

ABSTRACT

This research was intended to assess knowledge, attitude and practice towards condom use in prevention of STIs among the students of the University of Juba, south Sudan. A cross sectional study design was adopted and simple random sampling was used to obtain the required sample size for both quantitative data and qualitative (301 respondents). Data analysis was conducted using Epi data and SPSS. The findings of this study revealed that the overall level of condom use was low 59.5% (179). There was a significant relationship between condom use and gender as one variable of the socio-demographic characteristics. Out of 228 males students, 146 (81.6%) used condom while 82 (67.2%) never used condom and among the 73 female students respondent 33 (18.4%) used condom and 40 (32.8%) never used condom ($X^2=8.14$, $p\text{-value}=0.004$). However, there was significant relationship between condom use and some variables used to assess knowledge on specific issues of STI's and practices. Knowledge of the students about condom use was assessed by defining what a condom actually is, of the 208 (69.1%) students who got the right definition, 132 (73.7%) used condoms while 76 (62.3%) never used. 93 (28.9%) got wrong definition, 47 (26.3%) used condom while 46 (37.7%) never used condom). The study concluded that variables such as definition of a condom, brand of condom how to use condom under knowledge were significantly associated with condom use, Participants' attitude was significantly associated with condom use. The study recommends continuous health education campaigns on sexuality, proper usage and advantages of condoms should be enhanced.