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**Early sexual activity: Prevalence and correlates among school adolescents in Thai rural community****Phonphruet Kumtree**

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Sexual activity in adolescents remains a major problem with its considerable negative health outcomes. An understanding of the predictors of early sexual activity is important for effective intervention. Yet the information regarding this issue is limited in the Thai context. This study, therefore, aims to determine the prevalence and associates of early sexual initiation among school adolescents in Thailand. A cross-sectional survey was conducted during November 2015. Demographics and risky sexual behaviors were obtained by using computer-assist self-interview (CASI). Logistic regression was performed to investigate the factors related to sexual experience. Of the 702 students surveyed, 183 (26.1%) reported lifetime sexual intercourse. Out of those sexually active students, 75 (41.0%) reported having multiple sex partners, and only 51 (27.9%) reported a regular use of condoms. The average age of sexual debut was 14.9 years (standard deviation =2.3). After controlling for the potential confounders, we found that the factors associated with early sexual activity were including: age (AOR = 1.86; 95% CI=1.64-2.12; p<0.001), academic achievement (AOR = 0.65; 95% CI=0.46-0.92; p=0.02), parental status (AOR = 1.57; 95% CI=1.04-2.36; p<0.03), have seen pornography (AOR = 2.35; 95% CI=1.27-4.35; p<0.01), peers have had sex (AOR = 3.28; 95% CI=1.74-6.19; p<0.001), peers have had recreational drug use (AOR = 3.04; 95% CI=1.27-7.28; p<0.01). The study found a high prevalence of early sexual activity among secondary school students in rural community of Thailand together with correlates mentioned above. Thereby, interventions emphasizing on the reduction of peer delinquency and substance use should be developed and implemented.

[philod.aud1@gmail.com](mailto:philod.aud1@gmail.com)**Are stereotypes towards people with AIDS decreasing or increasing over time? A pilot study with two cohorts of university students****Yolanda Pastor and Vanessa Perez**

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People with AIDS remain in today's society a stigmatized group. The main objective of this paper is to describe and compare stereotypes towards people with AIDS in two cohorts of Spanish university students 2004 (n=230, Mage=19.77; SD= 1.71; 72.6% girls) and 2012 (n=264; Mage=19.47; SD=1.73; 73.5% girls). Stereotypes were evaluated using two scales, one of which was addressed to assess the cognitive dimension and other to emotional dimension. Both adopted the format of response of the semantic differential. The reliability of the scales (Cronbach's alpha) in both groups took values between 0.71 and 0.84. Descriptive statistics and MANOVA (gender x cohort) were performed. Our results showed that people with AIDS are perceived by university students in both cohorts as reckless, drug users, promiscuous, unfaithful, neglected, sick, prone to prostitution and vicious. The emotions that have been aroused with greater intensity in both groups are: sadness, disgust, fear and worry. Our data show significant differences by cohort in stereotypes -in both dimensions, cognitive (Willks=.91, F=1.87, df=22, p=.010) and emotional (Willks=.89, F=3.29, df=16, p=.000). Students in Cohort 1 indicated perceive people with AIDS with less attractive, more marginalized and less abnormal and dirty than students in cohort 2. Cohort 2 showed more negative emotions toward people with AIDS. These results indicate that stereotypes of Spanish college students toward people with AIDS may be increasing over the years. Students show inconsistent views between what they think, what they feel and what they say they would do.

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