

Original Research Article

Knowledge And Management Of Sexually Transmitted Infections By General Practitioners Of Lahore

Abstract

HIV/AIDS has affected nearly every country on the planet. This surge has brought all major modes of HIV/AIDS transmission to the attention of public health professionals worldwide. Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), which are a major mode of transmission, increase the prevalence of HIV/AIDS by 8-10 fold.

Objective: The study's objectives were to estimate the proportion of general practitioners (GPs) who appropriately managed the three most common STI syndromes, namely Urethral Discharge Syndrome (UDS), Genital Ulcer Syndrome (GUS), Vaginal Discharge Syndrome (VDS), and to identify the factors associated with whether or not the GP manages STI patients.

Method: A cross-sectional survey of 518 general practitioners in Lahore was conducted using structured questionnaires. Descriptive analysis was used to compute means and proportions.

Results: According to the findings of this study, 23 percent of UDS and 5 percent of GPs appropriately managed GUS syndromes. However, none of the GPs were found to be properly managed VDS. GPs who managed UDS appropriately were more likely to be trained in syndromic management (adj. OR: 8.0; 95% CI: 3.2-20.1), As well as managing UDS appropriately (adj. OR: 2.7; 95% CI: 2.0-3.6).

Comment [I1]: Not only percentages but also frequencies are required.

Comment [I2]: grammar error

Conclusion: This study reveals a significant proportion of GPs in Karachi manage STIs. This provides a fantastic opportunity to treat and counsel STI patients and their partners. However, general practitioners lack the necessary skills. As a result, GPs must be trained in STI management in order to avert the impending disaster of HIV/AIDS.

Key Words: HIV/AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Infections, Urethral Discharge Syndrome, Genital Ulcer Syndrome, Vaginal Discharge Syndrome, General Practitioner

1. INTRODUCTION

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) are diseases spread between partners through sexual activity, most commonly vaginal intercourse, oral sex, or anal sex [1]. They were commonly known as venereal diseases (VD) until around 1990, when public health officials introduced the new term to improve the clarity of their public warnings. Although STIs have most likely existed for thousands of years, the most dangerous of these conditions, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), was only identified in the early 1980s[2]. The STI is also known as an STD (Sexually transmitted Disease).

Comment [13]: It does not clearly state why you decided to identify the three things listed as the objectives of the study.

1.1. STI Epidemiology

STIs are caused by a variety of factors, which are classified as follows: The physiological microenvironment, which includes the microbiologic, hormonal, and immunologic environment of the vaginal canal and/or urethra, as well as penile lesions, determines the intra and extra-cellular presence, longevity, and transmission capacity of the sexually transmitted organism. The behavioural and personal environment depicts high-risk individuals' sexual behaviours and substance use, whereas the sociocultural macro environment depicts the socioeconomic, demographic, and political behaviours of the society in which the high-risk individual lives [3-4].

1.2. STI Diagnosis

STIs are currently managed in many countries using clinical or etiologic diagnosis with incomplete diagnostics [5]. This method is unreliable because many co-infections are missed.

1.3. Global disease burden

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 340 million new cases of STIs are reported each year [6].

South and Southeast Asia has the highest number of new infections, estimated at 151 million, followed by Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean. However, Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest rate of new cases per 1000 population. [7].

1.4. Disease burden at the local level

Pakistan does not have reliable data on the prevalence and incidence of various STIs. However, data from four provincial capitals' tertiary care centres show that 27.5 percent of 465 STI patients had gonorrhoea, 31.6 percent had syphilis, 17.2 percent had Chancroid, 18.3 percent had Herpes, and 5.2 percent had various forms of Chlamydia infections. There was only one case (0.002).

1.4.1 The HIV-STI relationship

Several studies now show that STIs, both ulcerative and non-ulcerative, increase HIV transmission [9-10]. HIV appears to change the natural history of some STIs [9]. HIV has also been isolated from both male and female genital ulcer exudates [11].

1.5. STI Health, Social, and Economic Consequences

STIs have the greatest impact on women and children [12]. Morbidity and mortality due to STIs, excluding HIV, are second only to maternal causes in women aged 15 to 44.

Health ramifications

In Pakistan, we have all of the risk factors discussed in the STI epidemiology. To begin with, 40% of Pakistanis are of reproductive age. Second, a study of the country's largest city found that migration accounts for 1.9 percent of urban growth (annual increase), while natural growth in urban areas accounts for 2.6 percent (annual increase). This pattern would be consistent with the rest of the country. Third, traditional health-care providers have a huge influence on society's health-care seeking behaviours. The near-universal practice of male circumcision is most likely the most important factor responsible for slowing HIV transmission in Pakistani society.

