



Barrier to Sexual Violence Services. A Cross sectional study in Ushafa and Kuduru Villages, Bwari Area Council, Abuja Nigeria

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Background

- ▶ Access to organized and user friendly sexual violence services in Nigeria have been haphazard and generally remained uncoordinated.
- ▶ Services have always been present but largely uncoordinated and multiple service points.
- ▶ Studies from different parts of the country put a prevalence of rape to be between 4 to 6%

Background 2

- ▶ Bwari area council accounts for the the highest prevalence of HIV in Rural Nigeria(National Reproductive and HIV Survey 2010)
- ▶ Need improve services for sexual violence
- ▶ Establishment of a one stop centre in the emmergency unit for this purpose was done
- ▶ Assesment was done in 2 villages due to poor patronage

Objective

- ▶ To determine the reason why sexual violence services was not being utilized

Methods

- ▶ The study design was a community based cross sectional study
- ▶ The data was collected between August to December 2010.
- ▶ A multi staged sampling method was used to select Ushafa and Kuduru villages.
- ▶ A table of random numbers was used to select the starting point using the PHC numbering system of homes in the villages.

Methods 2

- ▶ Women above 18 years of age were interviewed using an interviewer structured questionnaire .
- ▶ Data collected was stored and analyzed using epi info statistical software. $P < 0.05$ was taken to be significant, X^2 , confidence intervals were also used to test for relationships.

