designed to assess these pregnant women's HIV/AIDS related knowledge, attitude and risk perception was used to obtain data such as sociodemographic characteristics, knowledge and sources of information about HIV/AIDS and sexual practices of respondents in the last 12 months. The self-administered questionnaire was pretested for comprehensibility, appropriateness of language and sensitivity of questions including average duration of administration. The questionnaire was administered in English Language during clinic sessions with the assistance of final year pharmacy students who were trained on questionnaire administration, technique and retrieval. We had at least one pharmacist representative of the three major languages: Ibo, Hausa and Yoruba who administered the questionnaire. This was necessitated in order to overcome these language barriers.

Ethical issues

Consent to administer the questionnaire was obtained from the appropriate authorities within the hospital. All pregnant women who came for ante-natal booking care in the hospital during the study period were eligible for the survey except few who refused to be administered the questionnaire. The nature of the study was explained to them and their consent obtained while maintaining maximum confidentiality of information by excluding the names of the respondents or any information that could be linked to anybody. Data collection covered a period of three and half months.

Data analysis

The data was analyzed using SPSS package version 13.0. Descriptive analysis of frequencies and percentages were generated for all the variables except where specified. The association between the dependent variables was determined.

RESULTS

Socio demographic characteristics of respondents

The age range of the respondents was 20-40 and above years. Age range 30-39 years accounted for the highest percentage (53.1%) while those above 40 years accounted for 9.4%. Majority (76.7%) were of monogamous families while 23.3% belonged to polygamous type. Majority of the respondents (81.4%) were Christians while 63% had tertiary education. They were mainly business professionals (36%) and civil servants (34.2%) and 94% live with their husbands (Figure 1a-f).

Respondent's knowledge about HIV/AIDS

The majority (97%) of the respondents had heard about HIV/AIDS while 3% had not. Their main sources of information about HIV/AIDS included the television (79.2%) and radio (59.69%). Other sources identified were University education program (35.7%), medical sources (36.5%). Public lectures on AIDS (36.2%), National Newspapers (35.7) and advertisements on bill boards (34.2%).

The result indicated that 77.7% of the respondents knew that virus is the cause of HIV/AIDS. Other causes indicated were bacteria (15.4%), evil spirit/witchcraft (3.7%), fungi (2.7%), while excessive drinking of alcohol was 0.5%.

Knowledge of ways to contact HIV/AIDS indicated by the respondents were, having penetrative sex with infected person (80.9%), sharing of injection needles (77.9%), sharing shaver blade (75.2%), blood transfusion (74.7%) contact with blood of HIV infected person (72.2%), mother to child transmission (51.4%) while kissing and hugging HIV infected person, public toilet and mosquito bites were 5.2%, 4.5% and 4.0% respectively. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among the respondents was above average in some areas but particularly very poor on mother to child transmission. Percentage that identified transmission during pregnancy, delivery and through breast milk accounted for 57.5%, 34.8% and 47.3% respectively. On HIV/AIDS prevention, the respondents' knowledge was average as avoid casual sex, not sharing injection needles with others and rejecting un-screened blood transfusion accounted for 64.8%, 70.7% and 63.8% respectively. The percentage who knew mother to child transmission can be prevented through anti-retroviral therapy was 62.8% while 8.2% and 29% said no and don't know respectively. Also 62.3% knew mother to child transmission can be prevented by avoiding breast feeding while 13.6% and 24.1% indicated no and don't know respectively.

Above seventy percent (70.7%) of the respondents believed that one best way to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission is not to share injection needles with others. Other preventive methods indicated were avoid casual sex (64.8%), use condom

during sex and reject transfusion of un-screened blood both recorded 63.8%, avoid sex with HIV infected person (61.5%) avoid sex with prostitutes (51.1%) while those who indicated that there is no way a person can avoid HIV infection had 2.2%.

About 85% of the respondents believed a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus while 75.4% believed the same can infect other people with HIV virus. Those that indicated otherwise were 14.9% and 24.6% respectively.

On knowledge of respondents on mother to child prevention through anti-retroviral therapy and avoiding breast feeding, 62.8% and 62.3% indicated 'yes' respectively while 8.2% and 13.6% indicated 'no' respectively. Those that did not know about these modes of prevention were 29.0% and 24.1% for ARV therapy and avoiding breast feeding respectively. Above seventy percent (70.7%) of the respondents believed that one best way to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission is not to share injection needles with others. Other preventive methods indicated were, avoid casual sex (64.8%), use condom during sex and reject transfusion of un-screened blood both recorded (63.8%), avoid sex with HIV infected person (61.5%) avoid sex with prostitutes (51.1%) while those who indicated that there is no way a person can avoid HIV infection 2.2%. As per the ways a mother can transmit HIV/AIDS to the child, 57.5%, respondents indicated during pregnancy, 47.3% indicated through breast milk while 34.8% indicated during delivery. (Figure 2a-i).

Sexual practices of respondents

Although majority (95%) of the respondents did not have any other sexual partners apart their husbands, 40.9% sometimes used condom when having sex with their husbands while 5% always used condom when doing the same thing. Very few (23.8%) said they always used condom when they had sex with someone they were not married to in the last 12 months. While 10.4% sometimes used, 5% didn't use and 60.8% never had such sex. Majority (40.7%) of the respondents started using condom before they got married, 38.7% had never used condom while a small percentage (3.5%) started the practice when they got married and only 5% of the respondents had other sexual partners apart from their husbands. The reasons given for using condom included being afraid that their unborn babies could contact HIV (35.7%), being afraid of contacting HIV themselves (28.5%) and as a preventive of unwanted pregnancy (6.5%), (Figure 3a-e).

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Figure 1a: Age distribution of respondents.

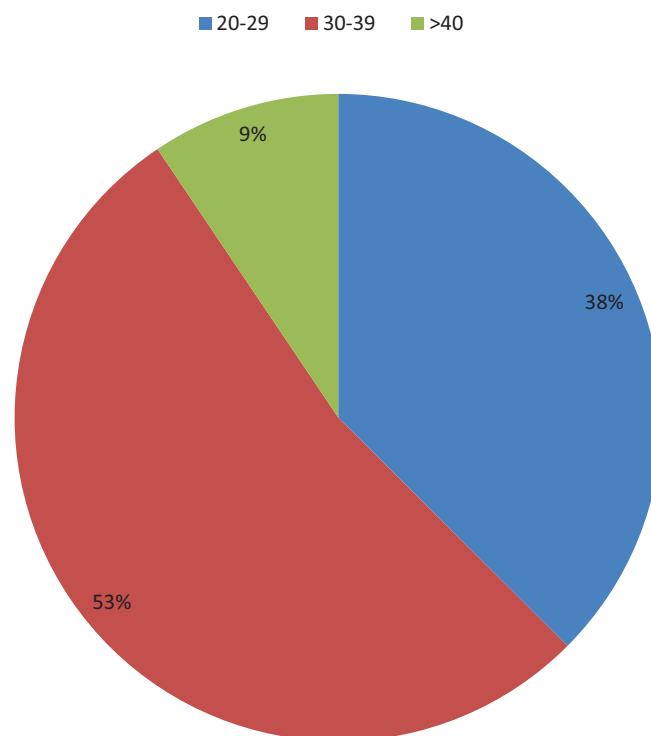


Figure 1b: Family type of respondents.