These factors may cause Pakistan to move from a low to a high prevalence country for HIV/AIDS, implying that complacency is inappropriate.

1.6. Study's objectives

1. Determine the proportion of general practitioners (GPs) who treat STI patients.

2.To identify the factors that influence whether or not GPs manage STI patients.

3. To assess the proportion of GPs who manage the three most common STI syndromes, namely Urethral Discharge Syndrome (UDS), Genital Ulcer Syndrome (GUS), and Vaginal Discharge Syndrome (VDS) (VDS) 4. To identify the factors that influence whether or not GPs in Karachi appropriately manage the three most common STI syndromes in their private practices.

2. METHODS

2.1. Research design

The study's goals were accomplished using a cross-sectional design. The clinics and hospitals where the GPs maintained their private practises served as the study's location.

The location of this study was Karachi, Pakistan. The first capital of Pakistan and the province of Sindh is Karachi. In addition to being the nation's financial and economic capital, it is also its largest city [13].

There are 18 administrative districts, or towns, in Karachi.

80 In the city, there are about 4,000 doctors who practise and who each see at least forty patients every day. 83 The participants

2.1.1 inclusion standards:

1. All Karachi general practitioners who see more than 40 patients per day

2.MBBS or a comparable degree. (As acknowledged by the PMDC)

The general practitioners (GPs), who later participated in the study, provided an informed consent.

2.2. Sampling procedures

The GPs were chosen using a basic random sampling procedure using a probability sample.

2.3. Sample size

The estimated sample size was 518.

2.4. Data Gathering Instrument

To learn more about the percentage of Karachi's general practitioners that treated STIs and any possible contributing variables, a survey questionnaire in English was created. Additionally, data on the suitability of managing three STI syndromes and any relevant contributing variables was gathered.

2.5. Data Analysis

Comment [14]: Add the significance level.

2.5.1 Descriptive Analysis

The statistical package for social sciences (SPSS version 11.5 for Windows) was used to analyse the data [14]. They ran the frequencies and ratios. Age, educational level, male to female ratio, number of patients managed per day, number of STI patients managed every month, time spent with each patient, percentage of GPs handling STIs, and other factors were all given descriptive data.

2.5.2. Univariate Analysis

Since the study's goals were to identify the variables that influence whether or not a general practitioner (GP) effectively handles three STI syndromes (Objective 4), as well as whether or not they do so, three distinct univariate analyses were carried out.

2.5.3. Multiple Logistic Regression

For goals 2 and 4, we created three multivariable models: one to determine whether or not a doctor treats STI patients, and the other two to determine whether or not a doctor treats STI syndromes like GUS and UDS adequately. However, as was already indicated, the model for VDS could not be created because it was discovered that not a single GP was properly managing the condition.

3. RESULTS

518 of the 532 doctors of medicine we contacted responded. This research had a response rate of 97.4%.

3.1. Percentage of GPs who treated STI patients

Almost all (99.7%) of the GPs who managed UDS, 77 percent managed GUS, and 27 percent managed VDS.

Percentage of doctors who treated three STI symptoms properly (Table 1) Only 23% of GPs who handled UDS did it in an appropriate manner.

Table 1 shows the proportion of general practitioners (n=387) who manage three STI symptoms and the appropriateness of their knowledge of STI care.

More than 387 general practitioners are combined, indicating overlap.

3.2. Descriptions of the traits

3.2.1. Sociodemographic characteristics of GPs

(Table 2) Males made up 71% of the general practitioners (GPs) interviewed; their average age was 40.5 years (+8.5); and they mostly completed their internships in medicine and surgery (57.9%) as opposed to medicine and gynaecology and medicine and dermatology (22 percent and 20 percent respectively).

Only a quarter of these GPs (27.1%), who make up 30% of the group, had ever heard of the idea of syndromic treatment of STIs.

Table 2 lists the demographics of the n=518 general practitioners in Karachi who are treating three STI syndromes for the research.

specialised areas beyond of those already listed.

Table 2a

These doctors saw an average of 3.6 (1.2) STI patients every month, which was a small proportion of the 71.1(14.4) regular patients they saw on average each day.

Table 2a lists the characteristics of Karachi's general practitioners who were examined for how they treat STI patients (n=518).

