

## EDITORIAL

### Prevention of STDs: Awareness among adult people in Bangladesh

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Sexually transmitted disease (STD) in Bangladesh is currently a topic of great concern. STDs are commonly preventable causes of morbidity and serious complication. Thus primary prevention of STD needs to be check priority. Education about STDs should be given early on in schools to encourage premarital screening and hence help to reduce the risk of possible expansion of infection in the Upazilla. Health education should adopt this strategy life grated approach is strongly suggested for creating knowledge and awareness to control the spread of STDs (including HIV and AIDS) among the young people.

Some STDs are easy to treat and cure, others require more complicated among them. It is essential to be evaluated and of diagnosed with an STI get treated. It is also essential to inform your partner so that they can be evaluated and treated. If untreated, STI can increase your sick of acquiring another STI such as HIV. This happens because of STI can stimulate an immune response in the genital area or cause sores. Either or which might raise the risk of HIV transmission. Some untreated STI can also lead to infertility.

STDs often have no sign or symptoms (asymptomatic) even with non symptoms, however you can pass the infection to your sex partner. So it's important to use protection. Such as condom during sex. And visit your doctor regularly for STI screening. So you can identify and treat and infection before you can pass it on. Some of the following disease, such as hepatitis can be transmitted without Sexual contract by coming contract with an infected person's blood. Other such as gonorrhoea can be only transmitted through sexual contract<sup>1</sup>. Extensive public awareness and methodical studies are of great necessity to determine the effect of different socio-economic and demograhic factors on knowledge and awareness about STDs among adult people of Bangladesh.

Although the overall prevalence of HIV in Bangladesh is low, it is a high-risk country for HIV/AIDS. This is due to the presence of covert multi-partner sexual activity, the low level of knowledge and low condom use, unsafe professional blood donation, high incidence of self-reported sexually transmitted infections among vulnerable groups, the return of expatriates working in different countries, and the high levels of HIV/AIDS in the two neighbouring countries, India and Myanmar<sup>2</sup>.

Knowledge and awareness concerning sexually transmitted disease (STD) has become the burning issue of the day. Although STDs pose serious risks to health security, there is very little literature quantifying the knowledge and awareness of these diseases and their principle socioeconomic determinants. A cross sectional survey on knowledge and awareness about STDs among Bangladeshi adults is published in this issue to highlight the current scenario. There is a need to improve the education in Bangladesh about STDs particularly among those in the rural areas and older ages of women (30-49 years)<sup>3</sup>. Formal, informal and special educational knowledge and awareness programmes may be implemented to educate people concerning STDs.

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