

## Factors Associated with Risk Behavior of Sexually Transmitted Infection Diseases in Lower Secondary School Students Muang District, Ubon Ratchathani Province

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**Abstract:** This study aimed to investigate the prevalence and factors associated with the risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases of students at the Muang District, Ubon Ratchathani Province. This study is a Cross-sectional Analytical study collected data. The questionnaire between January and February 2016. The study found that 166 people were male, 47.6 percent and females 52.4 percent average age of 14.62 years (SD = 2.139) groups had experienced sexual intercourse, and 92 people representing a 55.4 percent average age of first homo 13.33 (SD = 2.133) first sexual by unattractive condom 54.3 percent had used drugs before having sex, 31.5 percent had been drinking alcohol before having sex 32.6 percent analyzed. behavioral factors associated with the risk of sexually transmitted infections found that students who do not live with their families, risk behavior than students who live with their families. A statistically significant (OR = 2.14; 95% CI 1.21 - 3.84) Students who had used drugs with risky behavior than students who did not use drugs. A statistically significant (OR = 0.39; 95% CI 0.22 - 0.71) students drink alcohol before having sex with risky behavior than students who did not drink alcohol before having sex. A statistically significant (OR = 2.70; 95% CI 1.48 - 4.92). The results of the study The family should be involved in the creation of knowledge and the right attitude to the students. And all the sectors should work together to prevent and resolve.

**Keywords:** Sexually transmitted diseases, Risky behavior, Student.

### I. Introduction

Sexually transmitted infections Diseases (STD) caused by contact via sexual intercourse, whether vaginal, oral or anal sex with a diseased or infected with sexually transmitted five primary disease. including syphilis, gonorrhea, venereal disease of the lymphatic glands and chlamydia, and chancroid. The sexually transmitted infection include herpes, genital and anus. Genital warts and anal Vaginal infection. The sexually transmitted infection in the current situation remains a major public health problem. Patients trend rate increase may be a sign that indicates that unsafe sex is a major risk factor that can cause infections of HIV has. Current sexually transmitted infection and HIV infection is a health issue that is important because there is a pandemic disease and the severity of the problem continues to spread first<sup>1</sup>. Sexually transmitted infection and AIDS related issues including the economic, social, health and human resources. This is particularly important around the world. The severity of the problem continues to spread in all countries, of all ages and all classes.

The sexually transmitted infection in the 506 report of the Bureau of Epidemiology, Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Health, found that the incidence rate has decreased. The incidence rate 19.4 per hundred thousand population in 2009 to 18.6 per hundred thousand population in 2012 amounted to 32,972 people, a rate of 51.3 cases per lakh population. The most common causes gonorrhea. But down from a year ago. The most common among young people aged 15-24 years were 4,005 rate of 41.5 cases per hundred thousand population. Tend to have a higher incidence rate of 93.4 per hundred thousand people. AIDS situation in the region since the end of the year 2010-2015, the proportion of patients with male to female ratio was 1: 1.6, 47.2 percent of patients with a single majority, workers percent. 31.1, followed by farmers and students, 23.6 percent and 11.5 respectively AIDS patients per hundred thousand population in 2010 had the highest rate at 18.5 per hundred thousand people and in central and northern 16.5 per lakh population. And lowest in the Northeast, 10.0 per hundred thousand population<sup>2</sup>. This situation sexually transmitted infection remains a major problem in Thailand. Because of sexually transmitted diseases has indicated that. Congress unsafe. A major factor causing sexual risk of HIV infection have been found among young people aged 15-24 years in school are sexually more added every year shows that sexually transmitted infection. in patients who are likely to last less and less each year to a young average age of first sexual intercourse, fewer young men have also found that condom use increased. The young women are using condoms when having sex for the first time in a very low level. Although young men are using condoms more<sup>3</sup>. The rate of condom use is very low, three in 2013, when

