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## A Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitude Regarding HIV/Aids among the Rural Male Population in Gonda Dist, Uttar Pradesh

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### INTRODUCTION

The retrovirus HIV causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), in which the immune system begins to weaken (human immunodeficiency virus). HIV is responsible for the spread of potentially fatal opportunistic infections. If blood, sperm, vaginal fluid, pre-ejaculate, or breast milk is transferred between two people, they get infected with HIV. In these body fluids, free viral particles and viruses infected with immune cells can be found. Unsafe sex, contaminated needles, breast milk, and transfer from an infected mother to her infant during birth are the four most common modes of transmission (perinatal transmission). Because of HIV screening of blood products, the spread of HIV through blood transfusions or tainted blood products has all but been abolished in the industrialised world.

The research was carried out at a Chinese boarding school. According to the pupils, television is the primary source of information on AIDS. Few students were able to answer all of the knowledge questions properly, and many had misconceptions about the transmission channels. Mosquito bites (33%), public swimming pools (21%), and public toilets (20%) were all incorrectly identified as transmission channels. Students with HIV should not be allowed to attend conventional schools, according to 46 percent of respondents. Many children expressed an interest in learning more about AIDS in school.

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### Methodology

According to the poll, males in the rural Gonda district were asked to answer questions about their HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes. The health belief model was applied in the study. A descriptive design method was adopted in this investigation. The research concentrated on a few areas in the Gonda district. The samples were chosen using the convenience sampling approach. The data for the study were gathered through the use of a questionnaire and checklist designed to assess the knowledge and attitudes of rural adult males. The content validity of the instrument was evaluated by five professionals to ensure its accuracy. Cronbach's alpha was used to assess continuity and consistency. The correlation value for knowledge was 0.88, whereas the correlation coefficient for attitude was 0.72. It was discovered that the tool could be relied on. A feasibility study was used to assess the project's potential. The data collected from the participants was examined using descriptive and inferential statistics.

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### The Results of the study were

This study clearly reveals that 40% of the individuals were appropriately knowledgeable, while 20% and 40% had intermediate knowledge and 40% had insufficient knowledge, respectively. Only 46% of males and 54% of females had a negative attitude toward HIV/AIDS; everyone else had an acceptable or moderate attitude toward the disease. This experiment had no discernible effect on attitude or awareness, which is understandable ( $P > 0.05$ ). 30% of the population had average knowledge, and 33% had average attitudes. In terms of demographic variables, there was no statistically significant link between knowledge and attitude ( $P > 0.05$ ). The study discovered a statistically significant correlation between rural adult males' HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes.

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