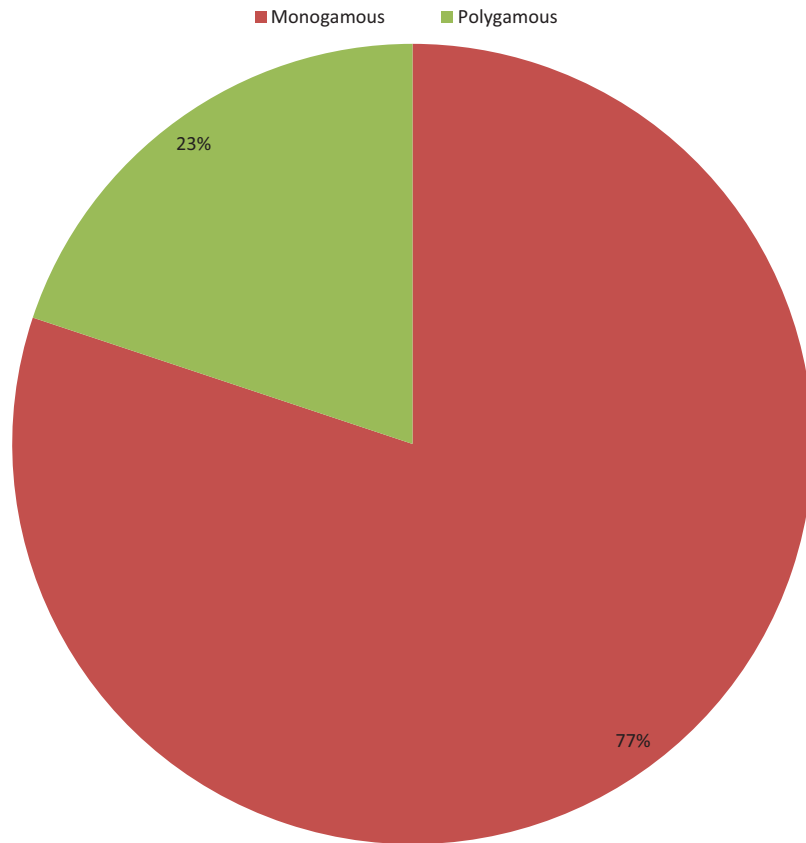


Figure 1c: Religion of respondent.

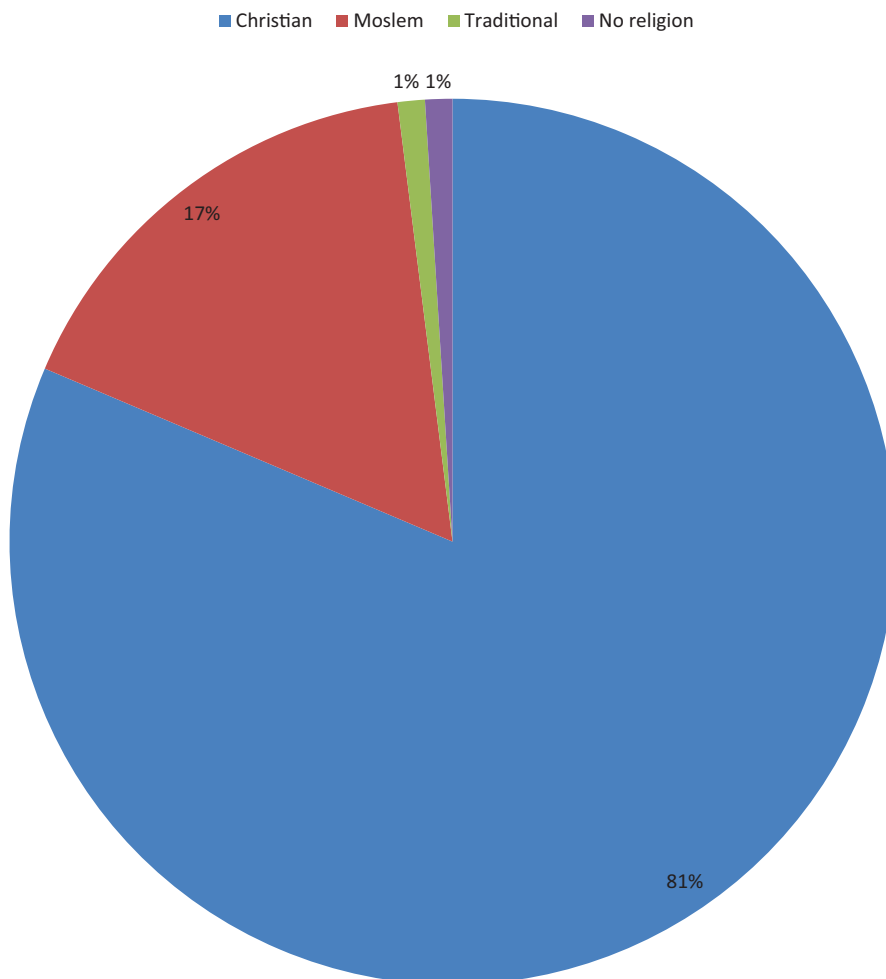


Figure 1d: Educational background of respondents.

