

FACTORS AFFECTING HIV SERO STATUS DISCLOSURE AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS ATTENDING CARE AND TREATMENT CLINICS IN TEMEKE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, DAR ES SALAAM, 2014.

TEMBA, MARIA F. (2014)

ABSTRACT

Background: Currently an estimated 1,411,829 Tanzanians are living with HIV of whom approximately 28% are children (0-14 years) and 11.2% are young people aged 15-24 years. As of December 2013, an estimated 78,843 new HIV infections were occurring annually, approximately 45.1% of whom were men and 54.9% women. Previous studies in Africa on HIV status disclosure have documented low rates of disclosure that vary between countries. Limited data indicates that the disclosure rate in Tanzania ranges from 16.7% to 55%. PLWHA have difficulties in disclosing their HIV status to others for fear of negative consequences. This attitude affects the tempo of HTV prevention.

Objective: To assess the magnitude of HIV status disclosure and explore determinants of disclosure among PLWHA attending care and treatment centre in selected Temeke Municipal Health facilities in January 2015.

Materials and methods: A cross-sectional study design, whereby both quantitative and qualitative data were collected from consenting PLWHA by using semi structured questionnaire, in-depth interview, then Univariate, bivariate and multivariate analyzed by using SPSS statistical software.

Results: A total of 352 PLWHA were recruited, among them, 87 (24.7%) were males with majority aged between 40-50. The overall disclosure rate was 92.9% for male while spouses were 26.1%. The greater number of study participants (27.3%) disclosed their status to five people or more.

Conclusion and recommendations

Overall disclosure rate is high among males compared to spouses. Male gender, education, religion and ARV were the most important positive determinants of disclosure.

