

**TO DETERMINE FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO  
TRANSMISSION OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES  
AMONG PATIENTS ATTENDING MTWAPA HEALTH CENTRE  
IN KILIFI COUNTY**

**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF  
THE REQUIREMENTS OF AN AWARD OF A BACHELOR DEGREE IN  
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## Abstract

Lack of education and knowledge about sexually transmitted diseases, social economic and demographic factors have been associated with an increase in rate of transmission of sexually transmitted diseases in Mtwapa Town, Kilifi County, Kenya. Many studies document that association of substance abuse among people of the same age with sexually transmitted diseases. The study was carried out at Mtwapa Health Centre which is located in Mtwapa Location, Kikambala Division, and Kilifi County. It is situated about 5km from the Mombasa- Malindi Highway near the Mtwapa Matatu Terminus. Mtwapa is one of the several towns located on Kenya's Coastline. The town is further situated approximately 16 kilometers (9.9 miles) North-East of Mombasa City. The area is served by one health facility (Mtwapa Health Centre) which is government facility and serves its entire population and neighbouring districts. The main objective of this study was to determine the factors contributing to spread of sexually transmitted infection among patients at Mtwapa Health Centre in Mtwapa Location. The study was carried out as a descriptive cross sectional and study to obtain information from the patients and retrospective observational study to gather data from health information department with a sample size of 138. Respondents were selected using random sampling method; data was analyzed and selected by use of tables, pie charts and bar graphs. The interpretation of the data was done and results were disseminated to relevant authority. Data analysis involved data collection, statistical analysis and presentation. The results showed that majority were of the age 15-24 years 58%. The data from Mtwapa area showed 6% per month sexually transmitted disease among patients. It is more in youth because most of them have no information on mode of spread and prevention methods like the use of condom. Alcohol was the highest risk factor contributing to spread of STI's amongst the patients, others were poverty and prostitution. There are more patients from rural areas than urban areas. The unemployed and students were more affected by STIs. Fewer patients had knowledge of STIs and their complications. Only 4% of the patients used condoms and majority of the patients had no knowledge on proper use of condoms. However, there was indication that knowledge alone could not translate into behaviour change as demonstrated by the level of education. The community needs to be educated more on STIs and effective methods of prevention.