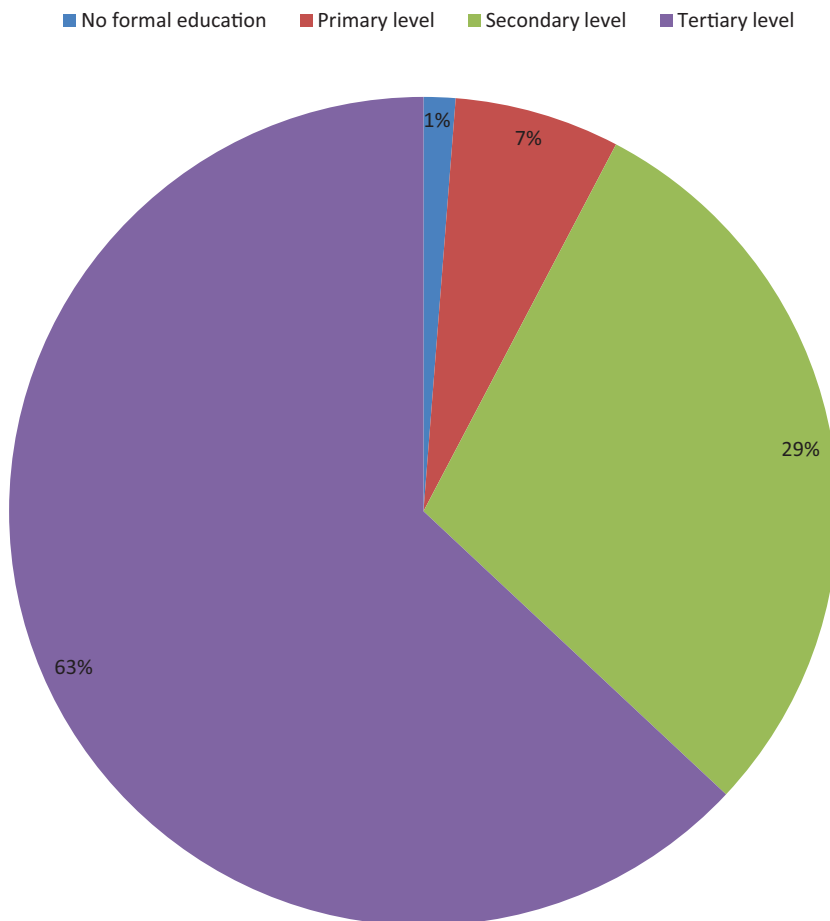
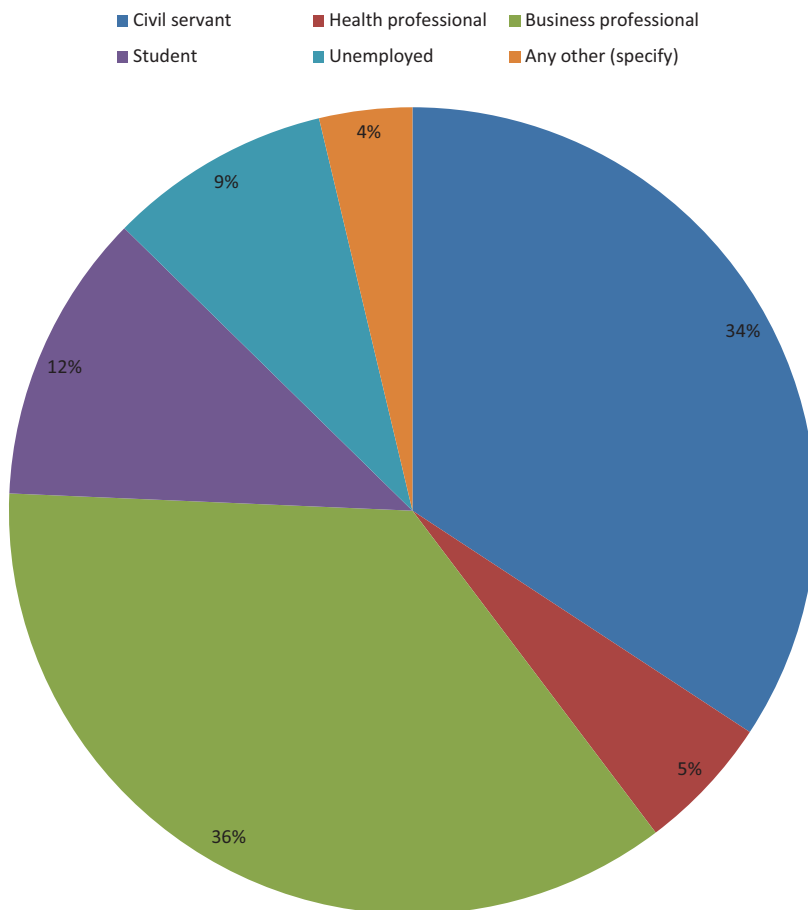
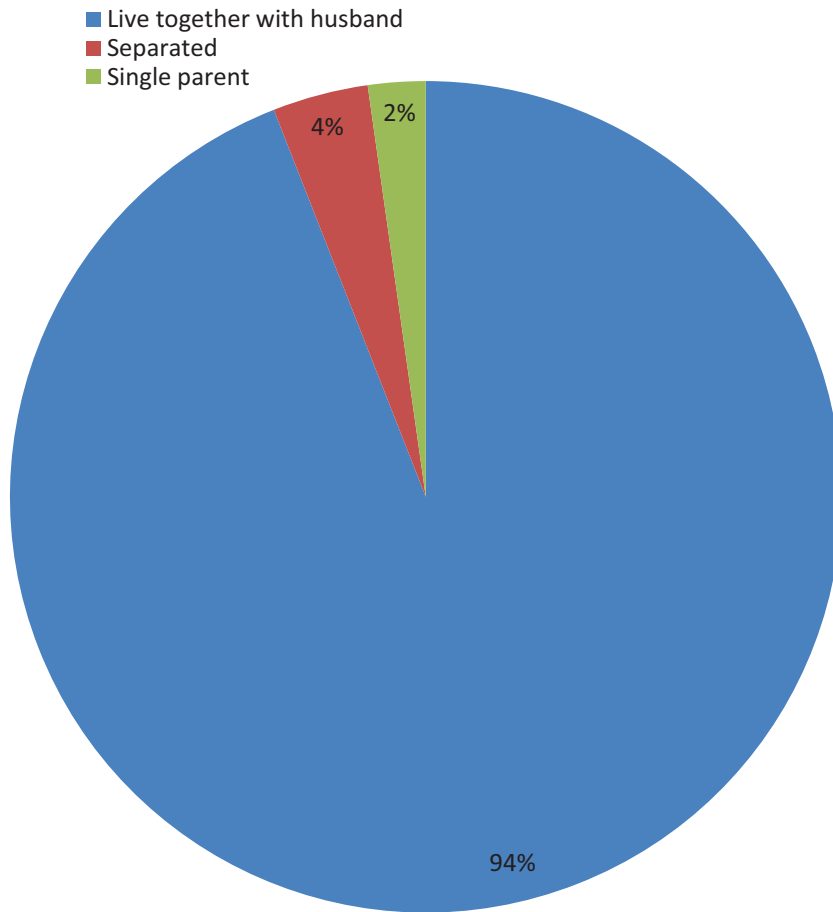


Figure 1e: Occupation of respondents.



MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS



KNOWLEDGE OF RESPONDENTS ABOUT HIV/AIDS

Figure 2a: Heard about HIV/AIDS of respondents.

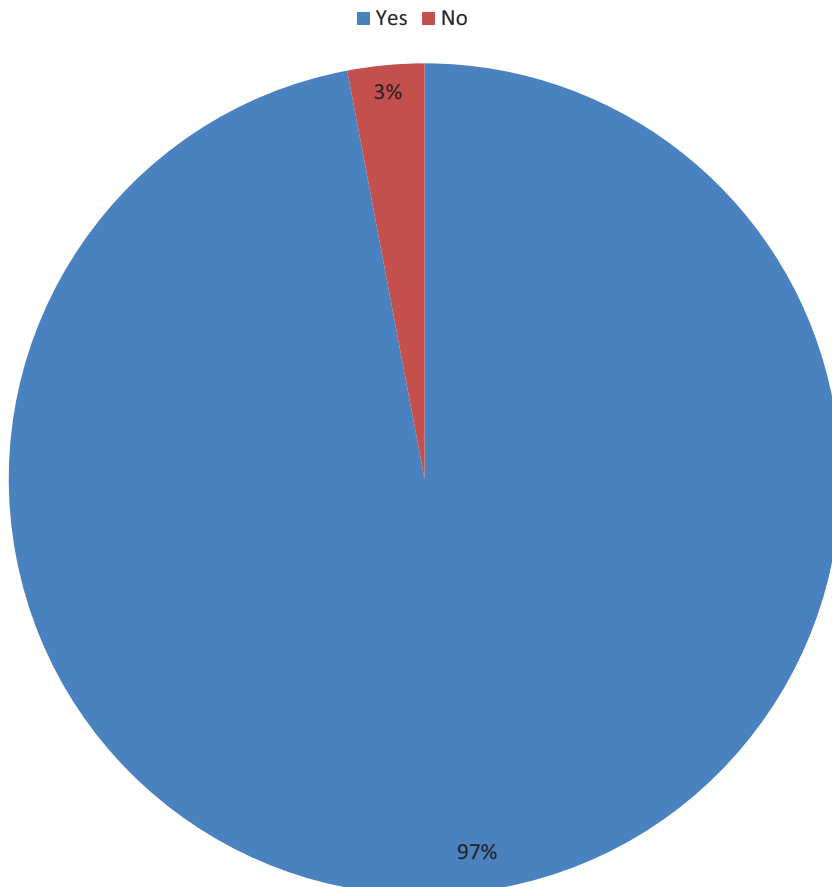


Figure 2b: Source of information of respondents.

