

Dual Method Use – Pregnancy Prevention and STI

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HIV Prevalence rates (Adults 15 to 49)

• Zimbabwe	–	14.3%
• South Africa	–	17.8%
• Botswana	-	24.8%
• Swaziland	-	25.9%
• Lesotho	-	23.6%
• Zambia	-	13.5%
• Malawi	-	11%
• Kenya	-	6.3%
• Nigeria	-	3.6%

HIV prevalence rates among pregnant women aged 15 to 49 years

• Zimbabwe	-	16%
• South Africa	-	29%
• Botswana	-	31.8%
• Swaziland	-	42.6%
• Lesotho	-	23%
• Zambia	-	7.7%

Contraceptive Prevalence Rates

• Zimbabwe	–	59%
• South Africa	–	60%
• Zambia	–	34%
• Malawi	–	33%
• Botswana	–	48%
• Swaziland	–	48%
• Kenya	-	46%
• Nigeria	-	15%

HIV incidence among family planning clients

- Zimbabwe – 2.8 per 100 women years
 - HC and risk of HIV acquisition study
 - 4450 HIV negative women in Zimbabwe and Uganda
 - Published 2007
- Tanzania – 3.4 per 100 women years
 - 3 large family planning clinics
 - Dar es Salaam
 - 1992 to 1995

Definitions

- Dual Method Use (DMU) – use of the male or female condom to prevent STI/HIV infection together with a highly effective method of contraception to prevent pregnancy
- Dual Purpose Use (DPU) – Use of the male or female condom to prevent both pregnancy and STI/HIV infection

Zimbabwe (Magwali et al)

- February 2001 to September 2001
- Family planning clients at 3 different family planning clinics
- In 3 different cities in the country
- ZNFPC clinics
- Needed to have used a method for last 3 months
- Structured interviews
- Use of condoms over preceding 1 month
- 899 family planning clients

Zimbabwe (continued)

- 38% had used condoms over the preceding one month
- 32% were DMU clients and 5% were DPU clients
- 58% of DMU clients were consistent users
- 89% of DPU users were consistent users
- Correlates of condom use
 - Age less than 21 years
 - Not being in union with a man
 - Reporting more than one sexual partner

South Africa (Myer et al)

- 1998 to 1999
- 12 primary care institutions
- Clients coming to procure condoms
- 554 clients recruited
- Structured interview followed by qualitative interview over next 5 weeks
- 16% had used DMU at their last sexual encounter
- DMU was associated with increased schooling and previous instruction on condom use

South Africa (Morrone et al)

- November 1999 to August 2000
- 89 public sector institutions
- 929 clients recruited
- Aged 15 to 49 years
- 12% had used condoms at last sexual encounter
- 7.5% were DMU clients whilst 4.5% were DPU
- Higher education, not being married and multiple sexual partners over the preceding year were predictors of condom use

Kenya (Spruyt et al)

- Two family planning clinics
- A community – based distribution site
- DMU – 13%
- 4% were consistent condom users

Dual method use in the USA – Reihman et al

- 522 low income women in Miami
- 1994 and 1995
- Over 20% used Dual Methods
- Factors predicting Dual Method Use
 - Not being married
 - Concern about preventing both pregnancy and HIV infection
 - History of having ever had an STI
 - Making family planning decisions together with partner
 - Confidence in ability to refuse a sexual encounter without a condom

Dual Method Use in the USA (Higgins et al)

- Review
- Trends and covariates of Dual Method Use in the USA
- Prevalence of DMU varies widely between different populations
- Majority of published work tends to concentrate on adolescents
- Studies associate DMU with
 - Younger age
 - STI risk behaviors and risk perception
 - Number of partners
 - Partner support of condom use

Integrating Family Planning and STI/HIV services

- Chikamata et al (Zambia)
- 1998 situation analysis, 8 public sector clinics
- Observed 2451 provider-client interactions
- Exit interviews with 3201 clients
- Interviewed 42 providers
- Noted providers uncomfortable with discussing STI/HIV issues with clients
- Recommended STI/HIV risk assessment and counselling as first step to integration
- Note that STI/HIV diagnostic and treatment services would need additional infrastructure and training

Integrating Family Planning and STI/HIV services

- Adeokun et al
- Ibadan, Nigeria
- 6 family planning clinics
- Trained providers in HIV/STI counselling
- Provided Female condoms
- Observed provider-client interactions
- Exit interviews with clients

Integrating Family Planning and STI/HIV services

- Adeokun et al (continued)
- Counselling on female condom use for 80% of new clients
- Discussion of sexual behaviour of client increased from 19% to 34%
- Discussion of partner's sexual behaviour increased from 16% to 36%
- Discussion of ways to negotiate condom use with partner increased from 0 to 18%

Current study (Parirenyatwa Hospital, Harare, Zimbabwe)

- Based at largest tertiary hospital
- Prospective
- 382 family planning clients
- Prevalence of DMU and DPU
- Determinants of DMU and DPU
- Exit interviews
- Provider Interviews
- We wish to add
 - Tests for chlamydia and gonorrhoea
 - HIV testing

Current study (continued)

- Other components we wish to evaluate
 - Feasibility of provider training in STI/HIV counselling
 - Feasibility of provider training in STI/HIV diagnostics and treatment