

Table 3: Continued

Using sanitary pads									
Yes	1	9.1	10	90.9	11	100	14.5	1	<0.001*
No	173	65.5	91	34.5	264	100			
Method of underwear drying									
Indoor	133	86.9	20	13.1	153	100	78.6	2	<0.001*
Outdoor	54	37.5	90	62.5	144	100			
Both	1	33.3	2	66.7	3	100			
Washing after intercourse									
Yes	77	45.0	94	55.0	171	100	56	1	<0.001*
No	102	88.7	13	11.3	115	100			
History of prior lower G.T.I.									
Yes	171	73.1	63	26.9	234	100	49.3	1	<0.001*
No	17	25.8	49	74.2	66	100			
History of curettage									
Yes	78	80.4	19	19.6	97	100	19.3	1	<0.001*
No	110	54.2	93	45.8	203	100			
Using contraception									
Yes	113	68.9	51	31.1	164	100	7	1	<0.001*
No	55	52.9	49	47.1	104	100			

* significant association

Table 4 shows that all women with HPV were housewives with history of prior lower GTI (during the last year) and all of them were not using sanitary pads. Half of those women had genital warts and used

indoor method of underwear drying. One quarter of them were illiterate but none of them were using barrier method of contraception.

Table 4: The prevalence of some characteristics of women with HPV *

Characteristics	Prevalence % (no.)
Housewife	100 (4)
Illiterate	25 (1)
Not using sanitary pads	100(4)
Indoor underwear drying	50 (2)
Not washing after intercourse	25 (1)
Genital warts	50 (2)
Prior lower G.T.I.(for the last year)	100 (4)
Using Contraceptive pills	25 (1)
Using IUCD	25 (1)

*number of cases=4

Table 5 shows that majority of women with cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (squamous dysplasia) were housewives 85.7% and had history of lower GTI 85.7%. All of them were not using sanitary pads but 71.4%

were using indoor underwear drying and 28.6% did not use to wash after intercourse. However none of them were using barrier method of contraception although 40% used contraceptive pills.