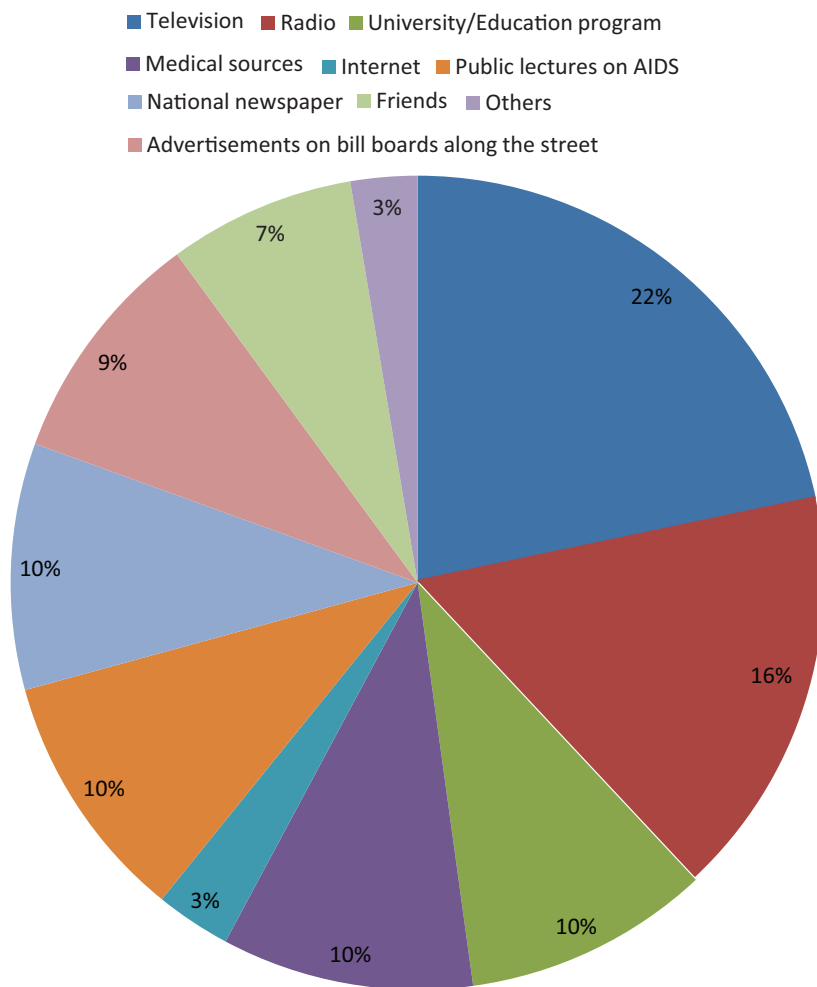


Figure 2c: Cause of HIV/AIDS of respondents.

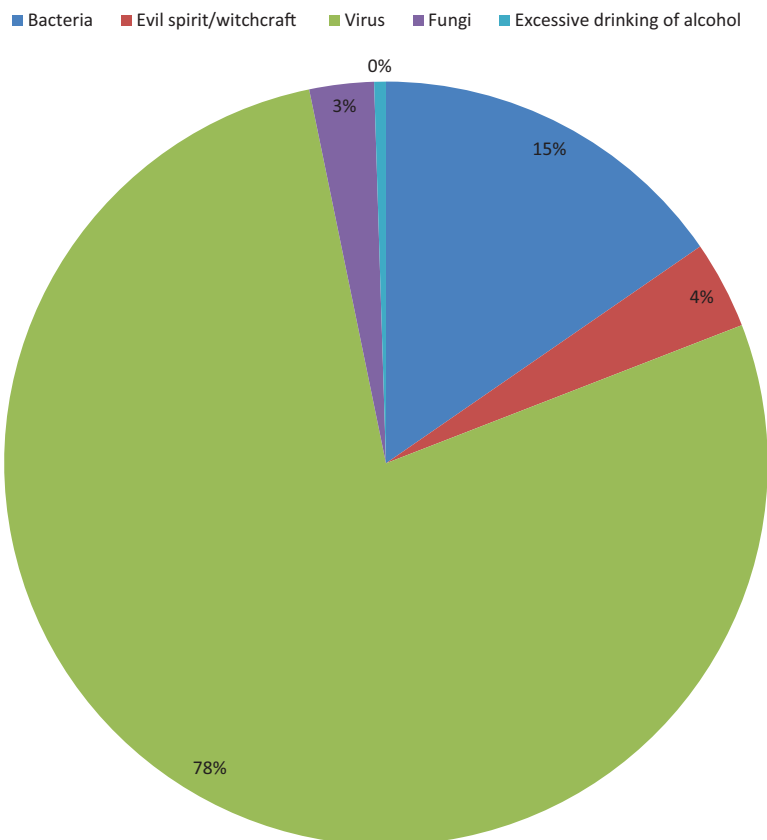


Figure 2d: Contact of HIV/AIDS of respondents.

- Mosquito bites
- Having penetrative sex with HIV infected person
- Penetrative anal sex
- Contact with blood of HIV infected person
- Shaking hands with HIV infected person
- Living in the same house with HIV infected person
- Sharing the same bed with HIV infected person
- Sharing of injection needles
- Sharing food with a person suffering from AIDS
- Public toilet
- Sharing shaver blade
- Blood transfusion
- Kissing and hugging HIV infected person
- Mother to child transmission
- Being in a place where infected person is sneezing and coughing

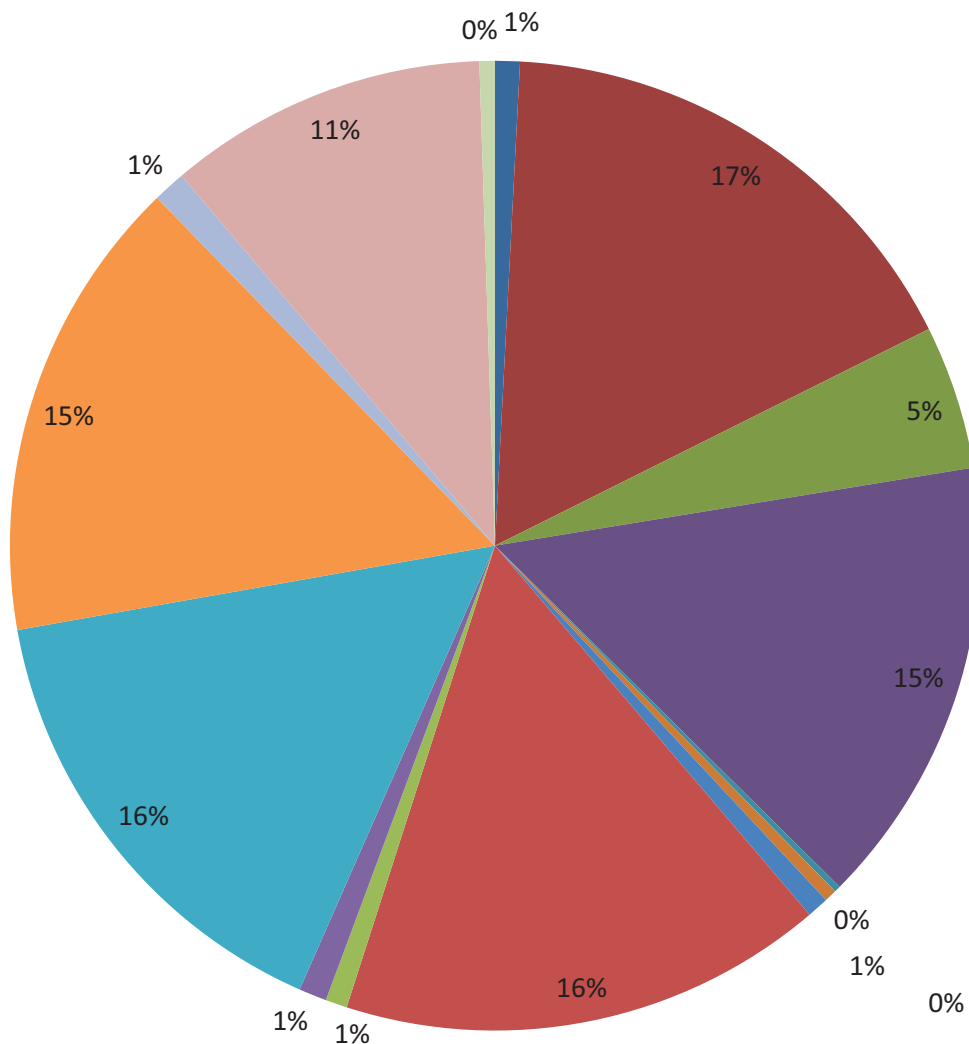


Figure 2e: Ways of transmission of respondents.

