

**Name:** KahimthonliuGangmei

**Supervisor:** Prof. Rocket Ibrahim

**Department:** Geography

**Faculty:** Natural Sciences

**Title:** “Spatio-temporal analysis of the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and STD/RTI in Imphal West (Manipur).”

**Key Words-** Sexually transmitted Infection (STI), Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI), Human Immuno Virus (HIV), Acquire Immuno Disease (AIDS), and Risk Group

### **Abstract**

The study has explored the prevalence of Sexually transmitted Infection (STI)s (Including HIV) among the risks Group as well as the general population in the state of Manipur with a case study of Imphal west. It observed the scenario of present and past by analysing the various aspects that is contributing in the spread of Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) among the risk group as well as the General Population.

The study identified the state level of health facility in the state run hospital as well as the other organisation (NGO) working in the state. Required medical facilities are lacking in the state capital as well in the entire district. The ratio of doctor and state population is 1doctor per 1635 population. The state has limited specialist in every field. The two capital district, Imphal West and East has overall higher incidence and prevalence of STI/HIV. Manipur is one among the high prevalence state in STI/HIV in the country with just 3per cent of country population. The Manipur state has highest HIV transmission through Injecting Drug User(IDU). The sero-positivity rate per 1000 sample screened is 162.32 (Sero-Surveillience)and 129.76 among Antenatal Clinic(ANC) MASC-2000.

Heterosexual and sharing of infected syringe among Injecting Drug User (IDU) is the man route as a whole for transmission of Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI)/HIV/AIDS. The other determinant includes blood transfusion, mother to child and care taker of the family. Increasing trend of mother to child transmission is recorded during the early part of 20’s.

The analysis reveals its positive relationship in the incidence and prevalence of disease among the general population as well as among the risk group with the level of socio-economic, education, and lack of awareness. The risk group mainly Female Sex Worker (FSW), Men Having Sex with Men (MSM), Truck Driver (TD) and

Migrant Worker (MW) has higher cases of prevalence. Injecting Drug user (IDU) are socio-economically better than the former risk group. It is also found that rate of drug addicts and the percentage of patient suffering from STI/RTI/HIV/AIDS is higher among the risk group. Cases like – skin rashes, reddening, itching swelling itching, reddening, ulcer, lower abdomen pain, pain in intercourse and urination, genital discharge are most common among the respondent.

There is a low positive correlation of STI and HIV with literacy that is  $r = .224$  and  $101$ . A low negative correlation of  $r = -.033$  is found between STI and educational facilities. HIV has a strong positive relationship  $r = .512$  with medical facilities surprisingly STI  $r = -.478$  has negative correlation. The coefficient of correlation between HIV and non-primary workers is  $r = -.449$  where as STI is  $r = .223$ .