

## **STI PREVALENCE AMONG HRGS POPULATION AND GENERAL POPULATION**

Reproductive tract infections (RTIs) including sexually transmitted infections (STIs) present a huge burden of disease and adversely impacts the reproductive health of people. They cause suffering for both men and women around the world, but their consequences are far more devastating and widespread among women than among men. The exact data on STI prevalence in India especially in the general population is lacking. The disease prevalence is estimated to be 6% in India. This amounts to occurrence of about 30-35 million episodes of STI/RTI every year in the country.

The estimates also indicate that about 40% of women have RTI/STI at any given point of time but only 1% completes the full treatment of both partners. The emergence of HIV and identification of STIs as a cofactor have further lent a sense of urgency for formulating a programmatic response to address this important public health problem.

The National AIDS Control Programme includes services for management of STIs as a major programme strategy for prevention of HIV. The Strategy and Implementation Plan makes a strong reference to expanding access to package of STI management services both in general population groups and for high risk behavior groups. Programme also acknowledges that expanding access to services will entail engaging private sector in provision of services. Several studies indicate preference of Clients to access services from private providers. It is also important that treatment facilities in both public and private sector are linked to targeted interventions being supported for

The components of case management include:

- History taking
- Clinical examination
- Correct diagnosis
- Early and effective treatment
  - Counseling: Risk reduction and voluntary HIV testing
- Provision of condoms
- Partner management
- Followup as appropriate.

## **MANAGEMENT OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS IN CHANDIGARH**

To control Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and Elimination of Congenital Syphilis, STI/RTI services are providing by five NACO Designated STI/RTI clinics located at Gynae& Derma OPDs of PGIMER, GMCH 32, GMSH 16, Civil Hospital, Manimajra and Police Hospital, Sec. 26.

One Regional STI Reference, Research & Training Centre at Deptt. Of Microbiology, PGIMER, Chandigarh.

## **TOOLS AND METHODOLOGY**

1. **Sample size** - 300 samples from the above five STI centres.
2. **Data Collection** – data may be collected by personal interview of the clients visiting the centres and through questionnaire.