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Research Article

KNOWLEDGE ASSOCIATED WITH THE INTENTION IN THE USE OF CONDOMS IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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A B S T R A C T

Objective: To determine the association between knowledge and intent for condom use in high school students. **Methodology:** This research is a relational analytical type with a transversal sequence, since the relationship of two variables is compared and it is intended to test hypotheses about these variables, it is considered transversal because it studies the variables simultaneously at a certain moment, making a cut in time (Canales, 2008). The association between the knowledge that the students of a public secondary school and the intention for the use of the condom is identified. The sample was selected at convenience according to the students who had signed the informed consent by their parents and their respective consent, since most are minors. The total sample was 267 students. **Results:** according to the level of knowledge only 65 (24.3%) of the students have a high level, 129 (48.3%) medium and 73 (27.3%) level which puts them at higher risk, according to the level of protection, 121 (45.3%) have a low level of protection, 28 (10.5%) medium and 118 (44.2) have a high level of protection. **Conclusions:** Dissociation was detected between the knowledge and the intention of risk since 24.3% of the students presented high level of knowledge and of these, 11.2% presented high level of risk intention, in the same way 48.3% reported average knowledge of these, 19.1 % have a high level of risk intention. Of those with a high level of knowledge of 24.3%, they also have a low level of protection intention of 9.4%. 48.3% have medium knowledge, of these, 22.5% have a low level of protection. **Conclusions:** Dissociation was detected between the knowledge and the intention of risk since 24.3% of the students presented high level of knowledge and of these, 11.2% presented high level of risk intention, in the same way 48.3% reported average knowledge of these, 19.1 % have a high level of risk intention. Of those with a high level of knowledge of 24.3%, they also have a low level of protection intention of 9.4%. 48.3% have medium knowledge, of these, 22.5% have a low level of protection.

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INTRODUCTION

Institutions such as the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations (UN) and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV / AIDS (UNAIDS) stated that condoms are a crucial element for a comprehensive and sustainable prevention of HIV, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and very effective in preventing unwanted pregnancies if used systematically and correctly (UNAIDS, 2015). In 2013, 2.1 million people became infected with HIV, 500 million people became infected with chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis or trichomoniasis. In addition, each year, more than 200 million

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women present unmet needs for contraception, which caused 80 million unwanted pregnancies. These three public health priorities demand a decisive response with all available tools and in which condoms play a key role (UNAIDS, 2015).

In Mexico, during 2015, 2,792 cases of HIV were diagnosed; of these, 813 are young people between 15 and 29 years old; 2,138 cases of AIDS were also reported; of the latter, 344 cases are of young people between 15 and 24 years old. In Veracruz 33 new cases of AIDS were reported in 2015, of which 28 in men and 5 in women, were also registered 70 new cases of HIV in January-June in our state, 51 men and 19 women registered according to the Center National for the prevention and control of HIV / AIDS (CENSIDA, 2015). According to the last National Population and Housing Census conducted by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography, in Mexico the population of 12- 19 years of age represents 15.6% of the total population of the country (INEGI, 2010). Adolescents without schooling have the highest fertility rate (180/1000 women), while, among those with a high school education or higher, this rate is 60/1000 women according to the National Statistics Council (CONAPO, 2011).

From 2007 to 2012, the group of adolescent women (15 to 19 years of age) increased their fertility by 11.3 percent, placing them now as the third group that contributes more to total fertility with 19.2 percent of birth. (CONAPO, 2014). Of adolescents between 15-19 years who are pregnant, 63.6% planned their pregnancy, 21% did not plan and 17.8% did not want it. According to the results of the National Survey of Demographic Dynamics, the use of contraceptive methods in the first sexual relationship increased by 75.7 percent, from 19.9 to 34.3 percent between 2009 and 2014. 54.8% of adolescents they used some form of contraception during their first sexual relationship (ENADID, 2014).

The first condition for the population to resort to contraception as a means to regulate their fertility or to avoid contracting any sexually transmitted infection is that they have the knowledge about the existence of the range of contraceptive methods, in addition, the most important thing is that they know how to use them (Mendoza, Sánchez, Hernández & Mendoza, 2009). We must highlight the difference between knowing the existence of the condom and knowing the functionality of the condom, in Mexico 96.1% of adolescents know that there is a male condom, of which only 79.5% know its functionality; 79% recognize the existence of the female condom, but only 36.6% know its functionality.

