Youngsters: condoms use under alcohol

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INTRODUCTION
Several social and health departments in Geneva (Switzerland) report youngsters sexual risks under alcohol. In 2012, a interinstitutional prevention project with distribution of condom’s boxes is set up. 30’000 boxes were supplied until 2015. Especially formed professionals and voluntary delivered the boxes in various places. The Geneva Federation against Alcohol Abuse (FEGPA) coordinated and financed it. The study took place in this project.

AIM
Amidst a population of youngsters aged between 12 and 25:

• Asses to the use of condom during alcoholized episods
• Asses how the prevention project with condom’s boxes was welcomed

METHOD
298 young people between 12 and 25 answered to a first survey, over a period of 1 to 3 month before the condom’s box supply. Amongst them, 183 were reviewed for 1 to 5 month later for a second survey, during which they gave their opinion about the project.

Our sample consist of 39% boys and 61% girls. The majority is between 15 and 17 years old (70%), and in secondary school, including high school (63%). 46% assert to be in relationship. Girls are more often in couple than boys.

RESULTS
77% participants consumed alcohol in the period of 1 to 3 months before the survey. The minority confirms to have taken condoms with themselves during alcoholized episods (36%). Chi squared calcual shows that there is no link between age nor the type of training education and the fact of having condoms with themself. Sex is associated: boys took more often condoms than girls ($p = 0.033$).

20% of young people of our sample assert, have not used condoms with a chosen partner, and 7% have not used condom with an unchosen partner.

RESULTS (2)
They consider in their majority (91%) that the project is useful. Amongst them, 65% think that the project was useful for themself, and 35% think that it was useful for others.

10% used the condom box to have a talk with their partner, 25% with friends and 4,6% with their parents.

CONCLUSIONS
This study shows that few youngster think about having condoms with themselves in alcoholized episods. Boys affirm to have taken it more than girls. There is a quite high proportion of sexual intercourses without protection. We can consider that if the studied period was longer, sexual intercourses without protection during alcoholized episods would be higher.

At last, assessment show that youngsters find prevention with supply of condom's boxes useful. This results encourages professionnals to continue with such projects.

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REFERENCES

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