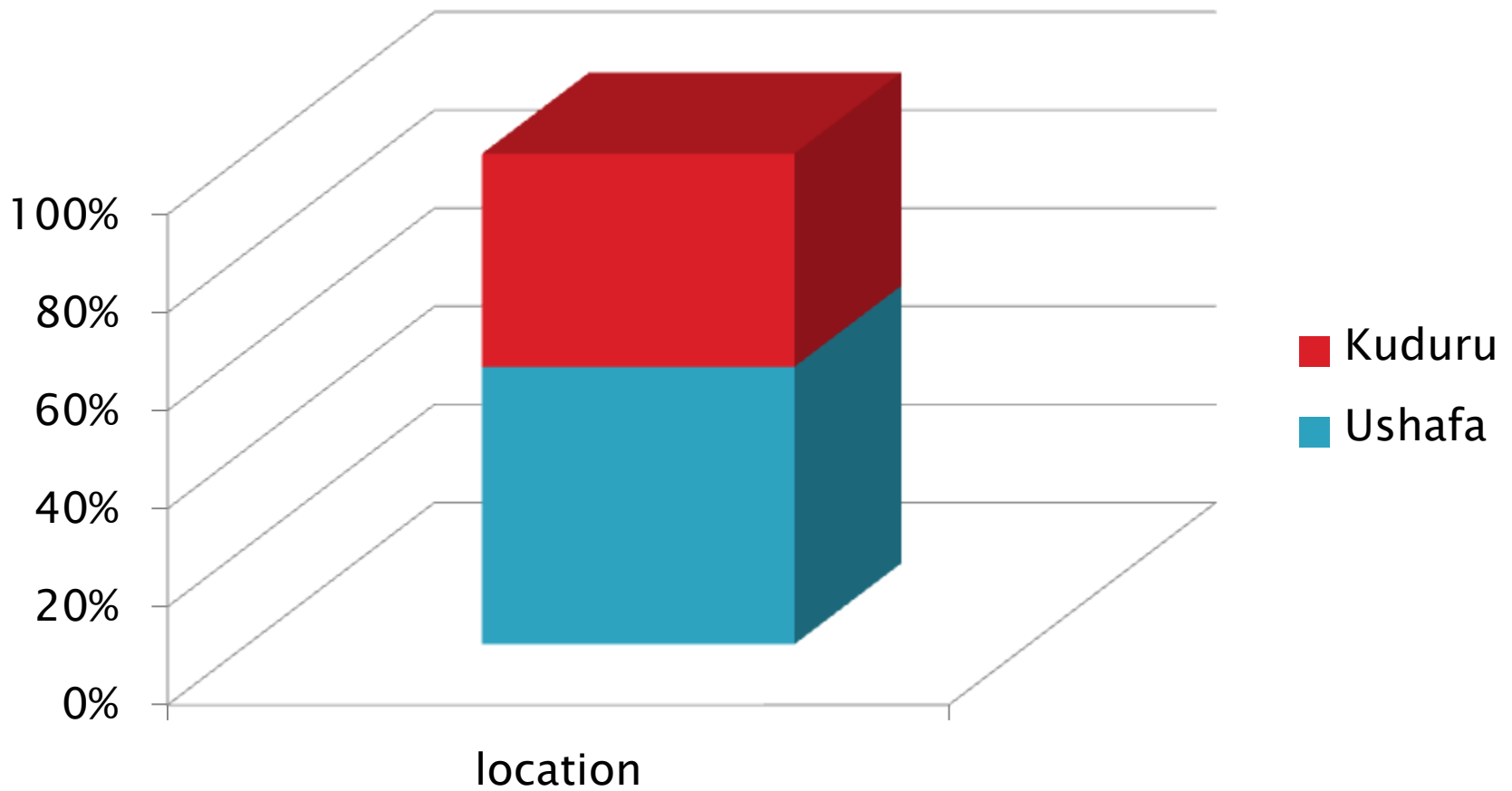
limitations

- ▶ Small sample size
- ▶ Numbering system haphazard

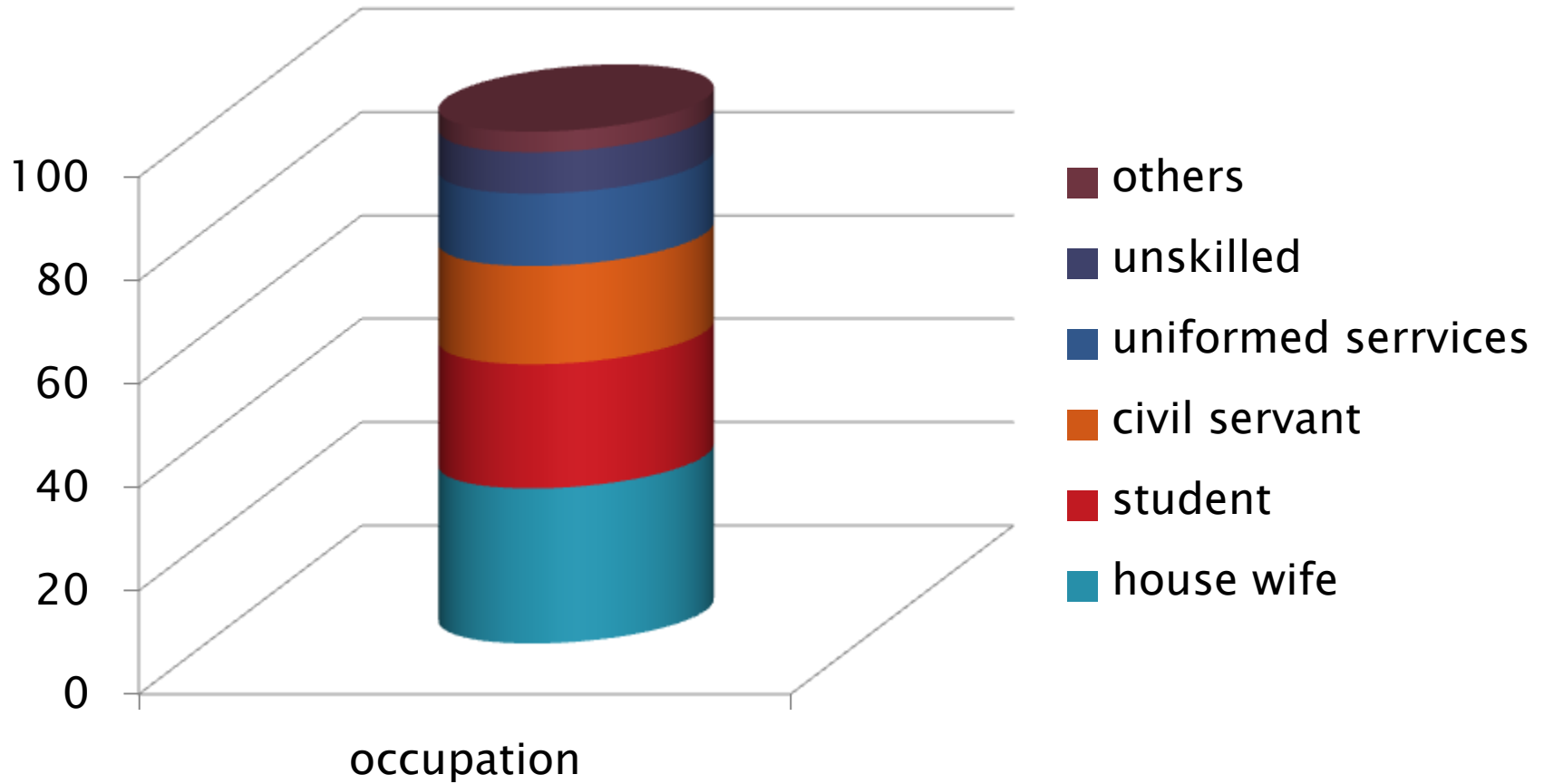
Results

- ▶ A total of 100 women aged between 18 and 50 years participated in the study.
- ▶ The mean age was 26.02 ± 9.46 years