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO), which is the world federation of national standards bodies. ISO is responsible for drafting international standards based on available tests and best practices. The ISO 157 Technical Commission (ISO / TC 157, NonSystemic Contraceptives and STI Barrier Prophylactics (Non-systemic contraceptives and prophylactic barrier against STIs) has, among others, the task of developing the international standard for male latex condoms of rubber: ISO 4074 Natural rubber latex condoms Requirements and test methods.

The Department of Reproductive Health and Related Research of the World Health Organization (WHO), UNFPA and other agencies collaborate with ISO / TC 157 in order to extend the standard to situations in which economic and social circumstances impose the needs of: proper length, width and resistance of the condom in relation to its effectiveness, comfort and size; establish requirements that are required from the stability data to support the validity of the indicated shelf life and expiration date; correct protection in severe environmental conditions due to inadequate storage or distribution systems; proper packaging, labeling and usage information; and design options appropriate to the needs of users (WHO, UNFPA and Family Health International, 2010).

On the other hand, taking into account the Theory of the Reasoned Action of Fishbein and Ajzen (1980) to get to have a behavior, one must first have the intention of executing said behavior, this coincides with the findings of authors regarding the influence and consistency of personal attitude, normative beliefs and control in the intention to act or not of an adolescent in the adoption of sexual behavior (Gilmore et al., 2002).

Nursing professionals in their practice have a professional commitment to educate and promote the adolescent population on this issue of utmost importance as their interventions are directed towards the prevention of sexually transmitted infections, HIV / AIDS and unwanted pregnancies;the social reason is based on the fact that the nursing staff knows the existence of a relationship between knowledge and the intention to use the condom, in this way this discipline can develop assertive interventions in this age group to give adequate knowledge about the condom and the consequences of not using it in a correct and systematic way, in this way we seek to elevate the intention of using the condom to reduce the statistics of the problem.

METHODOLOGY

This investigation is of relational analytical type with a transversal sequence, since the relationship of two variables is compared and it is destined to test hypotheses about said variables, it is considered transversal because it studies the variables simultaneously at a certain moment, making a cut in time (Canales, 2008). This research identifies the association between the knowledge that students have in a public high school and the intention to use condoms.

The population belongs to 340 students of a higher education institution. The sample was selected at convenience according to the students who had signed the informed consent by their parents and their respective consent, since most of them are minors. The total sample was 267 students.

To measure the level of knowledge about the condom that students of an educational institution have, the instrument created by Vargas, RR (2005) was used in its Project called Sexual Health and Reproductive Health of the Institute of Social Studies in Population (IDESPO), this scale is integrated by 4 dimensions: dimension 1 is Sexual Health, Dimension 2 Reproductive Health, dimension 3 HIV / AIDS / STIs and dimension 4 Condom use. Each of these dimensions is divided into 3 categories: knowledge, attitudes and practices.

For the purposes of this study, only dimension 4 "Scale of condom use" and category 1 "knowledge" were used. Which consists of 16 items with possible answers: true, false and does not know. With a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.772. Procedure: in order to identify the categories high, medium and low level of knowledge, first it was subjected to a summation where the correct answers have a value of 2 points and the incorrect ones

1, in total they were 16 statements. When obtaining this summation, an interquartile range analysis was performed, obtaining the following data: 0-21.99 points under the level of knowledge, 22-25 medium and greater than 25 high level, this means that the higher the score, the greater the knowledge.

To assess the intent of using the condom, the scales of intention were used in the Feminine and Masculine versions, created by Bello, Palacios, Rodríguez, and Trespalacios, (2012), carried out in independent formats. The scale of feminine intention has a Cronbach's alpha of 0.78 in intention of risk and 0.86 for intention of protection, while the scale of masculine intention presents a Cronbach's alpha of 0.74 in intention of risk and 0.86 for intention of protection, in these scales are identified the theoretical bases consistent with the intention to act or not, the scale is measured by 6 items where it assesses the intention to use protection methods, abstinence and delay in the initiation of sexual activity and risk behaviors to prevent early pregnancies and STIs in the case of being willing to have sex. The intention items are grouped: in risk intention with 4 items and protection intention with 2 items.