by the disease found that gonorrhea is most common 10.4 per hundred thousand people, followed by syphilis 4.7 per hundred thousand AIDS 4.0 pus. in harness 3.3 per hundred thousand population chancre 0.9 per hundred thousand population. And venereal disease of the lymphatic glands and 0.5 per thousand respectively for the sexually transmitted infection in the United States is still the problem continues to need attention. The survey of AIDS Bureau of the Department of Disease Control, found that those infected with HIV, approximately 9,473 new cases per day, the average prevalence of 26 people infected with HIV is declining. But the incidence of HIV infections in some groups, such as the increase among men who have sex with men. And youth groups Caused no protection when having sex two. The province has the highest rate of patient 10, including Phuket, Phayao, Lampang, Tak, Phitsanulok, Nakhon-Nayok, Chanthaburi, Mae Hong Son, Chiang Rai and Ubon Ratchathani by a patient in the municipality, 66.9 percent in Tambon Administration Organization 33.94 percent<sup>4</sup>.

The sexually transmitted infection in the patient is likely to increase. In the age group 15-24 years is the most common student. And this is increasing continuously since 2006 until now. The study data from multiple sources indicates that young high risk of sexually transmitted infections is increasing: 1) values, and sexual risk behavior in adolescents. It was found that teens have admitted to having sex without being married. The group enlisted 21-year-old having sex with male condoms and 6.0 percent each time, only 45.5 percent, which is also part of teenage students. Students have access to the prostitutes 2) adolescents are sexually transmitted infection increased by two in three young men had sex with a casual, non-employee service. And only half use condoms regularly. This information reflects the Adolescents with risky behavior have not yet reached the information to prevent infection by having sex three) of drug and substance abuse among the youth. Drug addiction, alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana in the fourth) media provocation were the students. Student media, CD and VCD affect the coupling increases. The risk behaviors that contribute to these teens are more likely to be infected with HIV is increasing. Therefore, prevention of sexually transmitted diseases among young people should develop the potential of young people to have the knowledge, attitudes, skills to prevent sexually transmitted infection. And strengthen their ability to assess their risks. Including safer sexual behaviors<sup>5</sup>.

As you can see from the above information. Behavior to prevent infection with HIV and sexually transmitted infection found that men and women behave in the prevention of infection by HIV. Overall is moderate The behavior of living is low, resulting in unwanted pregnancy, abortion, abandonment, lack the ability to be responsible for another life. The lack of opportunities for education. The prostitutionBehavior, substance abuse intoxicating substances, alcohol and cigarettes as well as environment and housing. This may be due to a lack of knowledge about sex. As well as non-self esteem. I want to try As a result, young people are vulnerable to sexual risk behavior. Thailand is currently experiencing a case of young people aged 15-24 years are infected with STIs soared 70.0 percent<sup>6</sup> and in the group of patients with sexually transmitted diseases and unwanted pregnancy as possible. Shows that young people do not receive information about having safe sex<sup>7</sup>. The proportion of infected people, the proportions of the population are infected with the two higher groups, including men who have sex with men. And groups who have sex before marriage, which is found mostly among young people<sup>8</sup>, and eight in 2013 the sexually transmitted infection Province. Patients classified disease found that gonorrhea is most common 6.2 percent, followed by syphilis, 3.6 percent chlamydia 3.0 percent of AIDS, 2.2 percent chancre 0.9 percent and venereal disease of the glands and lymphatic vessels. 0.4 percent, respectively, the most common age group 15-24 years, workers and students from the agricultural trading house surveillance data among students at two, five of the province during 2014. Ubon Ratchathani In the city found that male and female students of secondary grade 2, 5 is likely to have sex and increased incidence of infection of sexually transmitted diseases including AIDS, 0.6 per cent and gonorrhea 0.5 percent<sup>9</sup>.