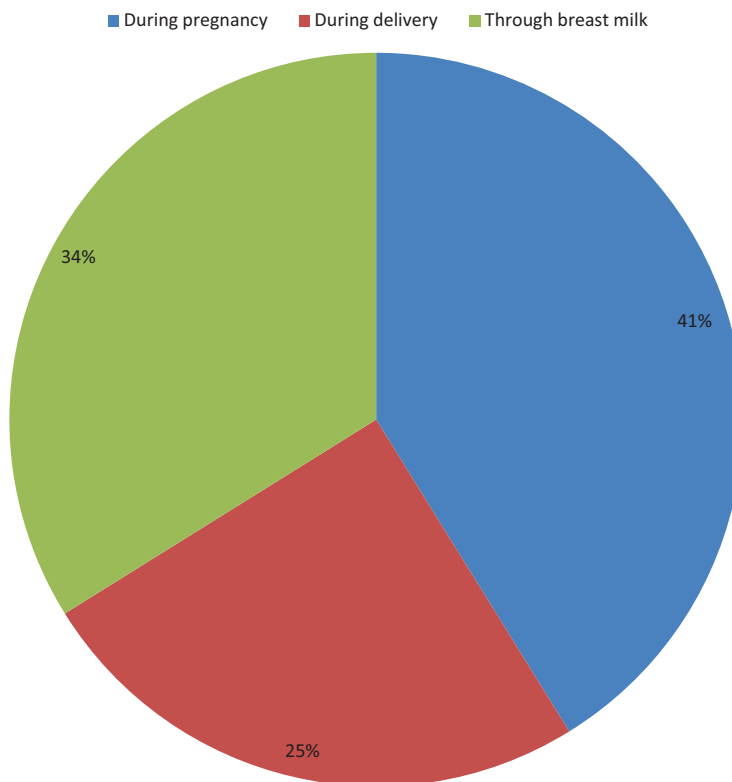


Figure 2f: Knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention of respondents.

- Avoid casual sex
- Avoid sex with HIV infected person
- Avoid anal sex
- Use condom during sex
- Avoid sex with prostitutes
- Not sharing injection needles with others
- Abstain from penetrative sex
- Avoid contact with HIV infected persons
- Avoiding sex before marriage
- Having sex only with a faithful uninfected partner
- Rejecting transfusion of unscreened blood

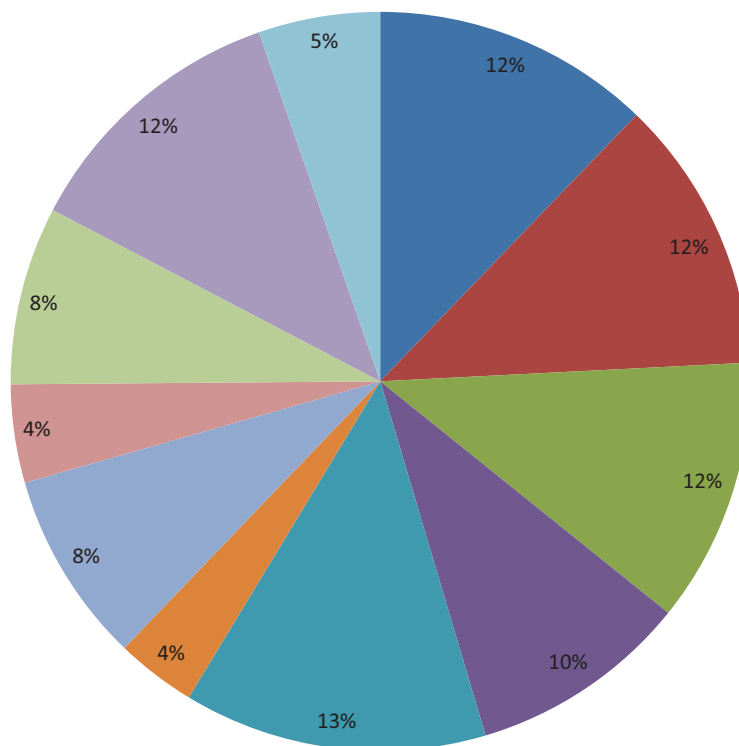


Figure 2g: Mother to child transmission.

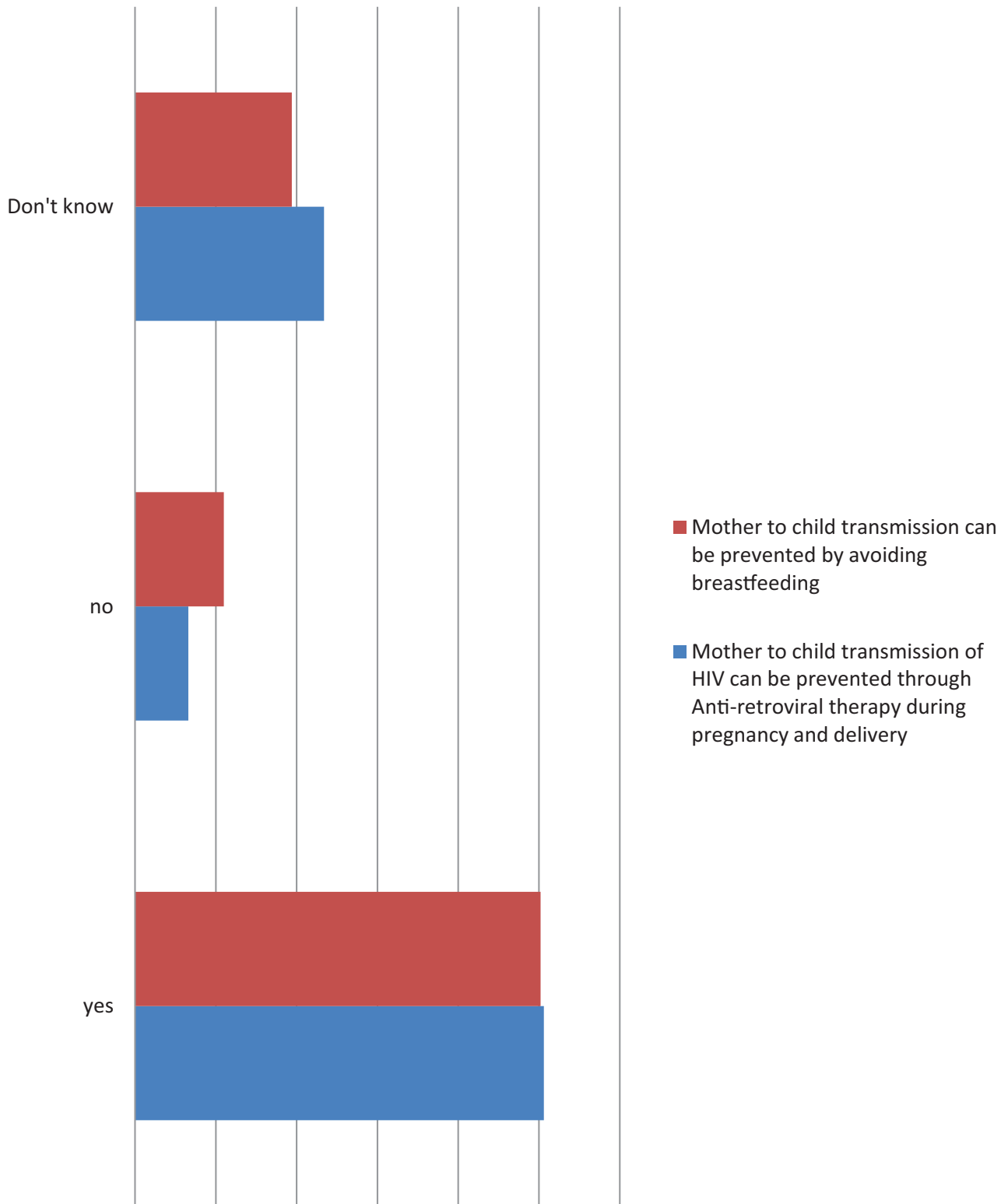


Figure 2h: People living with HIV/AIDS.