A Likert type format with scores from 1 to 5, ranging from totally disagreeing to fully agreeing, is used to measure the risk intention, which consists of 4 items was taken into account as the correct answer the option totally disagree, due to this was given the score of 1 to fully agree to 5 to strongly disagree, where the higher the risk level will be lower. The points obtained by the students were summed and subjected to an interquartile range analysis where 0-15.99 is a high level of risk intention, 16 -19.99 average risk and 20 and more. Where the higher score obtained, the lower the level of risk intention is.

For the intention of protection that consists of 2 items, no changes were made to the score because the correct answers are in total agreement and is equivalent to 5 points, in the same way the summation of the scores was made and then it was done the interquartile range analysis, where the following data were obtained: 0-8 low level of protection intent, 8.01-9.99 medium level and 10 and more a high level of protection. The higher the score obtained, the higher the level of protection intention.

Ethical considerations

The present study adhered to the provisions of the Regulation of the General Health Law regarding research (Secretaría de Salud, 2003). As provided in the articles, taking into account that this is a risk-free investigation (Article 17, Fraction I) since no intervention was made, only investigated the behavior of participants through questionnaires.

RESULTS

Table 1 Knowledge of the students according to sex and response

Affirmations	True		False		Does not know	
	H	M	H	M	H	M
True						
The condom is an effective method for prevent the transmission of HIV.	97.8	89.2	1.5	6.9	0.7	3.8
If more lubrication is desired when the condom is used, water-based gel should always be used.	31.4	23.8	20.4	21.5	48.2	54.6
The material that makes the condom (latex) offers security against HIV and other sexually transmitted infections.	19	16.2	21.2	10.8	59.9	73.1
The condom prevents infectious organisms present in the vagina and the anus from entering the penis.	88.3	81.5	2.9	7.7	8.8	10.8
Condoms should be stored in cool places	19.7	26.9	37.2	36.2	43.1	36.9
Always make sure that the condom packaging is not broken.	68.6	56.2	8.8	6.2	22.6	37.7
The condom should be opened by a corner with your fingers.	15.3	15.4	27	23.1	57.7	61.5
I know how to use the condom correctly	11.7	8.5	38.7	38.5	49.6	53.1
Man can have pleasurable sex when he uses a condom	56.2	58.5	12.4	12.3	31.4	29.2
You always have to use the condom when you have anal sex	90.5	87.7	4.4	3.8	5.1	8.5
False						
When using a condom it is good to use Vaseline, hand cream or oil to achieve greater lubrication.	43.8	39.2	30.7	36.9	25.5	23.8
The constant use of the condom can bring over time a disease	28.5	16.2	53.3	56.2	18.2	27.7
The latex material of the condom can withstand high temperatures	82.5	76.9	2.2	0.8	15.3	22.3
The condom latex material may be exposed directly to sunlight.	55.5	51.5	13.9	15.4	30.7	33.1
Condoms can be carried in the wallets	45.3	36.9	18.2	12.3	36.5	50.8
The condom can be opened with the teeth or with some sharp pointed object	56.9	51.5	10.9	12.3	32.1	36.2
Source: Scale condom use, category 1 knowledge						n=267

Table 2 Students according to the levels of knowledge

Level of knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
Low	73	27.3
Medium	129	48.3
High	65	24.3

Source: Scale condom use, category 1 knowledgen=267

According to the level of knowledge, only 65 (24.3%) of the students have a high level, 129 (48.3%) medium and 73 (27.3%) level, which puts them at greater risk.

Table 3 Students according to the level of risk intention

Level of risk	Frequency	Percentage
Low	112	41.9
Medium	59	22.1
High	96	36

Source: Intent scale Male and female versionn=267

Of the 267 students that make up the sample, it is notable that 112 (41.9%) have a low level of risk, 59 (22.1%) average level and 96 (36%) high, which is alarming since they are more susceptible to STIs and unwanted pregnancies.

Table 4 Students according to the level of protection intention.