AIDS epidemic among young people and teenagers, or more likely, according to changing circumstances. Youth is the age group that is growing rapidly curious experiment in the transition period. To change the physical, psychological, emotional and social development of sexual integrity. Friends and highly influential to the idea. The behavior of the youth spend their free time with friends. Friends are important and deeper relationship in the minds of young people, so more restraint may be persuaded easily. And lack of life skills so they have a habit of substance abuse intoxicating substances, alcohol and cigarettes before having sex. The risk of having unsafe sex. Both young men And young women Behavior, substance abuse intoxicating substances, alcohol and smoking before sexual intercourse by the year 2013 found that young men both general. Undergraduate and graduate students are drinking alcohol before sex rather than using drugs. Which leads to various problems The subject is complex and difficult to resolve issues such as learning. The problem of inappropriate sexual behavior. Lead to infection with HIV and sexually transmitted infection<sup>4</sup>.

Thus, there is an interest to study factors associated with the risk of contracting a sexually transmitted disease of high school students from Muang Ubon Ratchathani mold. To determine the prevalence and factors associated with risk behavior and sexually transmitted infections. This information will be used to plan and find ways to prevent sexually transmitted infections among high school students from Muang Ubon Ratchathani to Raleigh.

## **II. Research Objective**

To determine the prevalence of behavioral risk of infection of sexually transmitted diseases and factors associated with risk behavior of sexually transmitted infection diseases in lower secondary school students Muang district, Ubon-Ratchathani province

## **III. Research Methodology**

### **Method**

This study is a study model. Cross-sectional Analytical study sample used in this study was a junior high school student, Muang Ubon Ratchathani province. The total sample of 166 high schools in 10 of the survey data collected between January and February 2016.

### **Sample size calculation**

To calculate the sample size used to calculate sample size. Multiple logistic regression analysis (Multiple logistic regression)<sup>10</sup>.

$$n = \frac{NZ^2 \alpha_{/2} \sigma^2}{e^2 (N-1) + Z^2 \alpha_{/2} \sigma^2}$$

### **The following formula**

The selection of multiple correlation is 0.5, so it has a total sample size of 166 people, with the entry criteria were a junior high school students aged 12-18 years, voluntary participants, signed consent form to participate in a research project and does not include students in informal education.

### **Tools used in research**

The instrument used in this study. A questionnaire made up of a review of research involving nine. Part 1 questionnaire about personal tribute factors include gender, age, education level, the GPA had a month to spend a romantic style choice. Part 2 sexual behavior This behavior includes sexual partners in the last 12 months with various partners. The use of condoms, family planning and contraception. Part 3 of drunken behavior, drug use, alcohol and cigarettes. Part 4 access services for sexually transmitted infections. Part 5 Attitude about sexually transmitted infection.

### **Data analysis**

Analyze data to characterize the general descriptive statistics include percentage, mean, standard deviation, median analyst relationship variables using statistical Simple logistic regression analysis of multivariate analysis using multiple regression logistics. (Multiple logistic regressions) display with the Adjusted odds ratio (OR<sub>adj</sub>) and the conviction of 95 (95% CI).

## **IV. Results**

The results showed that the samples of 166 males 79 to 47.6 percent and women 87 percent, 52.4 average age of 14.62 years (SD = 2.139) groups had experienced sexual intercourse and 92 people 55.4 percent average age of first homo 12.33 years (SD = 2.133) fucking first by unattractive condoms were 50 percent, 54.3 had used drugs before having sex were 29 percent, 31.5 and never drink alcohol before having sex with 30 to 32.6 percent.

### **The prevalence of behavioral risk of infection, sexually transmitted infection diseases in lower secondary school students Muang district, Ubon Ratchathani province**

The prevalence of behavioral risk of infectious diseases, sexually transmitted junior high student. In the sample had experienced sexual intercourse, and 92 people were male behaviors are risky 62.2 percent were female behavioral risk 53.2 percent aged 16 years and over is behaving most vulnerable of 75.0, followed by age. between 14-15 years of risky behaviors, 56.1 percent were living alone are at greatest risk behavior, 86.4 percent, followed by the residents, with 82.4 percent of first sexual intercourse without a condom is good behavior the risk of 75.0 percent, as shown in Table 1.