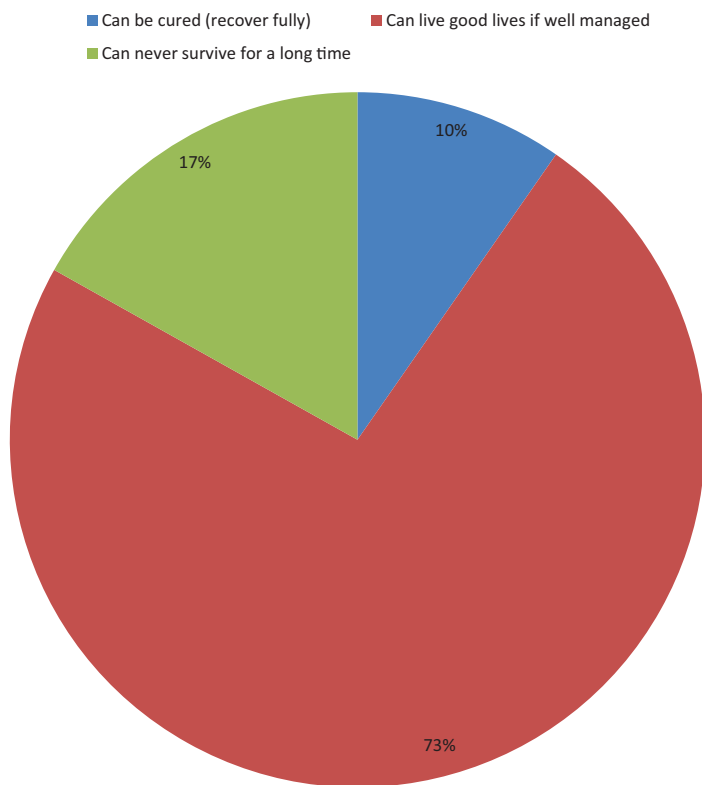
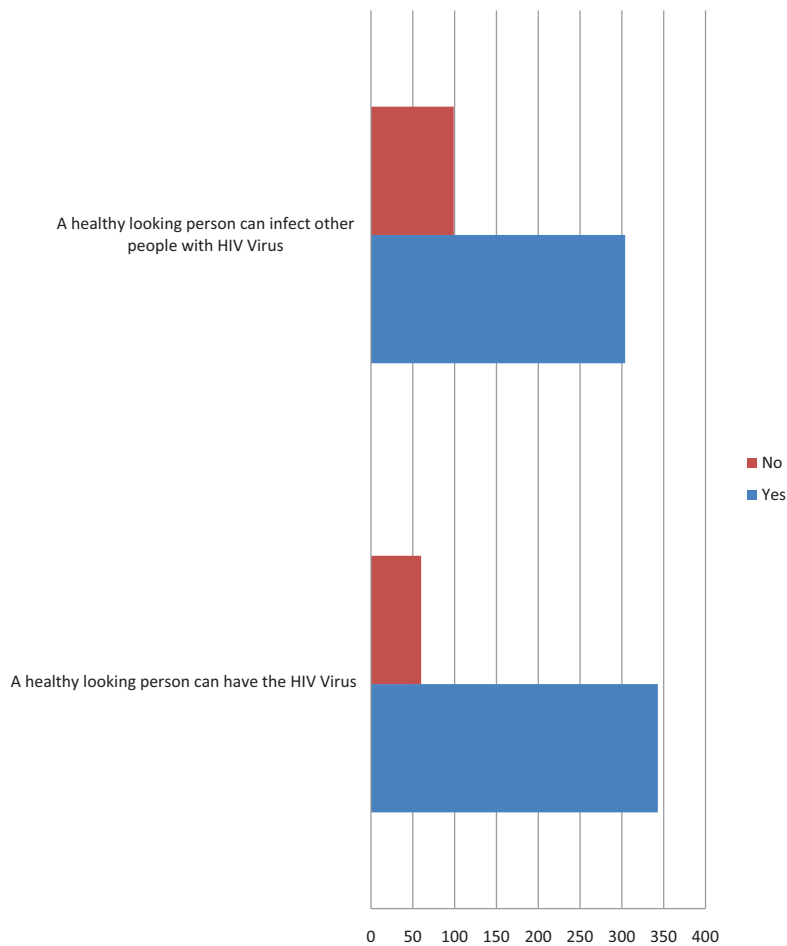


Figure 2i: Knowledge of who is HIV positive



SEXUAL PRACTICES OF RESPONDENTS

Figure 3a: Use condom when having sex with husband.

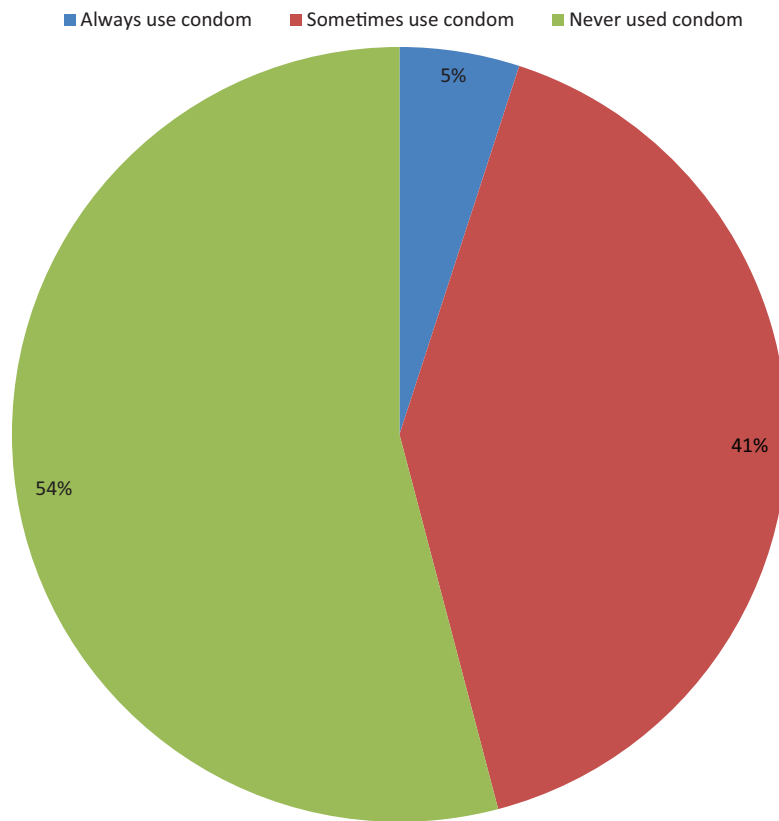


Figure 3b: Respondent has any other sexual partners.

