Measurement, Comparison, and Improvement of the Level of Knowledge and Attitude towards Sexually Transmitted Illnesses (STIs) among Different Age Groups in the General Population of Saudi Arabia, 2020.

Section A: Demographic Data

1) Age:

- 12-15
- 16-18
- 19-23
- 24 or more

2) Gender:

- Female
- Male

3) Nationality:

- Saudi
- Non-Saudi

4) Educational level:

- None
- High School Diploma
- Bachelor’s Degree
- Higher Education (Graduate School/PhD/Post-Doc)

5) Marital status:

- Single
- Married
- Divorced
- Widowed
Section B: General Knowledge

Please select your answers (you can choose more than one answer):

6) Which one of these diseases do you think is classified as sexually transmitted illness (STI)?
   - Chlamydia
   - Malaria
   - Herpes
   - Impetigo
   - Brucellosis
   - Syphilis
   - Tuberculosis
   - HIV/AIDS
   - Human papilloma virus
   - Hepatitis
   - Gonorrhoea

7) A. Do you think that some STIs are only transmitted sexually?
   - Yes
   - No

   B. If NO, choose the method(s) that you think might also transmit an STI:
   - kissing
   - sharing towels
   - sharing a toilet
   - sharing clothes
   - direct contact with the skin lesion
   - blood transfusions
   - needle prick

8) Do you think that only people and/or their partners who engage in risky sexual and behavioural practices contract STIs?
   - Yes
   - No

   B. If YES, what would you consider to be risky behaviour(s)?
   - Travel
   - Drinking
   - Out of wedlock relationships
   - Taking drugs
   - Multiple sex partners
   - Practicing sports
   - Unprotected sexual activity
9) A. Do you know anyone who had/has an STI?
   Yes
   No

   B. If YES, who?
   You
   Partner
   Friend
   Family Member/Relatives

10) A. Do you think that informing the partner of a person with an STI is mandatory or optional?
   Mandatory
   Optional

   B. If you answered mandatory, who do you think is supposed to tell the partner?
   Only the husband/wife
   Parent or a close friend
   Doctor
   Nurse
   Health authorities

11) Which of the following diseases can be avoided/prevented by using a male/female condom?
   Herpes
   Human Papilloma Virus
   HIV
   Chlamydia
   Gonorrhoea
   Syphilis
   Hepatitis B

12) What are other forms of prevention that are available?
   Marrying someone who isn’t infected
   Isolating an infected person
   Vaccination/Immunization
   Complete Abstinence
   Drug or alcohol avoidance

13) A. Are you aware of the human papilloma virus vaccine?
   Yes
B. If **YES** please choose which cancer does it protects against?  
(You can choose more than one)

- Cervical
- Stomach
- Lungs
- Bone
- Kidney

14) A. Do you think that all STIs are curable?  
- Yes
- No

B. If **YES**, which of these do you think is/are sufficient to achieve cure:  
- Home Remedies
- Medications prescribed by a doctor
- Spontaneous Resolution

15) A. Do you think that it is important to educate adolescents about STIs?  
- Yes
- No

B. If **YES**, which one of these ages do you think is most appropriate age to start education about STIs:

- 13-15
- 16-19
- 20 and above
- Other (specify) …

C. If **NO**, why do you think that education and awareness about STIs isn’t important:

- Not relevant in our society
- It’s taboo to talk about such topics
- Not serious illnesses

16) Which of these do you think is/are appropriate method(s) of education regarding STIs?

- Books
- Lectures/Teachers
- Social media/Webinars
- Brochures
- Parents/Friends
- Place to place Campaign
17) Who do you think is more responsible for transmitting STIs?

- Men  □
- Women  □
- Both genders are equally responsible  □

18) Do you think that a person who suspects that he/she has contracted an STI should: (you can choose more than one option)

- Go to the doctor immediately  □
- Use herbal/homemade remedies  □
- Wait till symptoms appear  □
- Wait till symptoms get worse  □
- Tell a friend or a family member  □

19) What is the longest incubation period (IP) for an STI where a person can be asymptomatic and infectious?

- Days  □
- Weeks  □
- Months  □
- Years  □

20) Match the following diseases with their commonly known symptoms and clinical presentations:

A. Painful Ulcer.

- Herpes  □
- Human Papilloma Virus  □
- HIV/AIDS  □
B. Non-painful Ulcer.

Herpes
Human Papilloma Virus
HIV/AIDS
Chlamydia
Gonorrhoea
Syphilis
Hepatitis B
C. Genital warts and painful urination

Herpes
Human Papilloma Virus
HIV/AIDS
Chlamydia
Gonorrhoea
Syphilis
Hepatitis B

D. Yellow discoloration of the skin
E. Decreased immunity

Herpes
Human Papilloma Virus
HIV/AIDS
Chlamydia
Gonorrhoea
Syphilis
Hepatitis B
F. Green Discharge

Herpes
Human Papilloma Virus
HIV/AIDS
Chlamydia
Gonorrhoea
Syphilis
Hepatitis B

G. Abnormal yellow discharge

*Chronic cervicitis
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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