Level of protection intention	Frequency	Percentage
Low	121	45.3
Medium	28	10.5
High	118	44.2

Source: Intention scale male and female versionn=267

According to the level of protection, 121 (45.3%) have a low level of protection, 28 (10.5%) medium and 118 (44.2) a high level of protection.

Tabla 5 Percentage of knowledge level according to sex

	Sex			
Level of knowledge	Men	%	Women	%
Low	37	27.0	36	27.7
Medium	63	46.0	66	50.8
High	37	27.0	28	21.5

Source: Scale condom use, category 1 knowledge n=267

The level of knowledge is observed, 37 (27%) of men and 36 (27.7%) of women have low level of knowledge, 63 (46%) of men and 66 (50.8%) of women average level and 37 (27%)) of men and 28 (21.5%) of women with a high level of knowledge.

Table 6 Percentage of the level of protection intention according to sex

	Sex				
Level of protection intention	Men	%	Women	%	p
Bajo	43	31.4	78	60	0.000*
Medio	16	11.7	12	9.2	
Alto	78	56.9	40	30.8	

Source: Intent scale Male and female version
n=267 *U^2 (p<0.005), significant

The level of protection intention according to sex, a lower level of protection is observed in women 78 (60%) and 43 (31.4%). Men 78 (56.9%) presented a higher level of protection compared to women 40 (30.8%).

Table 7 Percentage of risk intention level according to sex

Level of risk intention	Sex				
	Men	%	Women	%	p
Low	43	31.4	69	53.1	0.002
Medium	37	27.0	22	16.9	
High	57	41.6	39	30.0	

Source: Intent scale Male and female version
n=267

*U^2 (p<0.005), significant

Table 8 Association between knowledge and risk intention for the use of condom in public high school students

	Level of Risk Intent						
Level of knowledge	Low risk	%	Medium risk	%	High risk	%	p
High	22	8.2	13	4.9	30	11.2	0.003*
Medium	53	19.9	25	9.4	51	19.1	
Low	37	13.9	21	7.9	15	5.6	

Fuente:ADMRF n=267
*Tau b de Kendall (p<0.05) significant

Of the 267 students, 73 (27.3%) had low level of knowledge, of these 15 (5.6%) present high risk and 37 (13.9%) present low level of risk intention. 129 (48.3%) presented average level of knowledge, of these, 53 (19.9%) presented low level of risk intention, 25 (9.4%) medium level and 51 (19.1%) high risk. On the other hand, 65 (24.3%) had high knowledge and of these 30 (11.2%) had high risk and 22 (8.2%) presented low level of risk intention. There is an association between the three levels of knowledge and the levels of risk intention, Tau b de kendall (p <0.05).

Tabla 9 Association between knowledge and protective intent for condom use in public high school students

	Level of Protection Intent						
Level of knowledge	High	%	Medium	%	Low	%	p
High	34	12.7	6	2.2	25	9.4	0.127*
Medium	58	21.0	13	4.9	60	22.5	
Low	28	10.5	9	3.4	36	13.5	

Source: ADMRF
*Tau b de Kendall (p>0.05) No significant

Of the 267 students 73 (27.3%) had low knowledge, and of these, 36 (13.5%) low, 9 (3.4%) medium and 28 (10.5%) high level of protection intention. 129 (48.3%) had medium knowledge and of these 60 (22.5%) low, 13 (4.9%) medium and 56 (21.0%) high level of protection intention. 65 (24.3%) obtained high level of knowledge of these, 25 (9.4%) low, 6 (2.2%) medium and 34 (12.7%) high level of protection intention.

DISCUSSION

In the present investigation it is indicated that the average age of beginning of active sexual life of the students was of 12.73 ± 1.54 years, similar to the values found by Barceló and Navarro in the year 2013 where the average for men was 12.1 ± 2.12 years and women 13.1 ± 1.67. While Uribe, Andrade, Zacarías and Betancourt refer the sexual debut with an average in men of 15.34 years and women of 15.98 years.

In this study, 97.8% of men and 89.2% of women affirmed as true that the condom is an effective method to prevent the transmission of HIV, 1.5% of men and 6.9% of false women and 0.7% of men and 3.8% of women They do not know; similarly, Vargas in 2007 found for the same statement 63.2% of men and 62.9% of women answered as true, 28.4% of men and 29.8% of women fake and 8.3% men and 7.2% women do not know. While in the study by Andrade (2006), it is reported that 84% of the students refer as true that the condom prevents them against STIs, HIV / AIDS and unwanted pregnancies, 15% of women and 4% of men say that it is false and 7% of women and 12% of men do not know.