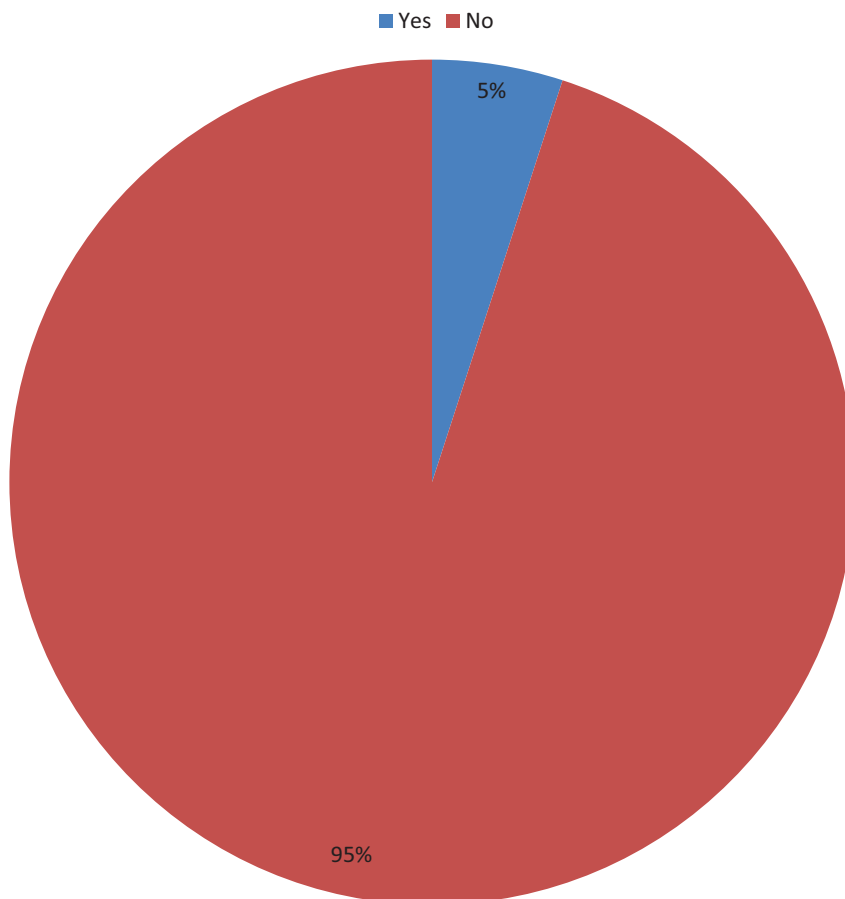


Figure 3c: If You had sex in the last 12 months with somebody you are not married to, did you use condom always.

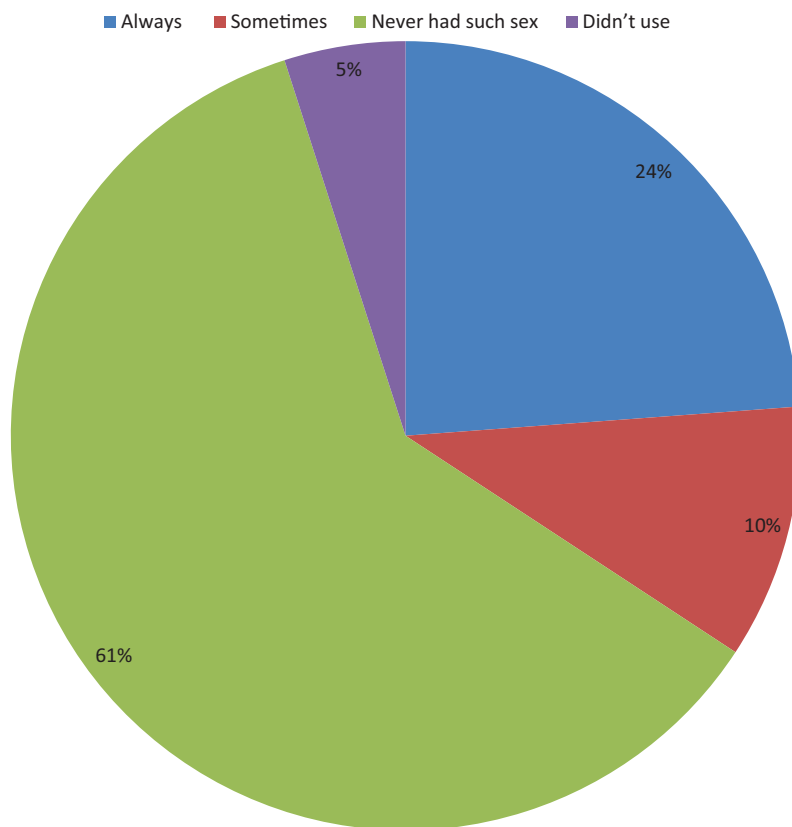


Figure 3d: When did you start using condom during sex.

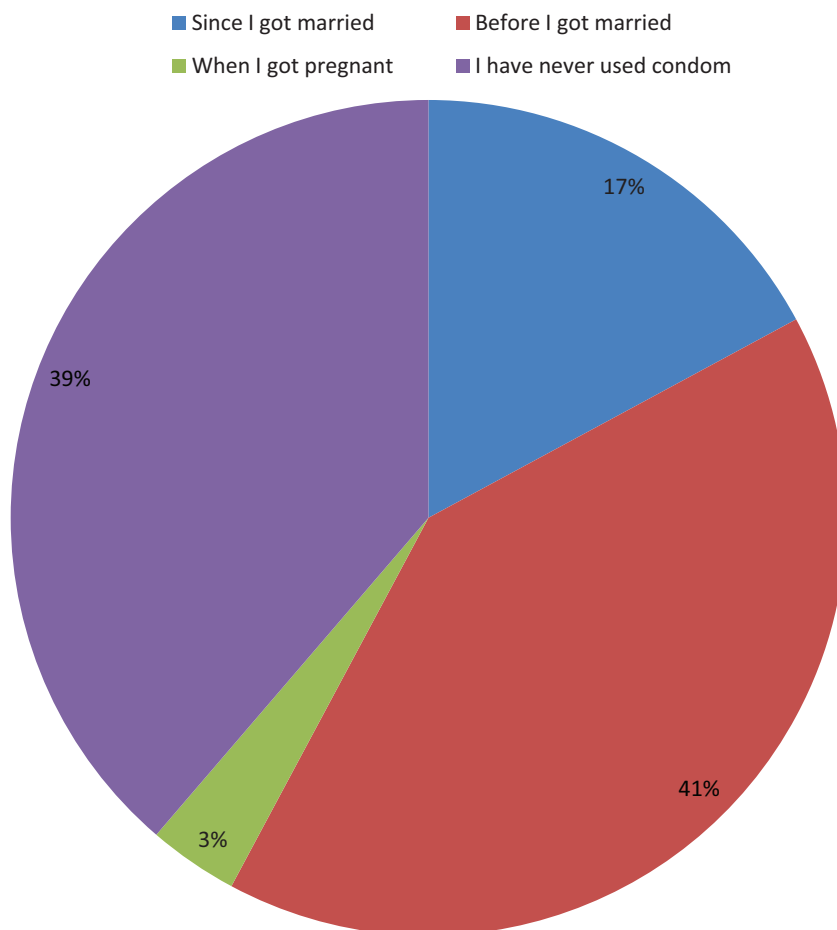
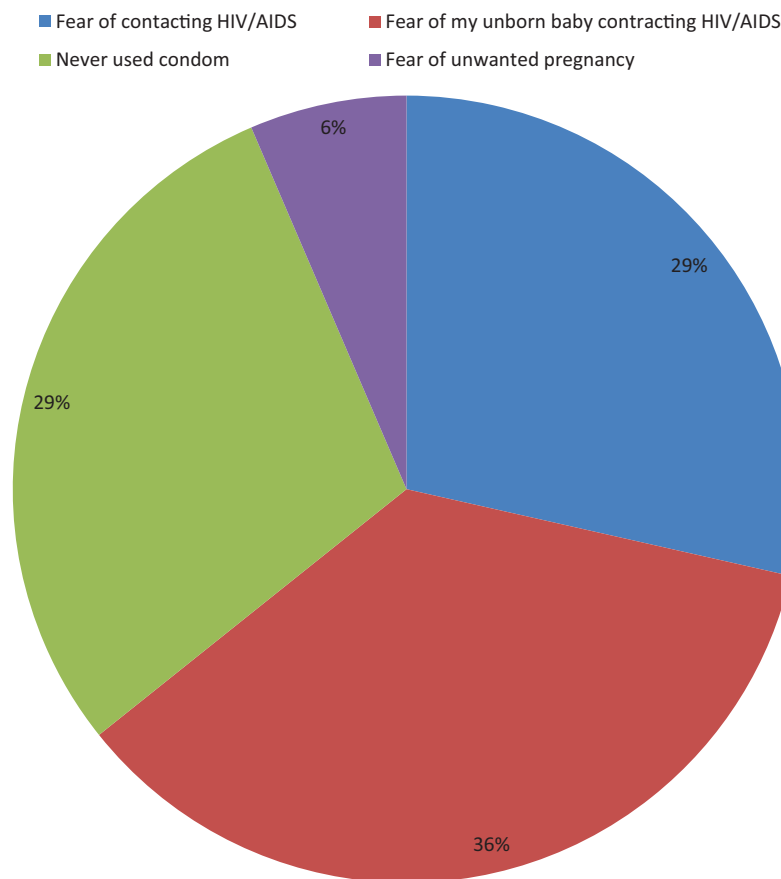


Figure 3e: Why do use condom when having sex with your husband/wife or other sexual partners?

