



CHAPTER IV RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

I. RESEARCH DESIGN

This study is documentary research on effects of interventions to reduce risk of sexually transmitted diseases in female commercial sex workers in Sihanoukville, Cambodia. The data in this study, I have collected and organized secondary data from various types of sources concerned with STD/HIV control program in Cambodia.

This study has assessed the effects of interventions by comparing relevant outcomes before, during, and after intervention. The interventions occurred from August 1998 to January 2000 (18 months). The specific components for this comparison were as follows:

- Rate of condom use by female commercial direct sex workers and their client (1997,1998,1999, 2000)
- STD prevalence (1996, 1998, 2000)
- HIV prevalence (1998, 1999, 2000)

II. TARGET POPULATION

All female commercial direct sex workers in Sihanoukville

- . 528 female direct sex workers in 1998
- . 630 female direct sex workers in 1999
- . 663 female direct sex workers in 2000

III. STUDY POPULATION

All female commercial direct sex workers in Sihanoukville

- . 528 female direct sex workers in 1998
- . 630 female direct sex workers in 1999
- . 663 female direct sex workers in 2000

IV. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

The data was collected from the various documents of government agencies, non –government agencies (NGOs) and in particular research National Center for HIV/AIDS STD and Dermatology (NCHADS) in Cambodia and the research of Chulalongkorn University in Thailand.

1. Types of Collected data and Information

In this study, the secondary relevant data and information that have collected relate to the present situation on interventions to reduce of Sexually transmitted diseases in female commercial sex workers sex workers in Sihanoukville, Cambodia.

2. Sources of Data

The data and information have collected from:

- Government agencies: The National Center for HIV/AIDS, STD and Dermatology (Behavior Surveillance System, HIV Sentinel Surveillance), Department of Planning and Health Information, Ministry of Health, Sihanoukville Health Department.
- Non-Government Organization: European Union (EU), World Health Organization (WHO), FHI (Family health international) and Population Service International (PSI).

3. Method of Data Collection

The method used in this study was the collection of secondary data from the sources listed in item 2, immediately above.

4. Method of Data Analysis

This study compared the data before, during and after interventions about the sexually transmitted diseases prevalence, HIV prevalence and condom use by female commercial direct sex workers and their clients. The study aims to provide only basic description of interventions for sexually transmitted disease among female commercial direct sex workers in Sihanoukville, Cambodia as well as effective methods and strategies for improving existing interventions of STD among sex workers in the reducing of STD/ HIV.

V. LIMATATIONS

This study was limited to represent only female commercial direct sex workers and therefore did not represent indirect commercial sex workers or other groups.

VI. EXPECTED BENEFITS

This study provided evidence for policy and administrative program guidelines for STD/HIV control program. The interventions program might be expanded to other cities/provinces as appropriate.