**Table 1-** Percentage of high school students from Muang Ubon Ratchathani province with risk behavior and risk of infection of sexually transmitted diseases

Characteristics	Personal Appearance Behavioral risk of infection of sexually transmitted diseases.				
	Risk(n=50)		No risk (n=42)		Total(n=92)
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	28	62.2	17	37.8	45
Female	22	53.2	25	46.8	47
<b>Age (year old)</b>					
12-13	21	48.8	22	51.2	43
14-15	23	56.1	18	43.9	41
16-18	6	75.0	2	25.0	8
Mean (SD)	14.62 (2.139)				
<b>Occupancy</b>					
Father/mother	12	29.3	29	70.7	41
Friends	14	82.4	3	17.6	17
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	5	41.7	7	58.3	12
Living alone	19	86.4	3	13.6	22

**The univariate analysis of risk behavior of sexually transmitted infection diseases in lower secondary school students Muang district, Ubon Ratchathani province by Chi-square**

The univariate analysis of the factors that are correlated with the risk of sexually transmitted infectious diseases by analyzing the relationship between the independent variables.

The analysis showed that factors associated with the behavior at the risk of sexually transmitted infectious diseases. Significant statistics include the residents were living with a boyfriend, girlfriend or stay the same behavior at the risk of infectious diseases, sexually transmitted over the sample residence with father/mother (OR =7.06, 95%CI = 2.81-17.75) in subjects who drink alcohol before having sex behaviors are vulnerable to infectious diseases, sexually transmitted over a drink in the sample (OR = 3.34, 95%CI = 1.29-8.64) party congress is the first boyfriend, girlfriend/lover is behaving more vulnerable to infection than sexually transmitted infection in the sample who had sex for the first time is a friend or someone else (OR = 31.52, 95% CI = 13.28-74.83) in the sample who had sex with another man or a woman other than your boyfriend or lover is behaving more vulnerable to infection than sexually transmitted infection in the sample who had not. sex with another man or a woman other than your boyfriend, girlfriend or lover (OR = 2.52, 95%CI = 1.02-6.20) in the sample who had sex by money or goods as compensation behavior at risk. Infected with a sexually transmitted disease than in subjects who had never received money or goods as compensation (OR = 5.95, 95%CI = 2.34-15.10) in the sample had not been tested for the contagious disease. Sexual behavior are at risk of infection, sexually transmitted infection rates in the sample had been tested for sexually transmitted diseases (OR = 3.03, 95%CI = 1.19-7.98), age gender and current age. The first homo knowledge and attitudes about AIDS. The ever used drugs before having sex showed no statistically significant as shown in Table 2.

**Table 2-** The analysis of the relationship between variables of the risk behavior of sexually transmitted infection diseases in lower secondary school students Muang district, Ubon-Ratchathani province

Variable	Sexual behavior		OR	95%CI	p-value
	Risk (n=50)	No risk(n=42)			
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	28	17	1.87	0.81-4.30	0.137
Female	22	25	1.00		
<b>Age (year old)</b>					
12-13	21	22	0.65	0.29-1.50	0.320
>13	29	20	1.00		
<b>The age of first sexual intercourse (year old).</b>					
>13	20	16	1.08	0.47-2.51	0.634
11-13	30	26	1.00		
<b>Occupancy</b>					
Friends/Boyfriend, Girlfriend/Living alone	38	13	7.06	2.81-17.75	0.000*
Father/mother	12	29	1.00		
<b>Drinking alcohol before sex.</b>					
Drink	22	8	3.34	1.29-8.64	0.011*
Do not drink	28	34	1.00		
<b>People who have sex for the first time</b>					
Boyfriend, Girlfriend / lover	23	9	31.52	13.28-74.83	0.000*
Friends / Others	27	33	1.00		

Table 2- (Cont.)

