Abstract
The Role of Female Sex Workers in Condom Use as an Effort to Prevent Gonorrhoeae Transmission in Localization in Samarinda

Gonorrhoeae infection in Indonesia has the highest rank among other types of IMS. The result of Biological and Behavioral Integrated Survey in 2011 showed that the prevalence of Gonorrhoeae was 36.6%. In Samarinda the prevalence of Gonorrhoeae on WPS in 2011 was 11.15%. WPS is a group with a high risk of being infected with Gonorrhoeae and has a potential to transmit it to the changing customers. This study was an observational research, with cross sectional approach, performed in three localization in Samarinda. The sample of the study was 184 respondents. 55.4% respondents were in the age group of 21-30 years old; 38.6% respondents had elementary education; 77.2% respondents had worked WPS ≥ 24 months and 85.3% respondents were divorced. From 184 respondents, 23 respondents were positively infected with GO (12.5%). The result of ordinal regression test showed that there is a role of FSW (negotiation practice and pimp support) in condom use as an effort to prevent Gonorrhoeae transmission in localization of Samarinda. The result of logistic regression test analysis showed a relation between condom use and Gonorrhoeae infection. Condom use is one of the efforts to prevent Gonorrhoeae transmission. Hopefully, with training on negotiation and pimp support on condom use, the incidence of Gonorrhoeae infection among WPS would lower.

Keyword: Gonorrhoeae Infection, Condom Use, Female Sex Worker