PRINT: ISSN 0975-1270 ONLINE: ISSN 2456-6306

JOURNAL OF

SCIENCES



J Life Science, 9(2): 104-110 (2017) DOI: 10.31901/24566306.2017/09.02.04

Factors Associated with HIV Testing Behaviors among Female Sex Workers in Rajshahi City, Bangladesh

Golam Hossain¹, Sheikh Moin Uddin², Ashraful Islam³, Aik Saw⁴, Pete E. Lestrel⁵, Hasanul Banna⁶ and Moklesur Rahman Sarker⁵

¹Health Research Group, Department of Statistics, University of Rajshahi,
Rajshahi-6205, Bangladesh

²Population Services and Training Center (PSTC), Bangladesh
³Research Management Centre (RMC), Faculty of Medicine,
University of Malaya, Malaysia

⁴National Orthopaedic Centre of Excellence for Research and Learning (NOCERAL),
Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, University of Malaya, Malaysia
⁵Sections of Orthodontics and Oral Biology, School of Dentistry,
University of California, USA

⁶Centre for Poverty and Development Studies (CPDS), Faculty of Economics and
Administration, University of Malaya

⁷Faculty of Pharmacy, Lincoln University College, Malaysia
E-mail: ¹<hossain95@yahoo.com>, ²<moin.lipu@gmail.com>, ³<drashraf@um.edu.my>,
¹<sawaik@hotmail.com>, ⁵<peter.lestrel@gmail.com>, 6<bannaje@yahoo.com>,

⁷<moklesur2002@yahoo.com>

KEYWORDS Cross Section Study. Logistic Regression Model. Preventive Measure. Sexually Transmitted Infections Testing. Socio-economic Factors

ABSTRACT Female sex workers are usually at high risk of transmission of HIV/AIDS. The aim of the study was to identify factors related to HIV testing behavior among FSWs in Rajshahi city, Bangladesh. A cross-sectional survey was conducted on 200 FSWs. The present study revealed that sixty-eight percent of FSWs in Rajshahi city have been tested for HIV. It was noted that FSWs who were between 21-30 years of age, had secondary, or higher level of education, came from a richer family, had been tested for sexually transmitted infections (STI), and traded sex at residence, were more likely to have been tested for HIV. FSWs used condoms while having sex, and regularly asked new clients on their HIV testing status, that were more likely had been tested for HIV. This information would allow health authorities to target FSWs who may not be aware of their health, and controlling HIV/AIDS in this country.