Variable	Sexual behavior		OR	95%CI	p-value
	Risk (n=50)	No risk(n=42)			
<b>Knowledge and attitudes about STD</b>					
Little knowledge	31	22	1.53	0.67-3.51	0.313
Very knowledgeable	19	20	1.00		
<b>To have sex with another man or a woman other than your boyfriend, girlfriend or lover</b>					
Ever	22	10	2.52	1.02-6.20	0.042*
Never	28	32	1.00		
<b>Receive money or goods are on track to have sex with that</b>					
Ever	32	13	5.95	2.34-15.10	0.000*
Never	12	29	1.00		
<b>Substance abuse before sex.</b>					
Ever	21	12	1.81	0.76-4.34	0.181
Never	29	30	1.00		
<b>The detection of STD</b>					
Never	21	8	3.03	1.19-7.98	0.018*
Ever	29	34	1.00		

**Multivariate analysis of relationship risk behavior of sexually transmitted infection diseases in lower secondary school students Muang district, Ubon Ratchathani province by Multiple logistic regression**

The risk behavior of sexually transmitted infection diseases in lower secondary school students Muang district, Ubon Ratchathani province. By personal sexual behavior, substance abuse Access to detect infectious diseases, sexually transmitted knowledge and attitudes about sexually transmitted infection. Multiple logistic regressions were used by backward elimination of selected variables into the starting model based on the analysis of univariate analysis that gives the p-value <0.25, so a variable import model 11 variables, including gender, current age, age, sex, initial occupancy for residents to drink. alcohol before sex Individuals who have sex with for the first time. To have sex with another man or another woman who is not fan or lover has received money or goods as compensation. The blood test used to sexually transmitted diseases. Knowledge and attitudes about AIDS. The ever used drugs Before Congress The results are as follows:

We found that male sexual behavior are at risk of infection, sexually transmitted infection than females was 1.97 times (OR<sub>adj</sub> = 1.97, 95% CI = 1.43-5.26).

The current age was found in the sample aged 12-13 years are at risk of infection behavior, sexually transmitted infection rates in subjects aged 14 years and over was 2.44 times (OR<sub>adj</sub> = 2.24, 95% CI = 1.15-4.42)

Age of first sexual intercourse. It was found that among the examples in the last 14 years up to the age of first sexual behavior at risk of infection than sexually transmitted infection in the age group between 11-13 years of first sexual intercourse is 2.44 as (OR<sub>adj</sub> = 2.56, 95% CI = 1.55-4.85).

The residents found shelter in a sample with friends or living alone with my behavior at the risk of infectious diseases, sexually transmitted over the sample residence with the father/mother was 2.37 times ( OR<sub>adj</sub> = 2.87, 95% CI = 1.45-4.97).

Drinking alcohol before sex. It was found that the subjects who drink alcohol before having sex behaviors are vulnerable to infectious diseases, sexually transmitted over the sample did not drink 2.69 times (OR<sub>adj</sub> = 2.56, 95% CI = 1.55. -4.92)

Individuals who have sex the first time. It was found that people who have sex for the first time is the boyfriend / lover behaviors are vulnerable to infectious diseases, sexually transmitted over in the sample who had sex for the first time is a friend or someone else to 3.28 times (OR<sub>adj</sub> = 3.08. , 95% CI = 1.86-6.19).

Knowledge and Attitudes about AIDS found that individuals with little knowledge of the behavior of the risk of infection of sexually transmitted disease than in subjects with as much knowledge as 2.35 times (OR<sub>adj</sub> = 2.55, . 95% CI = 1.05-5.77)

To have sex with another man or a woman other than your boyfriend or lover was found in the sample who had sex with another man or a woman other than your boyfriend or lover is behaving at risk of infection. sexually transmitted infection rates in the sample had not been having sex with another man or a woman other than your boyfriend or lover is 1.89 times (OR<sub>adj</sub> = 1.89, 95% CI = 1.37-3.99).

Receive money or goods are on track to have sex with that. In the example of Congress by financial or material compensation behavior at the risk of infectious diseases, sexually transmitted over the sample had never received money or goods as far as compensation is 1.89 (OR<sub>adj</sub> = 1.69, 95% CI = 1.35-4.92).