3.3 Logistic regression analysis

Univariate analysis to determine the variables that influence whether a GP handled STI patients:

(Table 3) Compared to GPs who did not treat STI patients, those who did were more likely to manage when the number of their daily patients grew by 25, maintain patient privacy while managing STI patients, and be hired by the government.

Table 3: Univariate Odds Ratio and 95% confidence intervals (CI) of variables influencing whether or not general practitioners in Karachi, Pakistan, handled STI patients (n=518). The impact of the daily patient increase of 25 patients has been noted.

3.4. Multivariable Logistic Regression Model to determine the variables influencing whether a GP handled STI patients or not:

(Table 4)

Compared to GPs who did not handle STI patients, STI patient-managing GPs were more likely to be under the age of 34, work for the government, and maintain their privacy.

As their daily patient load grew by 25 patients, these GPs were more likely to treat STI patients.

Table 4: Adjusted odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals (CI) of variables influencing whether or not general practitioners in Karachi, Pakistan, handled STI patients (n=518)

1. Based on quartile analysis, the age was dichotomized (1st quartile midpoint: 34; 2nd – 4th quartile midpoint: 34).
2. The impact of the average number of patients seen each day increasing by 25 patients is documented.

3.5. Univariate analysis to determine the variables that influence whether a general practitioner (GP) correctly manages Genital Ulcer Syndrome (GUS):

(Table 5)

The GPs in Karachi who properly handled GUS patients were less likely to do so as their ages grew; younger GPs would have adequately controlled GUS, resulting in a fee increase of Rs. 50/-

Table 5: Univariate Odds Ratio and 95% confidence intervals (CI) of variables related to Karachi's general practitioners' ability to treat genital ulcer syndrome effectively (n = 298). The impact of the user fee's rise of Rs. 50/- is reported.

Medicine and surgery was created by combining medicine and gynaecology and medicine.

3.6. Multivariable Logistic Regression Model for Determining Factors Associated With Management of Genital Ulcer Syndrome (GUS) by a General Practitioner:

(Table 6) Compared to the GPs who did not treat GUS correctly, the GPs who did so may have completed their internships in dermatology and medicine. The charge was raised by Rs.50/- as a result of GPs managing GUS patients properly.

Table 6: Adjusted Odds Ratio and 95% Confidence Intervals (CI) of variables influencing whether general practitioners in Karachi, Pakistan, effectively handled genital ulcer syndrome (n=298)

The user fee's impact is stated for the Rs.50/- increase. Combining medicine and gynaecology and medicine created medicine and surgery.

3.7. Univariate study was conducted to determine the variables that influence whether a general practitioner (GP) correctly addressed urethral discharge syndrome (UDS):

(Table 7) General practitioners who handled UDS well were more likely than those who did not to have had training in syndromic treatment and to be hired by the government.

GPs were more likely to treat UDS effectively as the number of STI patients rose.

GPs were less likely to treat UDS patients properly as they aged.

Table 7: Univariate Odds Ratio and 95% confidence intervals (CI) of variables influencing whether general practitioners in Karachi, Pakistan, treated urethral discharge syndrome correctly (n = 386). Zero cell counts precluded further analysis of internship

3.8. Multivariable logistic regression model to determine the variables that influence whether or not a GP managed UDS

(Table 8) Compared to GPs who improperly handled UDS, the former were more likely to have received training in syndromic care. (adj.OR: 8.0; 95%CI: 3.2 - 20.1) These GPs were more likely to handle UDS well as the number of STI patients rose (adj.OR: 2.7; 95% CI: 2.0 - 3.6).

Adjusted Odds Ratio and 95% Confidence Intervals (CI) of variables influencing whether Karachi's general practitioners treated urethral discharge syndrome correctly (n = 386).

4. DISCUSSION

According to the current survey, three-fourths of Karachi's general practitioners manage STIs. However, it does not accurately depict the situation because not all of these doctors of medicine do so. The potential to treat STI patients and their partners as well as to counsel them on many elements of risk factor reduction is greatly diminished by the poor level of proficiency in STI care. As a result, there is little overall impact on breaking the chain of STI transmission.

According to a research done in Karachi, 80% of GPs treated STIs [15].

Even then, only 44% of the GPs were found to be properly managing UDS, compared to 23% in the current research. According to the current study, even a lower percentage of GPs were discovered to be correctly managing GUS and none VDS. Because the current study adhered to the WHO standards for the care of syndromic conditions, the mismatch in percentage was discovered.

