



3



ILORIN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION

ISSN: 0189-6636

VOLUME 35 JULY, 2016

**PUBLISHED BY THE FACULTY OF EDUCATION,
UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN, ILORIN, NIGERIA**

Ilorin Journal of Education, Vol. 35, July 2016

Jidda

ILORIN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION

ISSN: 0189-6636

VOLUME 35, JULY 2016

Welcome to IJE

Welcome to the Ilorin Journal of Education. The Ilorin Journal of Education (IJE) is a broad based scholarly, referred, yearly journal published by the Faculty of Education, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria, since November 1978. The scope of the journal includes the research, development, and practice in all areas of education (human development, school, training, formal, informal, tertiary, vocational education, industry training, and lifelong learning).

Hard Copy and Online: Hard copies of the journal are available at a price fixed by the publisher. Online version can be accessed in all instances through the internet, free of charge.

Editorial board will first subject articles received for publication to plagiarism test, only articles with 80% and above originality shall be processed for peer review exercise.

Peer Review: Articles published in the journal had been subjected to blind peer-review by at least two experts in the field.

Copyright: Copyright of the materials in this journal rests with the publisher, Faculty of Education, University of Ilorin. Apart from fair use such as brief quotation for scholarly purposes, no article in this publication may be reproduced in any form or by any means without permission of the publisher.

Disclaimer: The views and styles expressed in the articles in this publication are those of the individual authors and are not necessarily shared by the reviewers, the editors, the editorial consulting board, the Faculty of Education, or the University

Published by:

The Faculty of Education
University of Ilorin
P.M.B. 1515
Ilorin
Nigeria
Copyright © 2016

Instructions to Contributors

1. General Guideline:

- i. **Types of Manuscripts:** Ilorin Journal of Education processes on an ongoing basis only articles that meet its aim and scope. Contributions must be original, therefore, author(s) is/are to guarantee that their article is original and not currently being considered for publication elsewhere. Additionally, the authors also guarantee that co-authors, where applicable, have approved of the manuscript and have consented to submit it to the *Ilorin Journal of Education*. If figures, tables or texts passages included in a submission have been published previously, the author(s) is/are required to obtain written consent (to be submitted to Ilorin Journal of Education) for reprint from the original author(s) and other copyright holders, where applicable, prior to the publication of such material in Ilorin Journal of Education. Therefore, any material received without such copyright permissions will be considered as original work of the authors.
- ii. **Language:** The IJE is published in English Language.
- iii. **Length:** Usually full-length article, survey or report should be between 5 000 – 10 000, and book review between 500 – 1 000 words.
- iv. **Abstract and keywords:** Each article should be summarized in about 150 – 250 words, serving as a brief description of the content of the article. In addition, following the abstract, supply 4 – 5 keywords/phrases that conceptualize the content of the paper and which can be used for indexing purposes.
- v. **Manuscript:** Manuscripts, including the abstract and references, should be typed doubled-spaced on A4 paper set-up using Times New Roman or Arial 12 Font.
- vi. **Review:** Each submission will be peer-reviewed. Before the publication of accepted article, corresponding authors will receive a PDF version of their manuscript for final proofing. It should, however, be emphasized that changes in content (new or additional results, corrected values, changes in article title, etc.) are not permitted without the approval of the Editor-in-Chief.

2. Copyright

No article can be published unless accompanied by a signed publication agreement that serves as a transfer of copyright from author to the Journal (a publication agreement is obtainable from this website). Only original papers will be accepted, and copyright in published papers will be vested in the publisher. In addition, no compensation will be given in respect of published papers. However, authors reserve the right to use their own materials for purely educational and research purposes.

3. Format of Submitted Manuscripts

All manuscripts, written in good English, should be submitted electronically as an e-mail attachment (in Microsoft Word or RTF format) to the Editor-in-Chief () or Managing Editor (drraheemshehu@yahoo.co.uk), or the Journal's e-mail (info@ijeunilorin.net). No paper versions are needed. All manuscripts are subjected to a peer review process and copy-editing. The beginning of the manuscript must bear the title of the paper and the full names of authors and their affiliations for correspondence (including e-mail and telephone number). Where there are two or more authors include the addresses for correspondence (e-mail and postal addresses) for the contact author. The phrasing: All correspondence should be directed to (name and contact information) should be used. Financial support may be acknowledged within the manuscript to avoid footnotes.