Other factors include the previously used drug. Before Congress, have a blood test for infection with HIV/AIDS and the detection of STD. No correlated with the risk of infection, sexually transmitted infection. Details as shown in Table 3.

**Table 3-** Multivariate analysis of relationship between variables of the risk behavior of sexually transmitted infection diseases in lower secondary school students Muang district, Ubon Ratchathani province

Risk factors	Risk (n=50)	Adjusted		95%CI Adjusted of OR	p-value
		OR	OR		
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	28	1.87	1.97	1.43-5.26	0.006
Female	22		1.00		
<b>Age (year old)</b>					
12-13	21	0.65	2.44	1.15-4.42	0.017
>13	29		1.00		
<b>The age of first sexual intercourse (year old).</b>					
>13	20	1.08	2.56	1.55-4.85	0.006
11-13	30		1.00		
<b>Occupancy</b>					
Friends/Boyfriend, Girlfriend/Living alone	38	7.06	2.87	1.45-4.97	0.003
Father/mother	12		1.00		
<b>Drinking alcohol before sex.</b>					
Drink	22	3.34	2.69	1.55-4.92	0.003
Do not drink	28		1.00		
<b>People who have sex for the first time</b>					
Boyfriend, Girlfriend / lover	23	31.52	3.28	1.86-6.19	0.001
Friends / Others	27		1.00		
<b>Knowledge and attitudes about STD</b>					
Little knowledge	31	1.53	2.35	1.05-5.77	0.010
Very knowledge	19		1.00		
<b>To have sex with another man or a woman other than your boyfriend, girlfriend or lover</b>					
Ever	22	2.52	1.89	1.37-3.99	0.030
Never	28		1.00		
<b>Receive money or goods are on track to have sex with that</b>					
Ever	32	5.95	2.69	1.35-4.92	0.003
Never	12		1.00		

p-value < 0.05, Goodness of fit = 0.739, Gender, Occupancy was control variable

## V. DISCUSSION

The study also found that students in lower secondary school students Muang district, Ubon Ratchathani province 55.4 percent experienced sexual intercourse, mostly female. Because female curious to try more. Social values and Thailand to provide women with equal male. It is likely that a proportion of the female sex more. This is consistent with studies of the ASEAN Institute for Health Development Mahidol University The report surveys were conducted in relation to the HIV-infected population in the six target groups. Bangkok in 2007 found that vocational students in grade two male students had sex over clearly<sup>11</sup>.

The age of first sexual intercourse in the range 11-13 years (mean = 12.33, SD = 2.133), which is the average age of first sexual intercourse is relatively less. The report of the Department of Health. Found that the mean age at first intercourse is 15-16 years<sup>12</sup>, as well as the study found that the coupling of the first teenager to decline. Most teens lack of knowledge and understanding about sexual issues. Some think that having sex once does not make your stomach. It was also found that teens admitted to having a friend or acquaintance to have sex in school. And 77.7 percent were married before you can see that if teens and young adults, it is also the wrong attitude about risky sexual behavior<sup>13</sup>. Will affect the health and health care, gender, age, teens growth in the future. It is crucial to establish a proper sexual values. Awareness and the right attitude to health, sex and reproductive health of adolescents and young adults.

Information condoms the first is pretty fucking without a condom, 54.3 percent of the reasons for not using a condom is a contraceptive, such as sleeping pills, injection drug use, and reduced pleasure. And trust each other, respectively such information reflects that. Most students do not pay attention to the prevention of risk of contracting HIV and sexually transmitted infection much. You may think that the defense did not see short-term results. Many are focused on preventing pregnancy rates. Because I do not want the responsibility and impact on learning. Consistent with the study of the study of medicine, University Student Prom algae both general and vocational reasons for non-use. Condoms that Condoms make sexual feelings down is a minor inconvenience in use. And their partners use the pill<sup>14</sup>.