The current study indicates that there are extremely few STI patients visiting general practitioners. In this study, a general practitioner (GP) treated a maximum of twelve STI patients in a month, with a mean of 3.6 (1.2). We assume that cultural influences, [16–17] a lack of knowledge about the person engaging in risky behaviours related to STIs [18] and inappropriate management provided by the GP are the factors that drive the patient to seek assistance from the informal sector or, more likely, be content with self-medication [16]. This amplifies the need for increased public knowledge of STIs and for GP training in STI care. The current study also reveals that GPs who treated STIs were more likely to be under 34 and work for the government. This may be a proxy for their experience as patients with lower socioeconomic level.

The GPs with effective GUS and UDS management were more likely to be skill-based. Studies suggest that in areas where healthcare professionals have received syndromic training, the outcomes have significantly improved [19–20]. In the current investigation, it was discovered that none of the GPs were managing VDS) well. This critical but sometimes overlooked aspect of VDS care has to be the focus of CME programmes.

Although the incidence of HIV/AIDS is still low in Pakistan, the rise in the number of HIV/AIDS patients over the past several years is a strong indicator that preventative measures must be developed. Investments in STI awareness, in general, and training of GPs in identifying and treating at least major STI syndromes, in particular, are projected to significantly reduce the approaching burden of STIs and HIV/AIDS. This is because STIs play a significant role in the transmission of HIV/AIDS.

5. CONCLUSION

The results of this study show that while though three-fourths of Karachi's general practitioners (GPs) treat STI patients in their private practises, only a small percentage of them are capable of providing proper care. This study also demonstrates that the management of STIs is not reliant on knowledge or expertise. In the current study, it was discovered that GPs' understanding of VDS was insufficient, bringing attention to the problem of gender equity in access to effective STI treatment.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

This study suggests that STI management be covered in the medical curriculum at the undergraduate level in order to introduce the idea of syndromic management to all medical graduates. This study suggests that practising doctors, particularly those who are young and female, should get prioritised training in STI care. Even though both the public and business sectors are actively working in this direction, additional efforts are still required.

Declaration

Comment [15]: Add a conflict of interest.

c. Data and material accessibility

Not relevant

d. Code accessibility

Not relevant

e. Ethics clearance

The University of Lahore's Research Ethics Committee and University Institute of Public Health Committee awarded its ethical permission.

g. Acceptance of participation

Yes, permission was received.

REFERENCES

Comment [16]: Correct according to the rules of reference.

[1]. *Webster's New World™ Medical Dictionary, 2nd Edition.* Wiley Publishing, Inc. available from URL: <http://www.medicinenet.com/script/main/art.asp>

[2]. *AIDS Primer.* Available at URL: http://treasuresoftheinternet.org/health/aids/us/us_aids.shtml

[3]. *Textbook of Medicine,* edited by Souhami RL, Moxham J ISBN 0443064644 Elsevier Health Sciences Publication Date: 1 Jan 2002

[4]. Grosskurth H, Mayaud P, Mosha F, et al. *Asymptomatic gonorrhoea and chlamydial infection in rural Tanzanian men.* BMJ 1996;312:277–80.

