

ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE OF UNIVERSITY OF VENDA MALE STUDENTS REGARDING MALE CIRCUMCISION, LIMPOPO PROVINCE

By

**VICTOR EYO PHILIPS
(STUDENT NUMBER: 11622429)**

A mini- dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree:

Masters of Public Health (MPH)

UNIVERSITY OF VENDA

Supervisor : **Prof. H.A. Akinsola**
Co-Supervisor : **Prof. A.K. Tugli**

2017

©UniversityofVenda

**ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE OF UNIVERSITY OF
VENDA MALE STUDENTS REGARDING MALE CIRCUMCISION, LIMPOPO
PROVINCE**

By

**VICTOR EYO PHILIPS
(STUDENT NUMBER: 11622429)**

A mini- dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree:

Masters of Public Health (MPH)

UNIVERSITY OF VENDA

Supervisor : **Prof. H.A. Akinsola**
Co-Supervisor : **Prof. A.K. Tugli**

2017

©UniversityofVenda



DECLARATION

I, Victor Eyo Philips, declare that the mini-dissertation titled "*Knowledge attitude, perception and practice of University of Venda male students regarding male circumcision in Limpopo province*" is my work, that all sources that I have quoted have been acknowledged by means of complete references, and that this work has not been submitted for another degree at this university or any other institution.

.....

Signature

.....

Date



DEDICATION

I dedicate this study to my family, my wife Precious, my Children, David and Esther, to all my extended family, Maurice Philips, Eyo Philips, Arith Okurufor, Henry Philips and Elvis Philips, to my mom, Mrs. Mary Philips and my late father, Mr. Raphael Eyo Philips. May his souls rest in peace.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- ✿ First and foremost, I want to thank the Almighty God for giving me the strength, wisdom and courage to persevere in the completion of this study. May the glory and honour be unto Him. I would like to extend my gratitude to my supervisors, Prof. Henry Akinsola, and Prof. Augustine Kwame Tugli, for their insight, good advice and support in all aspects of this research undertaking.

- ✿ I am also grateful to all my friends for their support and encouragement. Finally, my special gratitude goes to my wife and children for their continued support and loyalty throughout the research process.

- ✿ I would also like to thank Madam Munira Kasoda, Pst, Gideon Adeleke and Dr Mukeba and Dr Didier for all their support, assistance and advice.

TABLE OF CONTENTS	Page
Declaration	i
Dedication	ii
Acknowledgements	iii
Table of contents	iv-vi
List of tables	v
List of figures	vi
List of Appendices	vii
Acronyms	viii
Abstract	lx
Keywords	x

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

1.1 Introduction	1-3
1.2 Background to the study	3-4
1.3 Problem statement	4-5
1.4 Rationale of the study	6
1.5 Significance of the study	6
1.6 General Objective	6
1.7 Specific Objectives	6
1.8 Definition of Terms	7

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction	8
2.2 Origin of circumcision for both male & female	8-9
2.3 Global assessment of knowledge of male circumcision	9-15
2.4 Global perception of male circumcision	15-16
2.5 Global prevalence of male circumcision	16-18
2.6 Global determinants of male circumcision practice	19-20
2.7 Social cultural issues related to practice of male circumcision	20-21
2.8 Influence of age on practice of male circumcision	22-23
2.9 Influence of HIV on practice of male circumcision	23-24
2.10 Global acceptability and it's influence on male circumcision	24-26

2.11 Influence of circumcision merit on the practice of male circumcision	26-27
2.12 Effect of sexual satisfaction on the practice of male circumcision	27-28
2.13 Demerit of circumcision	28-30
2.14 Effects of challenges of male circumcision on practice procedure	30
CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 Study design	31
3.2 Study setting	31
3.3 Study population and sample	32-33
3.4 Measuring Instrument	34
3.5 Validity of the Instrument	34
3.6 Reliability of the Instrument	35
3.7 Data collection Instrument	35
3.8 Data analysis	35
3.9 Ethical Considerations	36
3.9.1 Ethical Clearance	36
3.9.2 Informed Consent	36
3.9.3 Confidentiality	36
3.9.4 Anonymity	36
3.10 Limitation of the study	36
CHAPTER 4: PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS	
4.1 Introduction	37
4.2 Demographic respondent	37
4.3 Knowledge about male circumcision	38
4.4 Attitude and perception of respondents	45-52
4.5 Relationships of respondents	51-52
4.6 Practice of male circumcision	60-69
CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
5.1 Discussion of findings	70
5.2 Conclusion	77-78
5.3 Recommendations	78
Reference	78-91

