

**A STUDY ON EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILLS VERSUS
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS HIV AND AIDS**

BY

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**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
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ABSTRACT

There is a great fear of a potential increase of transmission of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV-AIDS) as result of increased awareness and use of the emergency contraceptive pills. The objective of this work was to study the effects of Emergency Contraceptive Pills on trend of STIs and the overall trend of new HIV - AIDS cases. This was done by studying the monthly contraceptive usage and purchase trends; reported sexually transmitted illnesses (STIs) and new HIV and AIDS cases in Thika West Sub-County. The study was carried out in Thika Level 5 Hospital and other 9 (nine) health facilities in the sub-county, and 4 (four) of the most established Pharmacies in Thika town. The monthly notifications of STI cases and HIV-AIDs cases from the health facilities, monthly Emergency Contraceptive Pills Purchase from the four (4) most established pharmacies in Thika town and the Level 5 Hospital Pharmacy were the source of data. These data was collected, cleaned and entered in Excel form, then imported to SPSS for analysis. A time series trend graph was plotted using SPSS or Excel to show the trend of Emergency Contraceptive Pills Purchase, STI and HIV-AIDS cases data for the past two years. Using linear regression methodology and correlation analysis, a model showing the relationship between ECPs purchase and STI cases and the impact on HIV and AIDS cases was developed and their corresponding correlations noted. The study concludes that the ECP sales have been increasing steadily over the last two years. The study further concludes that the number of STI and HIV cases in the private and public health sector have been decreasing over the last two years. This indicates that an increase in sales of ECP which indicate unsafe sex doesn't translate to increase of the number of STI and HIV/AIDs cases. We accept the null hypothesis; there is no relationship between E.C.P usage and STIs/HIV-AIDS cases in this region. The study recommends that the health policy makers should not rely on sale of ECP to predict the cases of STI and HIV, as there is no relationship between the two.