Barrier to Sexual Violence Services. A Cross sectional study in Ushafa and Kuduru Villages, Bwari Area Council, Abuja Nigeria

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Access to organized and user friendly sexual violence services in Nigeria have been haphazard and generally remained uncoordinated.

Services have always been present but largely uncoordinated and multiple service points.

Studies from different parts of the country put a prevalence of rape to be between 4 to 6%
Background 2

- Bwari area council accounts for the highest prevalence of HIV in Rural Nigeria (National Reproductive and HIV Survey 2010)
- Need improve services for sexual violence
- Establishment of a one stop centre in the emergency unit for this purpose was done
- Assessment was done in 2 villages due to poor patronage
Objective

- To determine the reason why sexual violence services was not being utilized
The study design was a community based cross sectional study.
The data was collected between August to December 2010.

A multi staged sampling method was used to select Ushafa and Kuduru villages.

A table of random numbers was used to select the starting point using the PHC numbering system of homes in the villages.
Women above 18 years of age were interviewed using an interviewer structured questionnaire.

Data collected was stored and analyzed using epi info statistical software. \( P < 0.05 \) was taking to be significant, \( X^2 \), confidence intervals were also used to test for relationships.
limitations

- Small sample size
- Numbering system haphazard
Results

- A total of 100 women aged between 18 and 50 years participated in the study.
- The mean age was $26.02 \pm 9.46$ years
Location of respondents

- Kuduru
- Ushafa
Distribution of religion

Religion

- Christian
- Moslem
Seventy one percent were aware of care being offered in the clinic

Sixty four percent had forced intercourse in the last one year ($x^2=11.5 \ p<0.000$)
Reason for non-patronage

Non patronage

- nil abortion care
- stigma
- cost

SVRI 2011
Results

- Sexual orientation, religion, occupation, location showed no effect on assessing care (p > 0.05)
Absence of the option to terminate a pregnancy was found to be a leading reason women refused to patronize the sexual violence services.