Poverty increased HIV and other

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In Uganda, research made in 2016 shows that 1.4 million people live with HIV and other related Urinary Tract Infection (UTI). 52,000 people are infected by this every year. 28,000 die of HIV/AIDS and other related illnesses. Research has shown that HIV is one of the important outcomes of poverty in Uganda having more than 35% of Ugandans living below poverty line of 1 US$ daily. As a result of this, people especially women indulge into risky behavior such as commercial sex which can provide them with basic survival resources for themselves and their dependents. Commonest behaviors that have increased the spread of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections include, cultural poverty that results in forced teenage marriages by their parents for material gain, women do commercial sexual transaction to raise basic needs and most of them being widows left alone with children who need feeding, hospital bills etc. house helpers being seduced by their bosses, employers demanding for sex in exchange for jobs, institution bosses abusing young less privileged girls for sex in exchange for admissions and also teachers demanding for sex in exchange for marks, Muslim culture of polygamy which has increased the risk of multiple cross infections and much as information through health education and counseling about the risks has reached the poor, it sometimes seems irrelevant given the reality of their poor standards of living. Therefore, luck of incentive resources has made it difficult for the poor communities to adapt to the recommend behaviors.

Biography

Kiyemba Ronald is a Coach for Uganda Cycling National Teams. He has completed his degree in Sports Science. He is the President of Kitanda Care for HIV/AIDS and UTI infections control. His interests are the methods of reducing HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases from the communities.

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