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Abstract

A Case-control study, was conducted to identify the risk

factors of HIV infection by determining the relative odds between

suspected factors and HIV infection. Three hundred and four samples

were collected from male patients aged 15-39, who underwent HIV

antibody testing from Orthopedic and General Surgical ward at

Chiangrai Hospital, during April 10 and July 19, 1991. There were

100 cases with HIV seropositive and 204 cases with HIV antibody

negative. Samples were interviewed, using structured questionnaire,

the risk factors of HIV infection and demographic charac-

Hokierti

Major in Infectious Diseases

Master of Science (Public Health)

Risk Factors of HIV Infection in Male Orthopedic

and General Surgical Patients at Chiangrai Hospital

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teristics. The analysis of data was performed by EPI INFO and MULTLR statistical packages.

Factors which were associated with HIV infection from univariate analysis were age; marrital status; intravenous drug abuses; history of sexually transmitted diseases; first sexual

partner; age at first sexual intercourse; history of having sexual intercourse with prostitutes; place, price and frequency of having sexual intercourse with prostitutes; not using condom and extramarital affairs.

Only two factors found to be strongly associated with HIV infection, when subjected to further analysis by a multiple logistic regression model, were history of chancroid or gonorrhea. The multivariate relative odds for HIV infection was 9.32 (95% CI = 4.2, 20.7) and 8.44 (95%CI = 4.4, 16.1) for chancroid and gonorrhea, respectively. Although other factors may not revealed the significant association in multiple logistic model but some are of important to be taken into consideration such as extramarital affairs and history of sexual contact with prostitutes.

The result of this study suggested the necessity for establishing a comprehensive control programme with close supervision for sexually transmitted diseases among males, which can in turn, diminish the risk of HIV infection, and motivating the target group to be aware of the advantages of condom using and to realize the problem of HIV infection to prevent its spreading.