- [5]. Jones RB, Wasserheit JN. *Introduction to the biology and natural history of sexually transmitted diseases*. In: Wasserheit JN, Aral SO, Holmes KK, eds. *Research Issues in Human Behavior and Sexually Transmitted Diseases in the AIDS Era*. Washington, DC: American Society for Microbiology; 1991:11-37.
- [6]. Wasserheit JN. Effect of changes in human ecology and behavior on patterns of sexually transmitted diseases, including human immunodeficiency virus infection. *Proc Natl AcadSci* 1994;91:2430—2435.
- [7]. *The Social Organization of Sexuality: Sexual Practices in the United States*. Edward O Laumann, Robert T Michael, Stuart Michaels, John H Gagnon p. 377
- [8]. *The world's youth: a special focus on reproductive health*. Washington, DC: Population Reference Bureau and the Center for Population Options, 1994.
- [9]. Brookman RR. Adolescent sexual behavior. In: Holmes KK, Mardh PA, Sparling PF, et al. *Sexually transmitted diseases*. New York: McGraw-Hill Inc. 1990:77-84.
- [10]. Qidwai W. *Knowledge about Sexually Transmitted Infections among Young Pakistani Men*. *J Pak Med Assoc* Jun 2002;52(6):267-8.
- [11]. Behets MT, Desormeaux J, Joseph D, et al. *Control of sexually transmitted diseases in Haiti: results and implications of a baseline study among pregnant women living in Cité, Soleil shantytowns*. *J Infect Dis* 1995;172:764—771.
- [12]. Over M, Piot P. *HIV infection and sexually transmitted diseases*. In: Jamison DT, Mosley WH, Measham AR, Babadilla JL, eds. *Disease control priorities in developing countries*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1993:445—529.
- [13]. Laga M. *Epidemiology and control of sexually transmitted diseases in developing countries*. *Sex Transm Dis* 1994;21(suppl 2):S45—S50.
- [14]. Carael, M, Cleland J, Adeokun L, et al. *Overview and selected findings of sexual behaviour surveys*. *AIDS* 1991;5(suppl 1):S65—S74.
- [15]. Crabbe F, Carsauw H, Buve A, et al. *Why do men with urethritis in Cameroon prefer to seek care in the informal health sector?* *Genitourin Med* 1996;72:220–2
- [16]. Van der Geest S. *Self-care and the informal sale of drugs in South Cameroon*. *SocSci Med* 1987;25:293–305.

- [17]. Khamboonruang C, Beyer C, Natpratan C, et al. Human immunodeficiency virus infection and self-treatment for sexually transmitted diseases among northern Thai men. *Sex Transm Dis* 1996;23:264–9.
- [18]. Pallikadavath S, Sanneh A, Jenny M M, Stones RW et al. Rural women's knowledge of AIDS in the higher prevalence states of India: reproductive health and sociocultural correlates *Health Promot. Int.* 2005;20:249-259.
- [19]. Kamali A, Quigley M, Nakiyingi J, et al. *Syndromic management of sexually transmitted infections and behaviour change interventions on transmission of HIV-1 in rural Uganda: a community randomised trial.* *Lancet* 2003;361:645–52.
- [20]. Mayaud P, Mabey D. *Cutting edge review—managing sexually transmitted diseases in the tropics: is a laboratory really needed?* *Trop Doct* 2000;30:42–6.

Table 1:Percentage of GPs managing three STI syndromes and appropriateness of their knowledge regarding STI management (n=387)

STI Syndrome	Number of GPs managing STI Syndromes n*	Appropriate management n (%)	Inappropriate management n (%)
Urethral Discharge Syndrome (UDS)	386	90 (23.3)	296 (76.7)
Genital Ulcer Syndrome (GUS)	298	16 (5.4)	282 (94.6)
Vaginal Discharge	106	0 (0)	106 (100)

Syndrome (VDS)			
----------------	--	--	--

Table2: Demographic characteristics of the study population (GPs) managing three STI syndromes in Karachi (n=518)

Variables	n	(%)	Mean (\pm SD)
Age	518	100	40.5 (\pm 8.5)
Sex	149	28.8	--
Female	369	71.2	
Male			
Post-graduation			
None (MBBS only)	368	71.0	
Gynecology	86	16.6	--
Dermatology	16	3.1	
Others*	48	9.3	
Internship			
Medicine& surgery	300	57.9	--
Medicine &gynecology	112	21.6	
Medicine & dermatology	106	20.4	
Facility			
Clinic	419	80.9	--
Hospital	99	19.1	
Training in Syndromic Management of STIs	378	72.9	--
Never Ever	140	27.1	

Socioeconomic area of Practice	118	22.8	
Upper	189	36.5	--
Middle	211	40.7	
Lower			
Nature of Employment			
Private	398	76.8	--
Government	120	23.1	

Table 2a: Practice-related characteristics of the GPs studied for managing STI patients in Karachi (n=518)

Variables	n	(%)	Mean (\pm SD)
Manage STI patients			
No	131	25.3	--
Yes	387	74.7	
Privacy in facility			
No	121	23.4	--
Yes	397	76.6	
Number of patients seen daily	518	100	71.1 (\pm 14.4)
Number of STI patients seen per month	518	100	3.6 (\pm 1.2)
Time spent per patient (in minutes)	518	100	2.7 (\pm 1.3)

User fee (Rs)	518	100	83.40 (± 40.30)
---------------	-----	-----	-----------------------

Table 3. Multivariable Logistic Regression Model for identifying factors associated whether or not a GP managed STI patients:

