

Factors influencing the Use of Aphrodisiacs among Men in Ashaiman Municipality in the Greater Accra Region Of Ghana

by

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

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INTRODUCTION

- ❖ Sexual function is an essential component of life.
- ❖ Sexual dysfunction occurs in 10-52% of women and 25-63% of men globally (*Porst, 2004*).
- ❖ Approximately 31% of men suffer from a sexual dysfunction in their life time (*Ramlachan and Campbell, 2014*).
- ❖ 66% of Ghanaian men suffer some form of sexual dysfunction (*Amidu et al., 2010*).

PROBLEM STATEMENT

- ❖ Aphrodisiacs are excessively and recreationally used (*Harte BC, 2011*).
- ❖ Ghanaian men use aphrodisiacs and are not keen on the type once it enhances their sexual function (*Atindanbila et al., 2014*).
- ❖ Studies in Ghana
 - 61% of male are using these products (*Danquah et al., 2011*)
 - 63.9% consume alcoholic beverages mixed with aphrodisiacs (*Tabil, 2015*).
- ❖ Food and Drugs Board (FDB) has indicated persons abusing various brands of aphrodisiacs are at risk of dying from toxic chemicals.

aphrodisiac



OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

❖ **Main Objective**

- To assess factors influencing the use of aphrodisiacs among men in the Ashaiman Municipality.

❖ **Specific Objectives**

- To determine the prevalence of aphrodisiac use in the Ashaiman Municipality.
- To identify perceptions on reasons for use of aphrodisiacs.
- To identify help-seeking behaviours for sexual problems.
- To assess knowledge of effects from use of aphrodisiacs.

METHODOLOGY

❖ Study Site and Population

- Ashaiman Municipality
- Sexually active men \geq 18 years

❖ Study Design

- Cross-Sectional Study Design
- Survey Instruments – Structured questionnaire
- Pre-testing – New-Town

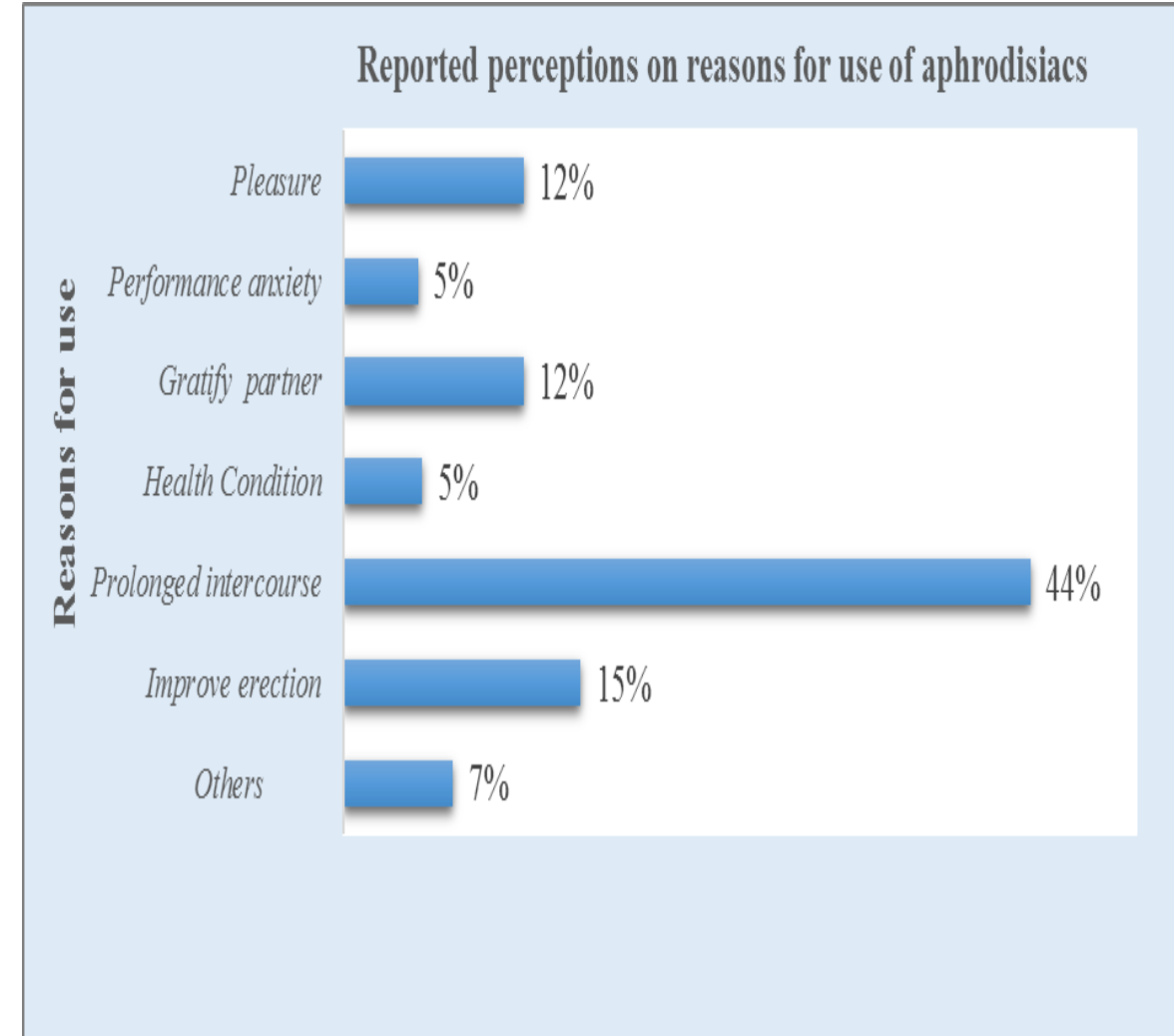
❖ Sampling Procedure

- Random selection of Tsinaigber, Amui Jor and Blakpatsonaa
- Participants were purposively selected from each sub-municipal.
- Preferred sample size 351, adjusted to 370
- Data was analysed using Stata version 14