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: The sample frame.....	32
Table 2: Composition of Sample.....	34
Table 3: Demographic characteristics of respondents.....	37-38
Table 4: Distribution of the respondents according to their level of study, marital status and family type.....	38
Table 5: Distribution of the respondents according to their attitude/belief about male circumcision.....	46-47
Table 6: Distribution of the respondents according to their attitude/perception on male circumcision.....	49-50
Table 7: Distribution of the respondents according to their general belief and negative perception on male circumcision.....	52
Table 8: Factors associated with respondents tribe.....	55
Table 9: Factors associated with respondent's age.....	56
Table 10: Factors associated with respondent's religion.....	57.
Table 11: Factors associated with respondent's level of study.....	58
Table 12: Factors associated with respondent's marital status.....	59.
Table 13: Factors associated with respondents family type.....	60-61

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1: Distribution of respondents knowledge of male circumcision	39-40
FIGURE 2: Distribution of respondents' knowledge of male circumcision continues	41-43
FIGURE 3: Distribution of respondents knowledge of security base on circumcision	44-45
FIGURE 4: Distribution of respondents practice & perception of male circumcision	60-62
FIGURE 5: Distribution of respondents practice & perception of circumcision continue	63-65
FIGURE 6: Distribution of respondents tribal practice of male circumcision	65-68

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Consent form	96
Appendix 2: Questionnaire for students	97-101
Appendix 4: Ethical clearance certificate	102
Appendix 3: Letter of approval of research by UHDC	103

ACRONYMS

USA-United States of America

UNAIDS—Joint United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS

HIV-Human Immunodeficiency Virus

WHO- World Health Organization

FGM- Female Genital Mutilation

FGC- Female Genital Cutting

FC- Female circumcision

AIDS-Acquired Immunodeficiency syndrome

MC – Male circumcision

STIs – Sexually transmitted diseases

ABSTRACT

Introduction

Male circumcision is being promoted in University of Venda presently due to the South African recent awareness that it is a method of preventing the transmission of the Human Immunodeficiency virus. However, for effective implementation, it is necessary that the students believe in the procedure and have a positive attitude towards the procedure.

Purpose of study

The objective of the study was to assess the University of Venda male student knowledge and perception regarding male circumcision.

Methodology

Method to achieve this was a cross sectional quantitative study using anonymous questionnaire among the male students in university of Venda after obtaining their consent. Data was captured and analyzed using SPSS.

Result

A total of 285 male students participated in the study. Most of them (77.2%) were undergraduate below 30years of age (91.2%) while others were post graduate (22.8%). Majority of them are Christians (97.9%), singles (85.9%) and married (12.6%). Result obtained showed that most of the respondent (87.9%) are circumcised, only a minority few (12.1%) are not circumcised. As regards the meaning of male circumcision (75.2%) said that male circumcision is the complete removal of the foreskin. Majority of the respondents (86.6%) responded that circumcision is better than uncircumcision, showing a relatively good knowledge of benefits of male circumcision, one-third of the respondent (39.9% ,37.8%) showed a good knowledge regarding the merits of male circumcision as per reducing the rate of STIs and the risk of HIV/AIDS.

Conclusion

Conclusively, most of the University of Venda students have a good knowledge of male circumcision, only a few are not knowledgeable about male circumcision. Also a positive attitude was shown on male circumcision with only a few students showing a negative attitude. While majority of the respondents practice male circumcision. They also encourage their siblings to do so.

Recommendations

The study made a number of recommendations that were intended to improve knowledge, attitude and practice of male circumcision, it calls for long campaign to reach more uncircumcised Univen students in order to scale up male circumcision and train more personnel to administer the ritual safely and under more hygienic conditions.



**KEYWORDS: Assesment, knowledge,attitude , practice, students and male
circumcision**

