

Reasons for not Using Condoms among Heterosexual Men in Belgrade, Serbia

Dear Editor,

Proper and consistent use of male condoms can be a highly effective method of preventing the transmission of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV (1), but this method relies on men's willingness and ability to use condoms.

In the United States of America, about 20% overall and less than 50% of adults with multiple partners used a condom at last intercourse (2). In Serbia in 2013 (3), 50.0% of women and 62.5% of men aged 15-49 who had more than one partner in the past year used a condom during their last intercourse. Heterosexual men often use condoms to prevent pregnancy rather than the transmission of venereal diseases (4).

For better public promotion of condom use, it is necessary to know the reasons for its inconsistent or incorrect use. With this in mind, we asked 200 consecutive chlamydia-positive heterosexual men admitted to the City Institute for Skin and Venereal Diseases in Belgrade to complete an anonymous questionnaire, taken from a Danish study (5), about their attitudes to/or experience with condoms. Patients were divided into two groups; Group I consisted of 109 (54.5%) men who reported that they had never or sometimes used condoms during intercourse and Group II consisted of 91 (45.5%) men who had used a condom often or always. The majority of participants (68.5%) were ≤ 30 years old, while the rest were older.

Table 1. Attitudes concerning the use of condoms among men with a recent diagnosis of chlamydia

Statement	Agree or strongly agree		
	Group I* (n=109) Nº (%)	Group II** (n=91) Nº (%)	Total (n=200) Nº (%)
1. I find it troublesome to use condoms	16 (14.7)	15 (16.5)	31 (15.5)
2. It is embarrassing to use condoms	-	3 (3.3)	3 (1.5)
3. I am afraid of losing my partner if I insist on using condoms	1 (0.9)	1 (1.1)	2 (1.0)
4. I am afraid of what my partner will think if I use condoms	4 (3.7)	3 (3.3)	7 (3.5)
5. I cannot contract a sexually transmitted disease	2 (1.8)	2 (2.2)	4 (2.0)
6. I forgot to use a condom	10 (9.2) [†]	2 (2.2)	12 (6.0)
7. I do not know enough about condoms	-	1 (1.1)	1 (0.5)
8. I did not bring a condom with me	24 (22.0) [‡]	5 (5.5)	29 (14.5)
9. I/we used another form of contraceptive method	2 (1.8)	3 (3.3)	5 (2.5)
10. The reason for not using condoms was alcohol intake	7 (6.4)	4 (4.4)	11 (5.5)
11. It is irritating to interrupt the sexual act in the middle of it all	20 (18.3)	15 (16.5)	35 (17.5)
12. It is unromantic to use condoms	2 (1.8)	3 (3.3)	5 (2.5)
13. Use of condoms decreased the pleasure of sex	35 (32.1)	23 (25.3)	58 (29.0)
14. I get erection problems when using condoms	13 (11.9)	13 (14.3)	26 (13.0)
15. The condom broke, slipped off, or did not fit	17 (15.6)	10 (11.0)	27 (13.5)
16. Partner refuses to use a condom	2 (1.8)	7 (7.7) [†]	9 (4.5)
17. I had sex with a regular partner	41 (37.6)	46 (50.5)	87 (43.5)

* Never/sometimes use a condom; ** Often/always use a condom

[†] $P < 0.05$ and [‡] $P < 0.001$ for differences between groups I and II, according to the chi-squared test.

The statements: "It is difficult to talk with my partner about condoms", "I do not care", "I am embarrassed when buying condoms", "It is difficult to buy condoms", and "Other reasons" have not been reported by any of the study participants.

The analysis of differences between these two groups was performed using a chi-square test. Attitudes concerning use of condoms are presented in Table 1.

The majority of our participants (43.5%) did not use a condom because they had sexual intercourse with regular partners. This may be explained by trust and misperception of risk of contracting STIs during sex with a regular partner or lack of discussion with the partner about condom use. The results of another study about condom use with a steady partner (6) have shown that 31% of participants reported using condoms consistently with steady partners.

The second most frequent reason for not using a condom in our participants was the statement that condom decreased sexual pleasure. Several studies (7,8) have reported that this is one of the main reasons for not using a condom. In Randolph *et al.* (9), both women and men rated unprotected vaginal intercourse as more pleasurable than protected vaginal sex. In particular, men believe that condoms reduce sexual pleasure and they are less likely to use them in practice.