Multiple Factor Analysis (Multivariate) found that sexual behavior is associated with the risk of infectious diseases, sexually transmitted statistically significant. It was found that male behavior is vulnerable to infectious sexually transmitted infection than females was 1.97 times (OR<sub>adj</sub> = 1.97, 95% CI = 1.43-5.26), in line with the ASEAN Institute for Health Development Mahidol University the report surveys were conducted in relation to the HIV-infected population in the six target groups. Bangkok in 2550 found that vocational students

in grade two male students had sex over clearly<sup>11</sup>.

It was found that the age group between 12-13 years are examples of behavior that are vulnerable to infection than sexually transmitted infection in the sample aged 14 years and over was 2.44 times ( $OR_{adj} = 2.24$ , 95% CI = 1.15-4.42) 4.1.3 age of first sexual intercourse. It was found that among the examples in the last 14 years up to the age of first sexual behavior at risk of infection than sexually transmitted infection in the age group between 11-13 years of first sexual intercourse is 2.44 as ( $OR_{adj} = 2.56$ , 95% CI = 1.55-4.85), which is consistent with studies found that the coupling of the first teenager to decline. Most teens lack of knowledge and understanding about sexual issues. Some think that having sex once does not make your stomach. It was also found that teens admitted to having a friend or acquaintance to have sex in school. And 77.7 percent are married before you can see that if teens and young adults, it is also the wrong attitude about risky sexual behavior. Will affect the health and health care, gender, age, teens growth in the future. It is crucial to establish a proper sexual values. Awareness and the right attitude to health, sex and reproductive health of adolescents and youth<sup>13</sup>.

The occupancy were found in samples shelter with friends, boyfriend or live alone behavior at the risk of infectious diseases, sexually transmitted over the sample residence with the father / mother was a 2.37 fold ( $OR_{adj} = 2.87$ , 95% CI = 1.45-4.97), which shows that students who do not live with high risk of infection with HIV and sexually transmitted infection than students living with their parents because of 1.21 the family is staying Can help prevent adolescent risk behaviors and decisions associated with pest levels. Since it is the parents who helped deliver consistent care and counseling as well as problems. This is consistent with studies about premarital a pest of university students in Bangkok found that students who do not live with their parents. Attitudes are accepted, subject to a pest premarital than students living with his<sup>15</sup>.

Drinking alcohol before sex. It was found that the subjects who drink alcohol before having sex behaviors are vulnerable to infectious diseases, sexually transmitted over the sample did not drink 2.69 times ( $OR_{adj} = 2.56$ , 95% CI = 1.55-4.92), as a teen-age learning. To experience the new fellow, the study found that adolescents and young adults. Have used drugs regularly. Passenger drugs are used for many types of amphetamines, ecstasy, alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, glue, amphetamines, etc., resulting in a teenage high risk of having sex without protection and contribute to the risk of infection with HIV and the disease. STIs increase Consistent with the study of liquor glass bubble and colleagues found that young people aged 15-24 years, 33 male and 24 female, 9 and injecting drug use and smoking, eating, or high risk of HIV. HIV and sexually transmitted infection. And found that the First Congress of intimacy familiar to a certain degree and drinking to intoxication or substance abuse without protection. The situation is not prepared<sup>16</sup>. The study education ministry to study the matter. Factors related to the sex of female undergraduate students under the Department of Education found that students in the vocational field. The group had intercourse had used drugs than those who have never had sexual intercourse and found that the drug was associated with having sex with a statistical significance level of .05. The group had been using. Drugs have sex than those who never used<sup>17</sup>. The studies Folch C et.al. to study factors related to sex is not a defense in general. Temporary male partner And female prostitutes who have sex with men In the city of Barcelona, Spain, found that patch outage risk of substance abuse is a cause that encourages sex more. And when Congress was not protected. Sexual behaviors that contribute to the risk of HIV infection increased<sup>18</sup>.