4. Style

In general, the style should follow the format given in the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (Washington, DC: 2001, up-dated 2015 6th edition), (referred to here as the APA Manual).

5. Organization

The background and purpose of the manuscript should be given first, followed by details of methods, materials, procedures and equipment used (where applicable). Findings, discussion and conclusions should follow in that order. Appendices are not encouraged, but may be countenanced if considered necessary for the manuscript content to be understood. Specifically, author(s) is/are advised to consult the current APA Manual for the details they may need.

6. Figures and Tables

Figures should be kept to a minimum, and used only when not avoidable. They should be prepared separately, numbered consecutively and submitted in one of JPEG File Interchange (jpg), CompuServe GIF (gif), Windows Bitmaps (bmp), Tagged Image File (tif), and PC Paintbrush (pcx). Images should not exceed width of 450 pixels.

7. References

The author should ensure that the references given are complete. References to personal letters, papers presented at meetings and other unpublished material may be included. Where such materials may help in the evaluation of the paper, copies should be made available to the Editor-in-Chief or the Managing Editor. Papers, and explanatory materials may be appended to the manuscript to avoid footnotes. Citation of an author's work in the text should follow the author-date method citation; the surname of the author(s) and year of publication should appear in text. Generally, the format for citations in the Manuscript for references is the Manuscript for references is that of the APA Manual as previously described under "Style".

Professor Noah Bisi Oyedeji

Dean, Faculty of Education,
Editor-in-Chief, Ilorin Journal of Education,
University of Ilorin,
P.M.B. 1515,
Ilorin, Nigeria.

EDITORIAL TEAM

Editor-in-Chief

Professor Noah Bisi Oyedeji
Dean, Faculty of Education, University of Ilorin

Managing Editor

Shehu Raheem Adaramaja (Ph.D.),
Faculty of Education, University of Ilorin

Associate Editor

Bode Olumorin (Ph.D.),
Faculty of Education, University of Ilorin

Internal Editorial Board Members

Professor A. A. Sanusi	Department : of Health Promotion and Environmental Health Education, University of Ilorin
Oniye A. O. (Ph.D.),	Department of Counsellor Education, University of Ilorin
Oyelekan O. S. (Ph.D.),	Department of Science Education, University of Ilorin
Adewuyi F. O. (Ph.D.),	Department of Arts Education, University of Ilorin
Okunloye R. W. (Ph.D.),	Department of Social Science Education, University of Ilorin
Dominic L. Olufunmilola (Ph.D.),	Department of Human Kinetics Education, University of Ilorin
Ogunlade O. O. (Ph.D.),	Department of Educational Technology, University of Ilorin
Ola-Alani, K. Eniola (Ph.D.),	Department of Adult and Primary Education, University of Ilorin.
Omosidi, A. (Ph.D.),	Department of Educational Management, University of Ilorin.

Secretary

Abdulrasaq Qazeem Onaolapo, Faculty of Education, University of Ilorin.

Consulting Editors

Professor Ugur Demiray,	Faculty of Communication Sciences, Anadolu University, Eskisehir, Turkey
Professor N. Balasurubramanian,	Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, India
Charles Isitoa Juwah,	The Robert Gordon University, Schoolhill, Aberdeen

Review Board

Gulsun Kurubacak (Ph.D.),	College of Open Education, Anadolu University, Eskisehir, Turkey
Ali Fawaz Sahreef (Ph.D.),	Maldives College of Higher Education, Male Maldives
Ezendu Ariwa,	London Metropolitan University, Business School, London, UK
Satyadhyan R. Chicherur,	Sonal College of Technology, Salem India