Condom-associated erection problems or problems with condom fit were reported by 42% of our participants (items 1, 14, 15 in Table 1). Several studies have shown that men experiencing condom-associated erection problems practiced unprotected vaginal intercourse significantly more frequently than men who did not experience this problem (10,11).

Although alcohol use has been found to be an independent and important risk factor for unprotected sex (5,12), only 5.5% of our participants reported that alcohol intake was the main reason for not using a condom.

In the present study, participants who had never or sometimes used condoms reported significantly more frequently that they forgot to bring or even use a condom when it was available, which illustrates their risky behavior and unwillingness to use a condom. Patients who had often used a condom reported condom failure significantly more frequently because of their partners refusing to use it. Since men believe more frequently than women that condoms reduce sexual pleasure, the question is whether they could not persuade their partners or find a good excuse not to use it.

In summary, the results of the present study indicate the main factors that should be considered when promoting condom use. Such promotion should include advice about using condoms, a demonstration of correct use, and provision of condoms to the patient.

References:

1. Holmes KK, Levine R, Weaver M. Effectiveness of condoms in preventing sexually transmitted infections. *Bull World Health Organ.* 2004;82:454-61.
2. Anderson J, Warner L, Macaluso M. Condom use among U. S. adults at last sexual intercourse, 1996-2008: an update from national survey data. *Sex Transm Dis.* 2011;38:919-21.
3. Istraživanje među populacijom pod rizikom za HIV infekciju i među osobama koje žive sa HIV-om. Ključni rezultati, 2013. Beograd: Institut za javno zdravlje Srbije „Dr Milan Jovanović Batut“ 2014.
4. Waldby C, Kippax S, Crawford J. Cordon sanitaire: 'clean' and 'unclean' women in the AIDS discourse of young men. In: Aggleton P, Davies P and Hart G, (eds) *AIDS: facing the second decade.* London: Falmer Press, 1993: pp. 29-39.
5. Sørensen H, Venegas AH, Petersen CS. Reasons for condom failure among chlamydia infected patients attending a department of genitourinary medicine in Copenhagen. *Genitourin Med.* 1996;72:384-5.
6. Chatterjee N, Hosain GMM, Williams S. Condom use with steady and casual partners in inner city African-American communities. *Sex Transm Infect.* 2006;82:238-42.
7. Albarracin D, Ho RM, McNatt PS, Williams WR, Rhodes F, Malotte CK, *et al.* Structure of outcome beliefs in condom use. *Health Psychol.* 2000;19:458-68.
8. Norton TR, Bogart LM, Cecil H, Pinkerton SD. Primacy of affect over cognition in determining adult men's condom use behaviour: A review. *J Appl Soc Psychol.* 2005;35:2493-534.
9. Randolph ME, Pinkerton SD, Bogart LM, Cecil H, Abramson PR. Sexual pleasure and condom use. *Arch Sex Behav.* 2007;36:844-8.
10. Adam BD, Husbands W, Murray J, Maxwell J. AIDS Optimism, condom fatigue, or self-esteem? Explaining unsafe sex among gay and bisexual men. *J Sex Res.* 2005;42:2238-48.
11. Graham CA, Crosby RA, Yarber WL, Sanders SA, McBride KR, Milhausen RR, *et al.* Erection loss in association with condom use among young men attending a public STI clinic: potential correlates and implications for risk behaviour. *Sex Health.* 2006;3:255-60.
12. Rehm J, Shield KD, Joharchi N, Shuper PA. Alcohol consumption and the intention to engage in

unprotected sex. Systematic review and meta-analyses of experimental studies. *Addiction*. 2011;107:51-9.

Acknowledgment

The work was supported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development (Serbia), through Contract No. 175042(2011-2014).

**Milan Bjekić¹, Sandra Sipetić-Grujičić²,
Hristina Vlajinac², Aleksandra Nikolić²**

¹City Institute for Skin and Venereal Diseases – Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia; ²Institute of Epidemiology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

Corresponding author:

Milan Bjekić, MD
City Institute for Skin and Venereal Diseases
Džordža Vašingtona 17
11000 Belgrade
Serbia
milinkovski@gmail.com

Received: April 24, 2016
Accepted: January 10, 2018