Location of respondents

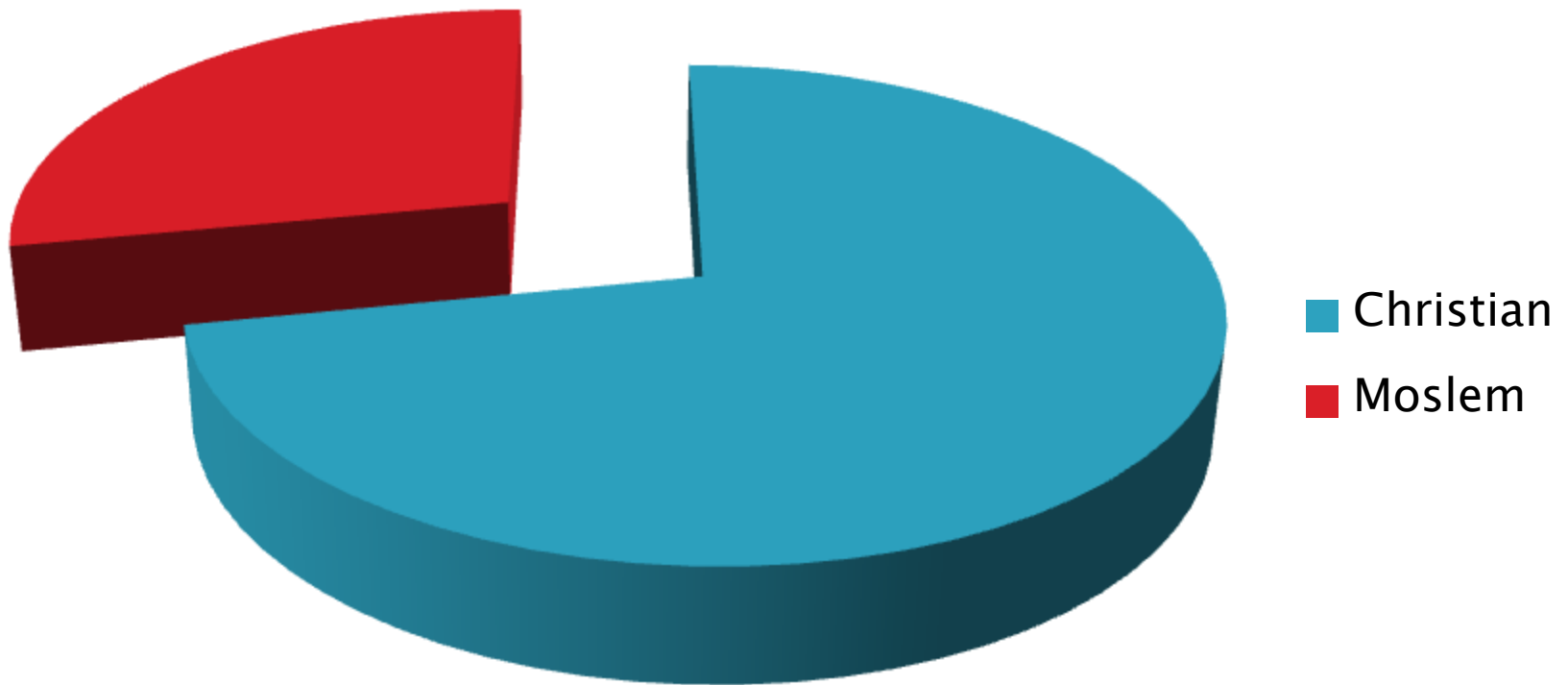


Results 1

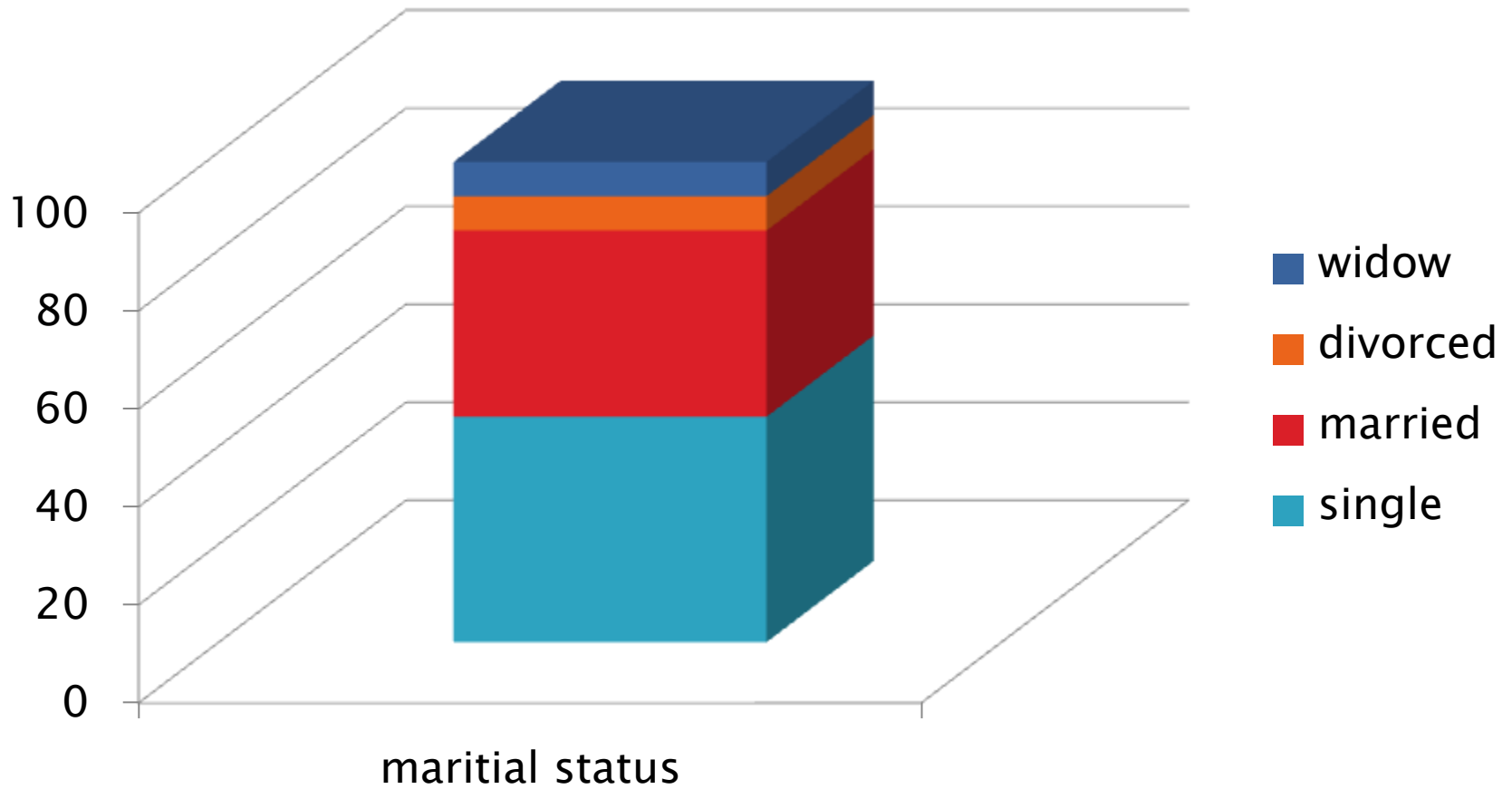


Distribution of religion

Religion



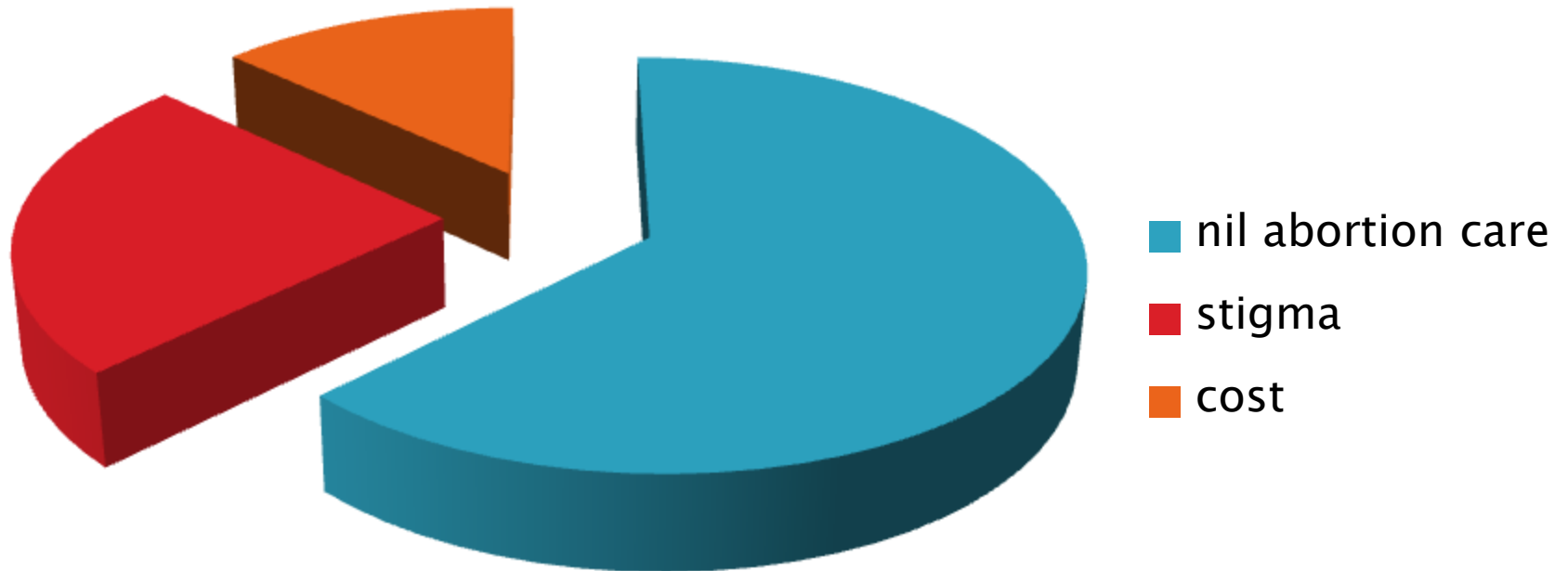
Marital status



- ▶ Seventy one percent were aware of care being offered in the clinic
- ▶ Sixty four percent had forced intercourse in the last one year ($\chi^2=11.5$ $p<0.000$)

Reason for non -patronage

Non patronage



Results

- ▶ Sexual orientation, religion, occupation, location showed no effect on assessing care ($p > 0.05$)

Conclusion

- ▶ Absence of the option to terminate a pregnancy was found to be a leading reason women refused to patronize the sexual violence services.