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Welcome to IJE	ii
Instruction to Contributors	iii
Editorial Team	vi
Table of Contents	viii
Comparability of Literacy Skill Scores in School Based Assessment of Male and Female Middle Basic Pupils in Moro Local Government Area, Kwara State, Nigeria <i>JIMOH, Mohammed Idris; BALOGUN, Abdulrasaq Olatunji & YUSUF, Olatunji Amidu</i>	1-8
The Prospects and Challenges of the Use of Mother Tongue as a Medium of Instruction in Nigerian Primary Schools <i>Olabisi ADEDIGBA, PhD</i>	9-18
Assessment of Materials Used in the Teaching of Vocabulary in Senior Secondary Schools in Ilorin West LGA, Kwara State <i>F. O. Adeniyi-Egbeola (Ph.D) & Muhydeen O. ABIOLA</i>	19-29
Students' Assessment of Academic Library Services of University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria <i>OLUDIPE, Janet Titilayo</i>	30-41
Comparative Study of UTME and DE Students' Academic Performance in University of Ilorin, Nigeria <i>LAWAL, Abdulmumin Abubakar; MURTALA, Abdulyaqin Tukur & SADIQ, Humulhaeri Mopelola</i>	42-49
Effect of Summarization Training on Achievement in Reading Comprehension among Students with Learning Disabilities in Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria <i>LAZARUS, Kelechi Uchemadu & AKINBILE, Samson Oladayo</i>	50-60
Factors Influencing Faculty Members' Utilization of Interactive White Board for Teaching In Tertiary Institution <i>SHITTU, Ahmed Tajudeen; GAMBARI, Amosa Isiaka; BELLO, Mohammed Rabiu & ABDULRAHMAN, Mohammed Alfa</i>	61-73

- Implication of Sexually Transmitted Infections on Health and Wellbeing of Secondary School Athlete in Kwara State
ONIYANGI, Shuaib Olarewaju Ph.D.; FALAYE Elijah Kayode; ABDULMALIK, Nihilola Ajoke & JAMES, Joke Felicia 74-82
- Influence of Religion on the Attitude, Use and Promotion of Family Planning Among Religious Leaders in Offa, Nigeria
AJARA, Taofiq Abiola; SANI, Ibrahim Ningi & ABDULLAHI, Umar Yahaya 83-95
- Influence of Sexuality Education on the Lifestyle of Adolescents in Irepodun Local Government Area of Kwara State
YUSUF, Aderonke Naimat & IJAODOLA, Tawakalitu Kikelomo 96-104
- Challenges and Coping Strategies of Internally Displaced Children in Abuja, Nigeria
ABDULKADIR, Olarewaju Rasah & ISIAKA, Gafar 105-116
- Biological Risk Factors of Substance Abuse among Senior Secondary School Students in Borno State, Nigeria
MOHAMMED, Kaka Gana; BADAHI, Olusegun Lasisi & Arimiyau Akanji SANUSI 117-124
- Methods of Teaching Islamic Studies
AbdulGaniyu, Salman Sebutu 125-138
- Effect of Cooperative Learning and Direct Instructional Strategies on Entrepreneurial Skills of Students with Hearing Impairment in Oyo State, Nigeria
Adebomi M. OYEWUMI & Bolanle OYEDOKUN 139-151
- Psychological Problems as Correlates of Sexual Harassment as Perceived by Undergraduate Students, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria
ABDULRASAQ, Qazeem Onaolapo 152-157
- School Plant Management and Students' Academic Performance in Akure South Local Government Area, Ondo State
OYENIRAN Saheed (Ph.D); ATOLAGBE, A.A. & OGUNRINDE, Seun Sunkanmi 158-167

Perceived Difficult Concepts in Mathematics by Senior School
Students and Mathematics Teachers in Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria
AMEEN, Saka Khadijat & SALMAN, Medinat Folorunso

168-174

Perception of College of Education Fine and Applied Arts Students on
Plastic of Paris Feasibility in Modelling Instruction in Oyo Town
ODEWUMI, Michael Olubunmi & AIYEDUN, Emmanuel Olugbenga

175-184

Influence of Gender on the Use of Computer Assisted Instruction in
Teaching Secondary School Physics Students In Ilorin South
*MOHAMMED, Ridwan Enuwa; OLAWUYI, Clement Oluwatomi;
OMOSEWO, O. Esther & AKANBI, A. O*

185-194

IMPLICATION OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS ON HEALTH AND WELLBEING OF SECONDARY SCHOOL ATHLETE IN KWARA STATE

ONIYANGI, Shuaib Olarewaju, (PhD)