Regarding whether the man can have pleasurable sexual relations when using a condom in this research, it was reported that, 56.2% of men and 58.5% of women affirm as true, 12.4% of men and 12.3% of false women, 31.4% of men and 29.2% of women do not know, similarly Vargas (2007) reports that 63.2% of men and 62.9% of women answered as true to the same statement, 20.1% and 11.5% of men and women respectively said that it is false and 12.5% % of men and 25.3% of women do not know. Another study that is related to the results of this research was conducted by Andrade (2006) where 88% of students report that the condom does not limit pleasurable sensations, the results vary according to gender

since 27% of men and 7% of women state that "it does not feel the same".

In this study, knowledge was classified into levels, obtaining the following results: 13.9% of men and 13.5% of women have low level of knowledge, 23.6% of men and 24.7% of women medium level, while 13.9% of men and 10.5 % of women have a high level of knowledge, these results are similar to those obtained by Fontanilla, Bello and Palacio in (2011) where 15.5% of men and 12.4% of women have low knowledge, 59% of men and 63.9% of women women have regular knowledge, while 25.5% of men and 23.7% of women have high of knowledge.

According to the protection intention in this research, it is classified by level, highlighting that: 43 (31.4%) of men and 78 (60%) of women have a low level, 78 (56.9%) of men and 40 (30.8%) of women present a high level of protection intention. According to this Fontanilla, Bello and Palacio (2011) protective behaviors with respect to condom use, were classified as high and low use, resulting: 11.3% of women and 19.3% of men report under use and 19.3% of men and 6.8% of women report high use. On the other hand, Valencia and Canaval (2012) stated that the protective factors for condom use were: taste and self-efficacy, which means that those who like condoms have a 53% chance of using it and in a 66% promotes its habitual use.

Andrade (2006) states that 68% of the population studied would use condoms to prevent the spread of STIs and HIV / AIDS, the study conducted by Barceló and Navarro (2013) mentions that 67.4% of men and 62.3% of women use condoms.

In relation to the risk intention in this study, it was found that 43 (31.4%) of the men and 69 (53.1%) of the women have a low level of risk intention. 37 (27%) men and 22 (16.9%) women average level and 57 (41.6%) men and 39 (30%) women have a high level of risk intention. Similarly, in the study by Bello, Palacios, Rodríguez, and Trespalacios, (2012), they refer gender differences in the risk intention results between male and female adolescents, these differences are associated with the intention to have sexual intercourse. according to gender. On the other hand, Valencia and Canaval (2012) refer as a risk factor the non-intention of condom use and the elimination of the condom by the use of another method of contraception that does not protect against STIs.

CONCLUSIONS

The sample in this investigation was of 267 students of upper secondary education, it was observed greater knowledge about the condom in men than in women, even with this the greater percentage of the population declares to have a medium knowledge in both men and women. It stands out that men have a high level of protection, while women report a low level of risk intention, men show a high level of risk intention, because they are willing to have sex before the age of 18.

The hypothesis is accepted for risk intention where to greater knowledge on the use of the condom, less intention of risk. For the protection intention the null hypothesis is accepted because the value of p was> 0.05, the less knowledge about condom use, the greater the risk intention.

Dissociation was detected between the knowledge and the intention of risk since 24.3% of the students presented a high level of knowledge and of these, 11.2% presented a high level of risk intention, in the same way 48.3% reported average knowledge of these, 19.1% they have a high level of risk intention. Of those with a high level of knowledge of 24.3%, they also have a low level of protection intention of 9.4%. 48.3% have medium knowledge, of these, 22.5% have a low level of protection.

As well as the research carried out by Andrade in 2006, Barceló and Navarro (2013), dissociations were found between knowledge and the intention of condom use, which can have a negative impact on the development of their sexuality.

The lack of systematic and adequate use of the condom brings with it serious public health problems, such as sexually transmitted diseases, HIV / AIDS, teenage pregnancies, maternal deaths, school dropouts and child maltreatment.

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