Variables	Manage		Odds Ratio	95% CI
	yes	no		
Age	--	--	0.56	0.48 – 0.65
Number of patients seen daily*	--	--	3.91	2.1 – 7.2
Time spent per patient (time in minutes)	--	--	1.46	0.97 – 2.05
Number of STI patients seen per month	--	--	1.52	0.96 – 2.13
Privacy in facility				
No	61	59	1.0	--
Yes	325	73	4.31	2.83 – 6.55
Nature of Employment				
Private	273	125	1.0	--
Government	113	7	7.39	3.3 – 16.4

Training in Syndromic Management				
Never	281	97	1.00	--
Ever	105	35	1.04	0.66- 1.63
Internship				
Medicine & surgery	310	102	1.00	--
Medicine & dermatology	80	26	1.01	0.63-1.63

Table 4: Adjusted Odds Ratio and 95% confidence intervals (CI) of factors associated with whether or not the GPs managed STI patients in Karachi, Pakistan (n=518)

Variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% CI
Age	1.0	--
≥34	18.9	8.6 – 41.7
<34		
Nature of Employment		
Private	1.0	--
Government	12.2	4.5 - 33.1
Privacy in facility		
No	1.0	--
Yes	2.4	1.7 – 3.4
Number of patients seen daily ²		
	1.34	1.13 – 1.56

Table 5: Univariate Odds Ratio and 95% confidence intervals (CI) of factors associated with whether or not the GPs appropriately managed Genital Ulcer Syndrome in Karachi (n= 298)

Variable	Manage GUS		Odds Ratio	95% CI
	Appropriate	Inappropriate		
Age	--	--	0.90	0.83- 0.99
User fee* (in rupees)	--	--	17.8	3.8 – 83.1
Number of STI patients seen per month	--	--	1.04	0.90-1.10
Number of patients seen daily	--	--	1.2	0.97 – 1.40
Time spent per patient	--	--	1.03	0.80 – 1.25
Internship				
Medicine & Surgery ^a	15	228	1.0	--
Medicine & Dermatology	35	20	26.6	12.4 – 56.8
Nature of employment				
Private	153	60	1.0	--
Government	71	14	1.98	1.04-3.7

Comment [17]: Add significance of the figures.

Comment [18]: Add significance of the figures.

Comment [19]: Add significance of the figures.

Privacy				
No	5	16	1.0	--
Yes	71	206	1.10	0.39-3.09
Training in syndromic management				
Never	79	15	1.0	--
Ever	174	30	1.1	0.56 – 2.15

Comment [I10]: Add significance of the figures.

Comment [I11]: Add significance of the figures.

Table 6: Adjusted Odds Ratio and 95% confidence intervals (CI) of factors associated with whether or not the GPs appropriately managed Genital Ulcer Syndrome in Karachi, Pakistan (n=298)

Variables	Adjusted Odds ratio	95% CI
Internship Medicine & surgery ^a	1.0	--
Medicine & dermatology	18.2	5.52 - 100.9
User fee*	3.8	1.9- 7.5

Table 7: Univariate Odds Ratio and 95% confidence intervals (CI) of factors associated with whether the GPs appropriately managed Urethral Discharge Syndrome in Karachi, Pakistan (n = 386)

Variable	Manage UDS		Odds Ratio	95% CI
	Appropriate	Inappropriate		
	--	--	0.90	0.80 – 0.98

Age				
Number of STI patients per month	--	--	2.5	2.0 - 3.2
User fee	--	--	1.0	0.9 - 1.1
Time spent per patient	--	--	1.05	0.92 - 1.4
Number of patients seen daily	--	--	1.1	0.96 - 1.5
Training in Syndromic Management	30	251	1.0	9.4 - 27.1
Never Ever	69	36	16.0	
Employment	67	206	1.0	--
Private government	46	67	2.1	1.32- 3.32
Privacy				
No	35	26	1.0	--
Yes	231	94	1.82	1.22-3.19

Comment [I12]: Add significance of the figures.

Comment [I13]: Add significance of the figures.

Comment [I14]: Add significance of the figures.

Table 8: Adjusted Odds Ratio and 95% confidence intervals (CI) of factors associated with whether or not the GPs appropriately managed Urethral Discharge Syndrome in Karachi (n=386)

Variables	Adjusted Odds Ratio	95% CI
Training in Syndromic Management		
No	1.0	--
Yes	8.0	3.2 – 20.1
Number of STI patients seen	2.7	2.0 – 3.6

UNDER PEER REVIEW