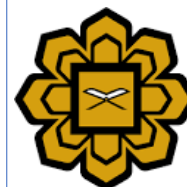


**ABSTRACT
ID:
PNC177**

CONDOM USE CONSISTENCY AND ITS ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG MALE TO FEMALE TRANSGENDER IN Kuantan, PAHANG



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Introduction

- Transgenders are identified as one of the key population at risk of acquiring HIV infection all over the world.
- Prevalence of HIV among transgenders in Malaysia in 2017 is 10.9% and almost double of 6.3%, from the year in 2014.^{1,2}
- Abstain from sexual activity is the best prevention for HIV and other STDs transmission. It is however not feasible for sexually active individuals.
- Condom has been advocated for many years for the prevention of sexually transmitted disease (STD).
- When it is used in correct and consistent manner, condom use able to reduce risk of HIV by 70 to 80 percent and other STDs by about 60%.^{3,4}
- This study is to measure the prevalence of condom use consistency and its associated factors among male to female transgender with different types of partners, primarily stable, casual and transactional partner.

Methodology

- A cross sectional study among male to female transgender in Kuantan who fulfilled the inclusion and exclusion criteria.
- Data collection was done using sets of validated questionnaires to assess the condom use consistency and its associated factors.

Result

- There are total of 100 male to female transgenders who participated in this study.

Table 1: Sociodemographic data

| Sociodemographic | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Age | | |
| 20-29 | 25 | 25.0 |
| 30-39 | 33 | 33.0 |
| 40-49 | 16 | 16.0 |
| 50-59 | 14 | 14.0 |
| 60 and above | 12 | 12.0 |
| Ethnicity | | |
| Malay | 100 | 100 |
| Religion | | |
| Islam | 100 | 100.0 |
| Education level | | |
| Did not attend school | 5 | 5.0 |
| Primary | 7 | 7.0 |
| Secondary | 68 | 68.0 |
| Tertiary | 20 | 20.0 |
| Occupation | | |
| Government | 4 | 4.0 |
| Others | 39 | 39.0 |
| Private | 36 | 36.0 |
| Unemployed | 21 | 21.0 |
| Monthly income | | |
| B40 | 100 | 100.0 |
| HIV status (self) | | |
| Negative | 71 | 71.0 |
| Never tested/Unsure | 22 | 22.0 |
| Positive | 7 | 7.0 |
| HIV status (partner) | | |
| Negative | 48 | 48.0 |
| Never tested/Unsure | 50 | 50.0 |
| Positive | 2 | 2.0 |
| Depression | | |
| Yes | 8 | 8.0 |
| No | 92 | 92.0 |
| Violence | | |
| Yes | 19 | 19.3 |
| No | 81 | 81.0 |
| Substance abuse | | |
| Yes | 16 | 16.0 |
| No | 84 | 84.0 |

Table 2: Prevalence of Condom use consistency

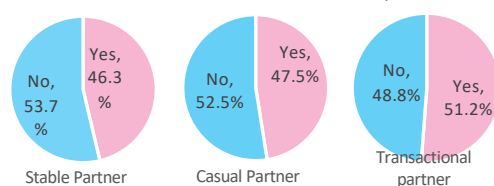


Table 3: Multiple logistic regression for factors associated with condom use consistency (stable partner)

| Variables | Regression coefficient (B) | Odds ratio (95% CI) | Wald statistics | P-value |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Age | -0.081 | 0.922 | 10.831 | 0.001* |
| HIV status (partner) | | | | |
| Negative ^a | - | 1.000 | - | - |
| Never tested/unsure | 0.963 | 2.621 | 3.376 | 0.066 |
| Positive | 0.116 | 1.123 | 0.006 | 0.940 |
| Violence | | | | |
| No ^a | - | 1.000 | - | - |
| Yes | 0.415 | 1.514 | 0.441 | 0.507 |

Table 4: Multiple logistic regression for factors associated with condom use consistency (casual partner)

| Variables | Regression coefficient (B) | Odds ratio (95% CI) | Wald statistics | P-value |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Age | -0.090 | 0.914 | 10.245 | 0.001* |
| HIV attitude | | | | |
| Poor ^a | - | - | - | - |
| Good | 1.778 | 5.916 | 7.557 | 0.006* |
| Depression | | | | |
| Yes ^a | - | - | - | - |
| No | 0.066 | 1.068 | 0.004 | 0.947 |
| Violence | | | | |
| No ^a | - | - | - | - |
| Yes | 0.850 | 2.341 | 1.631 | 0.202 |

Table 5: Multiple logistic regression for factors associated with condom use consistency (transactional partner)

| Variables | Regression coefficient (B) | Odds ratio (95% CI) | Wald statistics | P-value |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Age | -0.088 | 0.916 | 13.448 | 0.000* |
| HIV status (self) | | | | |
| Negative ^a | - | - | - | - |
| Never tested/unsure | 0.114 | 1.121 | 0.036 | 0.850 |
| Positive | -1.657 | 0.191 | 1.976 | 0.160 |
| Violence | | | | |
| No ^a | - | - | - | - |
| Yes | 0.346 | 1.413 | 0.308 | 0.579 |

*P-value<0.05, ^areference category

Discussion

- Previous literature reported the prevalence for regular partners 29.4%, casual partners 29.4% and commercial/transactional partners 33.3%.⁵
- Significant associated factor identified for condom use consistency among stable partner and transactional partner is age, whereby among casual partner is age and HIV attitude.
- Younger male to female transgender have higher tendency to practise condom use consistency.
- Good HIV attitude among male to female transgender leads condom use consistency among male to female transgender with casual partner, however does not have impact for condom use consistency with stable and transactional partner.

Conclusion

Condom use consistency among male to female transgender is still not at optimal level for all types of partner. The most significant associated factors across all types of partner is age, and for casual partner, additional associated factor is HIV attitude. More associated factors need to be identified to improve the condom use consistency among male to female transgender in order to prevent HIV and other STDs transmission across this key population. However, promoting abstinence is still the top list method to prevent HIV and other STDs transmission.

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ABSTRACT BOOK

PNC177

CONDOM USE CONSISTENCY AMONG MALE TO FEMALE TRANSGENDER IN Kuantan AND ITS ASSOCIATED FACTORS

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Introduction: Condom use has been advocated for the prevention of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and other Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs). Putting aside abstinence, condom usage consistency is proven to be an effective method to prevent the transmission of HIV and other STIs. In many parts of the world, condoms were freely distributed to the general population with the intention of reducing HIV and other STIs. **Objectives:** The objective of this study was to determine the prevalence of condom use consistency and its associated factors among male-to-female transgender in Kuantan with different types of partners if any, primarily permanent partners, casual partners and commercial sex partners. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study was done among male-to-female transgenders in Kuantan, Pahang. Data collection was done using sets of validated questionnaires to assess condom use consistency and its associated factors. **Results:** From the study, out of 100 participants who responded to the study, we found that 82% have permanent partners, 79% have casual partners and 80% have commercial sex partners and among this, condom use consistency varied among male-to-female transgender, which differs between types of partners. The risk factors identified were income, education level, HIV knowledge, and HIV attitude. **Conclusion:** Condom use consistency among male-to-female transgenders in Kuantan differs across types of sexual partners and this is also influenced by a number of associated factors.