RESULTS

Socio-Demographic Characteristics

- ❖ **Mean age:** 29.3 years (SD ± 7.9) Range (18-70)
- ❖ **Marital Status:** 50.9% single, 34.1% married, 11.1% co-habiting, 4% divorced
- ❖ **Religion:** 69% Christians, 21.6% Moslems, 9.4% other religions
- ❖ **Education:** 14.5% No education, 85.5% at least primary education
- ❖ **Employment :** 16% unemployed , 84% employed



RESULTS

Aphrodisiac Use

Yes

No (47.4%)

Prevalence

52.6% ever used
Out of which 57.8% currently using

Age at first use

18-25, 26-35, 36-44
(69%), (28%), (4%)

Type Used

Orthodox (60.5%)
Herbal (39.5%)

Source of acquisition

Drug Peddlers (52.4%)
Pharmacy (27.6%)
Drinking bars (20%)

Sexual Characteristics

No of Sex Partners

1 – 72%
≥ 2 – 28%

Sexual Problem (Yes; 28.7%, No; 71.3%)

42.6% early ejaculation
31.7% erectile difficulties
25.7% decreased libido

Help sought for problem

56.4% discussed with a friend
32.7% took non-prescribed drug
10.9% informed health personnel

RESULTS (Factors affecting aphrodisiac use)

Variables	N (%) n=352	P-value	OR (95% CI)	P - value	AOR (95% CI)
Marital Status					
Single (<i>Ref</i>)	179 (50.85)	-	1	-	1
Co-habiting	39 (11.08)	<0.001*	6.8(2.72,17.05)	0.031*	3.4 (1.11,10.59)
Married	120 (34.09)	0.237	1.3 (0.83, 2.10)	0.025*	2.0 (1.09,3.57)
Divorced	14 (3.98)	0.064	3.1(0.94,10.23)	0.020*	5.2 (1.29,21.01)
Educational level					
No Education (<i>Ref</i>)	52 (14.49)	-	1	-	1
Primary/JHS	71 (20.17)	0.065	2.0 (0.96,4.21)	0.282	0.6 (0.23,1.52)
SHS	126 (35.80)	0.982	1.0 (0.52,1.90)	0.069	0.5 (0.21,1.06)
Tertiary	104 (29.55)	0.498	0.8 (0.41, 1.55)	0.013*	0.3 (0.14, 0.79)
Number of sexual partners					
1 (<i>Ref</i>)	253 (71.88)	-	1	-	1
≥ 2	99 (28.13)	<0.001*	2.4 (1.47,3.90)	0.006*	2.4(1.28,4.34)

* Denotes statistically significant effect at a 95% Confidence Interval

RESULTS (Factors affecting aphrodisiac use)

Variables	N (%) n=352	P-value	OR (95% CI)	P - value	AOR (95% CI)
Sexual problem					
No (<i>Ref</i>)	251 (71.31)	-	1	-	1
Yes	101 (28.69)	<0.001*	15.2(7.5,30.64)	<0.001*	14.4(6.58,31.37)
Chronic health problem					
No (<i>Ref</i>)	290 (82.39)	-	1	-	1
Yes	62 (17.61)	0.02*	2.0 (1.11, 3.5)	0.364	0.7(0.31,1.53)
Frequency of adverts					
Never (<i>Ref</i>)	15 (4.26)	-	1	-	1
Everyday	242 (68.75)	0.006*	8.5(1.87,38.40)	0.011*	9.3(1.68,51.51)
Weekly	42 (11.93)	0.009*	8.7(1.73,43.32)	0.024*	8.4(1.32,53.62)
Occasionally	53 (15.06)	0.059	4.6(0.94,22.52)	0.057	5.8(0.94,36.06)
Knowledge of side effects					
No (<i>Ref</i>)	79 (22.44)	-	1	-	1
Yes	273 (77.56)	<0.001*	0.2(0.08,0.29)	<0.001*	0.2(0.07,0.33)

* Denotes statistically significant effect at a 95% Confidence Interval

DISCUSSION

- ❖ Majority (69%) first used aphrodisiac between 18 to 25 years.
- ❖ Prolonged sexual intercourse was the main reported perception for use of aphrodisiac.
 - An average Ghanaian perceived intravaginal ejaculatory latency of 7 to 25 minutes to be normal (*Amidu et al.,2015*).
- ❖ 28.7% of the respondents had sexual dysfunction however, 52.6% had ever used aphrodisiacs.
- ❖ 39.5% were consuming various types of herbal aphrodisiacs with alcohol base.
 - Sexual dysfunction is common in subjects with alcohol dependence (*Arackal and Benegal, 2007*).

CONCLUSION

- ❖ Prevalence of aphrodisiac use – 52.6%
- ❖ Prolonged sexual intercourse was the main perception for use.
- ❖ Only 11% of persons with sexual problems informed health personnel.
- ❖ Education, marital status, number of sexual partner, presence of sexual dysfunction, frequency of hearing adverts and knowledge of side effects were statistically associated with usage.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ Extensive education on sexuality and health implications from abuse of aphrodisiacs by Ministry of Health (MoH) and FDA.
 - Mass media, Lorry parks, Market places, Schools, Churches
- ❖ Regulation of advertisements by FDA in collaboration with media.
- ❖ Policy by FDA permitting sale of aphrodisiacs by certified health personnel.
- ❖ Development of programme by MoH within health system for management of sexual dysfunctions.
- ❖ Further Studies.

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JHANK yee!