

**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      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 16-18      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 19-23      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 24 or more | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2) Gender:

- |        |                          |
|--------|--------------------------|
| Female | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Male   | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3) Nationality:

- |           |                          |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| Saudi     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Non-Saudi | <input type="checkbox"/> |

4) Educational level:

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| None  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| High School Diploma                             | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Bachelor's Degree                               | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Higher Education (Graduate School/PhD/Post-Doc) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

5) Marital status:

- |          |                          |
|----------|--------------------------|
| Single   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Married  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Divorced | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 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	<input type="checkbox"/>
Malaria	<input type="checkbox"/>
Herpes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Impetigo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brucellosis	<input type="checkbox"/>
Syphilis	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tuberculosis	<input type="checkbox"/>
HIV/AIDS	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human papilloma virus	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hepatitis	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gonorrhoea	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 7) A. Do you think that some STIs are only transmitted sexually?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. If **NO**, choose the method(s) that you think might also transmit an STI:

kissing	<input type="checkbox"/>
sharing towels	<input type="checkbox"/>
sharing a toilet	<input type="checkbox"/>
sharing clothes	<input type="checkbox"/>
direct contact with the skin lesion	<input type="checkbox"/>
blood transfusions	<input type="checkbox"/>
needle prick	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 8) Do you think that only people and/or their partners who engage in risky sexual and behavioural practices contract STIs?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. If **YES**, what would you consider to be risky behaviour(s)?

Travel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drinking	<input type="checkbox"/>
Out of wedlock relationships	<input type="checkbox"/>
Taking drugs	<input type="checkbox"/>
Multiple sex partners	<input type="checkbox"/>
Practicing sports	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unprotected sexual activity	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 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 ☐

No ☐

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 ☐

Chlamydia  
Gonorrhoea  
Syphilis  
Hepatitis B

☐  
☐  
☐  
☐

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



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

☐  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐

E. Decreased immunity



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

☐  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐



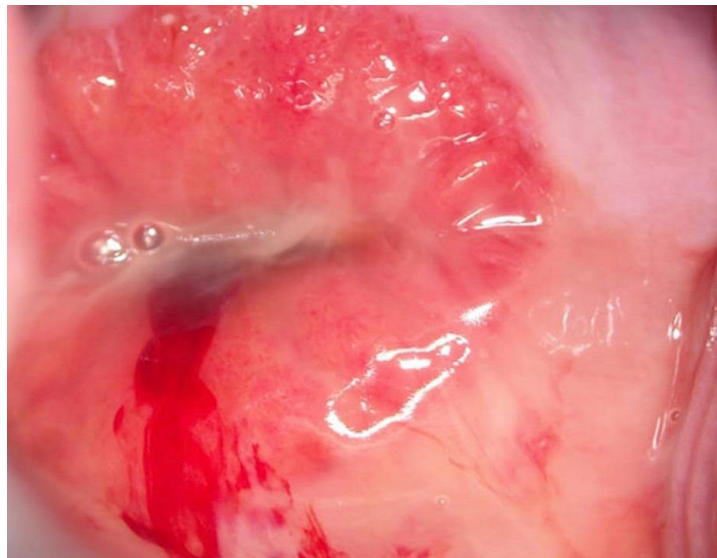
F. Green Discharge



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

☐  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐

G. Abnormal yellow discharge



\*Chronic cervicitis

Herpes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Papilloma Virus	<input type="checkbox"/>
HIV/AIDS	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chlamydia	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gonorrhoea	<input type="checkbox"/>
Syphilis	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hepatitis B	<input type="checkbox"/>