

Table 4 Distribution of responses to questions regarding sexually transmitted infections (STI)

Item	Men (n = 276)			Women (n = 281)			P-value
	True	False	Don't know	True	False	Don't know	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Anal sex should not be done without using a condom	33.3	53.6	13.0	20.3	18.5	61.2	0.023
Every condom should be used only once	91.3	0.0	8.7	81.1	0.0	18.9	0.169
Having unprotected vaginal sex during menstrual bleeding may increase the risk of pelvic infection in women	9.1	15.9	75.0	7.1	16.7	76.2	0.413
HIV and HBV can be transmitted through sexual intercourse, sharing contaminated syringes or mother-to-child during pregnancy	90.6	3.3	2.5	94.0	2.8	2.8	0.827
Receiving blood transfusion and using dentistry services increases the risk of HIV transmission	9.1	3.3	87.7	7.1	6.4	86.5	0.983
Hand shaking, kissing, hugging, sharing dishes, using public toilets and mosquito bites do not increase the risk of HIV transmission	76.8	5.1	18.1	59.8	25.6	15.0	0.011
Bloody discharge from the genitals is sign of STI in both men and women	68.8	4.7	26.4	45.2	18.9	35.9	0.001
Sores in genital area are signs of STI in both men and women	67.0	7.2	25.7	49.5	19.6	31.0	0.041
Painful urination is sign of STI in both men and women	39.9	19.6	40.6	22.1	23.1	54.8	0.043
A person with STI does not necessarily look ill	3.6	10.9	85.5	4.3	7.8	84.3	0.995
Abstinence from sex, using condoms and avoiding used syringes are the most effective ways of preventing STI	81.5	17.8	4.3	74.0	14.6	11.4	0.096

HIV = human immunodeficiency virus; HBV = hepatitis virus type B.