People who have sex for the first time. It was found that people who have sex for the first time is the boyfriend / lover behaviors are vulnerable to infectious diseases, sexually transmitted over in the sample who had sex for the first time is a friend or someone else to 3.28 times ( $OR_{adj} = 3.08$ , 95% CI = 1.86-6.19), which corresponds to the study of factors that influence the sex of the first class of female students M. 5 and vocational high school students 2, Pathumthani, 2014. The results show party congress is the first boyfriend / lover there. behavioral risk of infection than sexually transmitted infection in the sample who had sex for the first time another person is a friend or a 4.33-fold ( $OR_{adj} = 5.08$ , 95% CI = 1.96-7.14)<sup>19</sup>.

Knowledge and attitudes about AIDS found that individuals with little knowledge of the behavior at the risk of infectious diseases, sexually transmitted over the samples is very knowledgeable, a 2.35 ( $OR_{adj} = 2.55$ , 95% CI = 1.05-5.77) due to human behavior is based on many factors, such as factors of the PRECEDE Model, which determine a person's behavior. So a person who had never been taught about how to protect themselves from infection with HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases, the relationship would be at risk of infection with HIV and sexually transmitted infection than people ever. Acknowledge. Unlike the general study of factors that affect the pest of vocational students in Bangkok. Factors that influence the sex of vocational students in Bangkok. If students are knowledgeable about reproductive health, AIDS and related diseases pest. Makes sexual behavior at risk for HIV infection less<sup>20</sup>.

To have sex with another man or another woman who is not fan or lover was found in the sample who had sex with another man or a woman other than your boyfriend or lover is behaving vulnerable to infectious diseases. Congress rather than in subjects who had never fuck another man or a woman other than your boyfriend or lover is 1.89 times ( $OR_{adj} = 1.89$ , 95% CI = 1.37-3.99), consistent with findings of creeks Africa's development factors. are correlated with protection against AIDS were often partners individually and change

partners frequently, 82.0 percent, which is the belief that the number of sexual partners, many unsafe use of condoms to prevent infection. HIV infection And obtaining money or goods is on track to have sex with that. In the example of congress by financial or material compensation behavior at the risk of infectious diseases, sexually transmitted over the sample had never received money or goods as far as compensation is 1.89 (OR<sub>adj</sub> = 1.69, 95% CI = 1.35-4.92)<sup>6</sup>.

## **VI. RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. There should be to educate and raise awareness about TB. Women in the study found that more women than men with a delay. By screening for tuberculosis (Verbal screening) among women with at least 2 times a year.
2. There should be improving the quality and coverage. The screening Find new cases in the community by volunteers community leaders to make more. To volunteer community leaders, knowledge and skills to provide advice and screening for suspected tuberculosis symptoms to treatment faster.
3. AIDS patients suspected of TB include cough with phlegm than two weeks, which may have other symptoms of the respiratory system (shortness of breath, chest pain, coughing up blood), and / or general symptoms (anorexia, weight loss, fever and night sweats. fatigue) should get chest x-ray and sputum all. Because it was not given chest x-ray in patients with suspected tuberculosis symptoms caused delays in treatment. The chest x-ray and sputum. The event is an international standard for diagnosis.
4. should increase awareness of TB screening among people or patients with chronic diseases, such as smoking, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in the clinic. Asthma Clinic Smoking cessation clinics Should be screened for TB regularly and continuously.

## **VII. Recommendations For Future Research**

1. In this study, the researchers used questionnaires. The problem is that the participants answered a questionnaire incomplete information. Post the information is not true Which should be used as an individual drill.
2. The school should have a program of instruction and authority activities. The dissemination of knowledge to prevent HIV infection and sexually transmitted infection diseases. Publicity about AIDS on campus.
3. This research is a study of high school students from the city of Ubon-Ratchathani. If the findings can be applied to the general student population, covering cabinet. It should also be conducted in other institutions. Both public and private sectors across the country. The environment of students in each institution, each is different.
4. It should also be conducted qualitative in-depth interviews among young people who do not have sex, compared to youth who had sexual intercourse. This makes understanding sexual behavior to prevent an even more profound.

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