DISCUSSION

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS was appreciably high in some areas but very poor in other areas. Awareness of HIV/AIDS among the respondents was high as almost all have heard of the scourge. A high level of awareness has also been reported by other researchers in other parts of Nigeria^{11,12}. Although ignorance is no longer an issue, it remains unclear how perception of risks influences people's sexual behavior. Literature suggests that people seem to make judgments about risks based on a number of factors and not of their knowledge of AIDS risks¹³. Knowledge of sexual contact or transmission was higher when compared with knowledge of other modes of contact. Barely a little above half of the respondents knew that HIV can be transmitted to the unborn child during pregnancy while less than half knew that the virus can be transmitted during delivery and breastfeeding. A low level of knowledge of routes of mother to child transmission has also been reported in similar work in the country,¹⁴ and in other countries like Uganda and Tanzania¹⁵. The knowledge of mother to child prevention was not encouraging as only slightly average numbers knew that anti-retroviral therapy could reduce the incidence of HIV transmission during pregnancy, delivery and by avoiding breastfeeding as one third of the respondents' believed otherwise. The issue of avoiding breastfeeding of babies is a contentious one in our society and may not really be practicable because a substitute may not be acceptable, feasible, affordable, safe and sustainable from cultural, social and economic view point¹⁶. The main risk factor in mother to child transmission is lack of awareness of HIV status. Because approximately 25% of all the people infected with HIV do not know their status¹⁷, as many infected women may not know they are infected. This is why Center for disease control (CDC) recommended routine HIV testing for all pregnant women¹⁸.

On knowledge of who is HIV positive, a higher percentage knew that a healthy- looking person can have the AIDS virus compared to those who believed that the same HIV positive person can infect other people. The respondents also have above average knowledge on HIV/AIDS treatment as many of them knew that HIV/AIDS persons can live good lives if well managed.

Misconceptions

There were a lot of misconceptions about the cause of HIV/AIDS, since as high as 15% still believed AIDS is caused by bacteria and other smaller percentages of respondents believed evil spirit, fungi and excessive drinking of alcohol can cause the disease. Misconception on ways of HIV/AIDS contact was also high and varied as some believed that mosquito bites, shaking hands with HIV infected person, living in the same house, sharing the same bed or food with HIV positive person, public toilet, kissing, hugging and being in a place where an infected person is coughing and sneezing were all ways of contacting HIV/AIDS. This problem of misconception was also seen by previous investigator¹⁹.

There was also a great misconception on ways a mother could infect the child as respondents' knowledge about them was very low. A lot of misconceptions were also noticed on HIV/AIDS prevention as some respondents indicated there was no way a person can avoid contacting HIV/AIDS. Respondents believing there is cure of HIV/AIDS or that HIV/AIDS infected persons can never survive for a long time was another form of serious misconception. Misinformation concerning a "cure" for AIDS is one of the risk factors for contracting the disease.

There were also misconceptions on Anti-retroviral therapy during pregnancy, delivery and breastfeeding as some of the respondents indicated that anti-retroviral drugs cannot prevent transmission from mother to child. HIV prevention programs are less expensive than HIV treatment and care and should be a critical component of any HIV intervention program. Lack of accurate information about sexual health has meant there are myths and misconceptions about sex and HIV, contributing to increasing transmission rates as well as stigma and discrimination towards people living with HIV/AIDS.

Sources of information

The findings that the television, radio, medical sources, public lecture on AIDS, national news papers and advertisement on bill boards were more effective than other sources of information are of importance in planning health education programs for the women. They also indicate that women are interested in listening and reading about diseases that affect them and their families from every source. In addition

to the fact that mass media does not allow in-depth knowledge of HIV/AIDS,²⁰ a study by Wolfers²¹ has shown that most media have done little to change existing cultural values and prejudice about the sexuality and the situation of people who are living with HIV. They are good at educating people that HIV and AIDS exist but mainly in a frightening way because they have seldom given enough in-depth information to contextualize this information. The power of information, education and communication in prevention and control of HIV/AIDS had been advocated²².

Sexual practices

The respondents mostly never used condoms when having sex with their husbands and majority of them had no other sexual partners apart from their husbands. Many of them used condoms before they got married to protect themselves from contacting HIV/AIDS and against unwanted pregnancy. All these precautions indicated sexual discipline among these pregnant women.

Marriage provides checks and balances on individual's sexual behavior. Societal norms in Africa expect faithfulness in marriage particularly for women, with severe consequences in case of infidelity. In our society, condoms are associated with unfaithfulness and therefore not acceptable in most stable relationships although condoms are adjudged to be the most effective barrier method because they can be used for disease prevention as well as protection against pregnancy²³.

The relationship between perception of risk and sexual behaviour is complex and poorly understood. Studies conducted in different cultures have associated HIV risk perception with a wide range of variables: number of sexual partners, knowledge of sexual partners' past sexual behaviour, fear of AIDS, shame associated with having AIDS, community perception of AIDS risk, knowing someone with AIDS, discussing AIDS at home, closeness of parent-child relationships and religious affiliation.²⁴

HIV status of Respondents

A situation whereby 7% of the respondents' was HIV positive is disheartening. Although the majority of the respondents think it is necessary to go for HIV test and are willing to know their HIV status, they had not actually gone for the test. In view of the recognized benefits of prior knowledge of a positive HIV status to a pregnant woman, her unborn baby, the health staff and the society at large, routine testing for HIV has been recommended and adopted in most hospitals in the developed and developing countries.²⁵ Those who didn't think it necessary to go for HIV test or not willing to know their status acted out of ignorance of the benefits of its prior knowledge. This makes education and counseling about HIV/AIDS imperative as stated earlier.²² A minor percentage said they were not interested in knowing their HIV status for fear of what the result would be or were afraid of what people might say if it turned out to be positive. This may relate to stigma and discrimination directed at people living with HIV/AIDS. AIDS stigma and discrimination had been seen all over the world, manifesting differently between countries, communities, religious groups and individuals. Stigma directed at PLWHA not only makes it more difficult for people trying to come to terms with and manage their illness on a personal level, but it also interferes with attempts to fight the AIDS epidemics as a whole because it makes individuals reluctant to access HIV testing, treatment and care. Stigma helps make AIDS the silent killer, because people fear the social disgrace of speaking about it or taking easily available precautions and is the chief reason why the AIDS epidemic continues to devastate societies around the world²⁶.

CONCLUSION

The study revealed a pregnant women-population with slightly above average knowledge of HIV/AIDS, positive attitude to HIV positive persons and disciplined sexual behavior. It supports the documented facts that the prevalence of HIV is high in the reproductive age group during which sexual activity is high as well as agreeing with earlier findings that young adults especially females are at the centre of the epidemic. Taking everything into account, the media should apply new methods of HIV education to improve public knowledge about HIV/AIDS. The issue of stigmatization on a very strong term needs urgent attention in order to stop further spread of HIV/AIDS. Successful prevention of HIV/AIDS among this population needs ongoing educational programs on the modes of transmission, and prevention of the virus as well as management of those already infected with the virus.

POTENTIAL CONFLICTS:

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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