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Abstract

Background: Risky sexual behavior is the description of the activity that will increase the probability that a person engaging in sexual activity with another person infected with a sexually transmitted infection.

Objectives: This study aimed to assess risky sexual behaviors and associated factor among adolescents in Arjo Gudetu town, western Ethiopia.

Methods: A community based cross-sectional study design was conducted from August 1-30/2019. A multi-stage sampling method was used to select study subjects. Data were cleaned and entered in to SPSS version 25 for analysis. Then descriptive statistics: mean, median and bivariate logistic regression was used to select candidate variable for

Result: The risk sexual behavior in this study area was about 25.7%. About three fourth of adolescents had multiple sexual partner in the past 12 months. Adolescents attained only primary school were more likely to practice risky sexual behavior compared to those attained secondary school and above 2.036[AOR=2.036 (95% CI: 1.096-3.784)]. Being male was positively associated with risky sexual practice compared to their female counterparts [AOR=1.517(1.308-1.867)].

Conclusion: Risky sexual practice among adolescent was high in this study area. Level of education and being need to be conducted to explore more about risky sexual behavior and associated factors in rural areas.

Keywords: Risky sexual behavior; Adolescent; Arjo Gudetu town; Western Ethiopia

Introduction

Adolescence is a transitional period between childhood and adulthood [1]. It is a period of rapid physical, biological, and psychological changes that affect the individual's behavior and health [2]. Risky sexual behavior (RSB) is defined as any sexual activity that increases the risk of acquiring a sexually transmitted infection (STI) or HIV/AIDS [3].

According to the WHO, RSB is defined as any sexual activity that increases the risk of acquiring a sexually transmitted infection (STI) or HIV/AIDS [4]. In 2014, the WHO estimated that 25 million people were living with HIV/AIDS [5]. In 2015, the UNAIDS (United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS) estimated that 250,000 people were living with HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia [6]. In 2017, about 1.8 million people were living with HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia [7]. In 2019, the prevalence of RSB was 25.7% in Arjo Gudetu town [8].

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Methods

Study area and period

The study was conducted in Arjo Gudetu town, East Wollega, Ethiopia. Arjo Gudetu town is located in the North (Zonal) East Wollega) at a distance of 42 km from Addis Ababa. The town has a population of 32,156 and 6,433 are adolescents. The study was conducted in the town of Arjo Gudetu, East Wollega, Ethiopia (AYFS), town of Arjo Gudetu.

Study design and population

A cross-sectional study was conducted in Arjo Gudetu town.

All adolescents in Arjo Gudetu town were included in the study. The study was conducted in Arjo Gudetu town. The study was conducted in Arjo Gudetu town.

Sample size determination

Sample size was determined using the following formula:

Design effect (DE) = 5%, 95% confidence interval, Population size (N) = 32,156.

$$n = \frac{Z_{1-\alpha/2}^2 \cdot p \cdot (1-p)}{d^2}$$

Sample size (n) = 384, in order to maintain a margin of error of 1.5%, the sample size was increased to 576 and 10% non-response rate was added to reach a final sample size of 634.

Sampling technique

A multi-stage sampling technique was used. The study was conducted in Arjo Gudetu town. The study was conducted in Arjo Gudetu town. The study was conducted in Arjo Gudetu town.

Data collection methods and tools

Data was collected using a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was developed based on WHO guidelines. The questionnaire was developed based on WHO guidelines.

Data processing and analysis

Data was processed and analyzed using SPSS version 25. The data was processed and analyzed using SPSS version 25. The data was processed and analyzed using SPSS version 25.

Ethical consideration

Ethical approval was obtained from the West Wollega University, School of Health Sciences, Arjo Gudetu. The study was conducted in Arjo Gudetu town.

Result

Reason for risk sexual behaviour among Adolescents in Arjo Gudetu Town

On the other hand, 21.6% of the adolescents (103) were sexually active. Of these, 13.8% (142) were sexually active with multiple partners. The remaining 61 (28.8%) were sexually active with a single partner. The reasons for risk sexual behavior among adolescents in Arjo Gudetu town are shown in Figure 2.

Factors associated with risk sexual behavior among adolescent in Arjo Gudetu town

In bivariate analysis, age, sex, education, and residence were significantly associated with risk sexual behavior among adolescents in Arjo Gudetu town. The results are shown in Table 1.

A χ^2 test was used to compare the prevalence of multiple sexual partners among adolescents aged 17-19 years in Arjo Gudetu Town [AOR=3.093(1.694-5.650)] compared to those aged 10-13 years. A χ^2 test was also used to compare the prevalence of multiple sexual partners among adolescents aged 17-19 years in Arjo Gudetu Town [AOR=2.036 (95% CI: 1.096-3.784)] compared to those aged 10-13 years in Arjo Gudetu Town [AOR=1.517(1.308-1.867)] compared to those aged 10-13 years in Arjo Gudetu Town (Table 3).

Discussion

The prevalence of multiple sexual partners among adolescents aged 17-19 years in Arjo Gudetu Town was 155(25.7%). The prevalence of multiple sexual partners among adolescents aged 17-19 years in Arjo Gudetu Town was 13.7%, but multiple sexual partners among adolescents aged 10-13 years in Arjo Gudetu Town was 51.3% [12,13]. The prevalence of multiple sexual partners among adolescents aged 17-19 years in Arjo Gudetu Town was 13.7%, but multiple sexual partners among adolescents aged 10-13 years in Arjo Gudetu Town was 51.3% [12,13].

About 33.9% of adolescents aged 17-19 years in Arjo Gudetu Town had multiple sexual partners, but 34.42% of adolescents aged 17-19 years in Arjo Gudetu Town had multiple sexual partners, but 26.2% and 20.4% of adolescents aged 17-19 years in Arjo Gudetu Town had multiple sexual partners [7,13,14]. The prevalence of multiple sexual partners among adolescents aged 17-19 years in Arjo Gudetu Town was 13.7%, but multiple sexual partners among adolescents aged 10-13 years in Arjo Gudetu Town was 51.3% [12,13].

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Conclusion

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