Department of Health Promotion and Environmental Health Education,
Faculty of Education, University of Ilorin
08034299173

lanreonyangi@gmail.com

FALAYE, Elijah Kayode

Department of Human Kinetic Education
Faculty of Education, University of Ilorin
07032972795

sampayoo2014@gmail.com

ABDULMALIK, Nihilola Ajoke

Department of Health Promotion and Environmental Health Education,
Faculty of Education,
University of Ilorin
08056534906

nihinlolaajoke01@gmail.com

JAMES, Joke Felicia

Department of Health Promotion and Environmental Health Education,
Faculty of Education,
University of Ilorin
08034278244

jokejames24@gmail.com

Abstract

The study examined the implications of sexually transmitted infections on health and wellbeing of secondary school athletes in Kwara state. The study specifically examines sexually transmitted infection on Reproductive health, sexually transmitted infections on miseries, and STIs on problems associated with pregnancy. Three research questions were raised and three hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. A descriptive research of survey method was used. The population of the study comprises all secondary school athletes in Kwara state, 200 respondents were sample using stratified are simple random sampling technique. Researchers structured questionnaire of a likert format rating scale. The instrument was validated and tested for reliability using test re-test method. Pearson product moment correlation statistic was used. A correlation coefficient at 0.67 was obtained. The data was administered by the researcher and three trained research assistants. The data collected were analysed with the use of descriptive statistics of percentage and inferential statistics of chi-square were used to analyse the research hypotheses at 0.05 alpha level. The study revealed that sexually transmitted infections have significant implication on reproductive health of secondary school athletes in Kwara state sexually

Implication of Sexually Transmitted Infections on Health and Wellbeing

transmitted infections have implication on the miseries affecting the health of secondary school athletes; sexually transmitted infections have implication on pregnancy associated problems of secondary school athlete in Kwara state. Based on the findings the study recommends that, sexually transmitted infections should be prevented so that it will not lead to any reproductive health problem, also sexually transmitted infection should be avoided so that it will prevent unnecessary miseries that may affect their wellbeing and sexually transmitted infection should be prevented so as not to affect them in the nearest future during pregnancy.

Keywords: Implication, sexually transmitted infections, health, wellbeing, athletes

Introduction

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) remain a major public health problem in many parts of the world. The term "sexually transmitted infections" (STIs) is contracted through sexual intercourse, during unprotected vagina, anal or oral intercourse some of the sexually transmitted infection are also transmitted from mother to child, before, during and after birth and through unsafe blood, blood products, donated organs or tissues and contaminated needles. (Narain, 2004). Some of the diseases that are considered sexually transmitted infections are gonorrhoea, syphilis, chancroid, lymphogranuloma venereum and granuloma inguinale.

Sex when started at the right time and with the right guidance could bring about enjoyment, pleasure and a special understanding of its consequences therefore resulting in caution (Moronkola, 2000). But when started at the wrong time it could bring about sadness, unwanted pregnancies, confusion, and diseases, these diseases are mostly sexually transmitted infections (STIs). According to World Health Organization (2000) sexually transmitted infections are group of communicable diseases that are transferred predominantly through sexual contact, they are now the commonest group of noticeable infectious diseases in most countries. Despite some fluctuations in their incidence, they continue to occur at unacceptable high level. Nigeria has already reached an alarming stage in the spread of (STIs), the national health machinery is not adequate in combating the scourge due to financial constraints and shortage of health personnel. Adam, (2003), further revealed that one in every ten sexually active teenagers contracted STI's each year. The most prevalent STIs among adolescents expound health as observed by the International Association for Adolescents Health (1991) cited in Awosika (2004) includes gonorrhea, candidiasis, syphilis, herpes and HIV/AIDS. In any community, especially among secondary schools athletes, these group deserves special attention in the prevention of sexually transmitted infections. Sabo, (1999) stated that the highest concentration of adolescents are in secondary schools and due to the unlimited freedom they have, they involve themselves in behaviour and practices that are risky to their health. Narain, (2004) stressed that behaviour of adolescents and youth promote sexual activities which get initiated during the period of adolescence uncontrolled and unprotected sex makes them most vulnerable to sexually transmitted infections. Their knowledge and access to information will determine the spread of STIs, (Shehu & Kinta, 2011).

Many of the adolescents and young people in the society lack adequate knowledge about STIs and their transmission knowledge is power, access to adequate information about (STIs) occurrence, transmission and consequences make them free from this sexually transmitted diseases.

According to National Action on AIDs Control (2004), STIs produce considerable wastage of manpower, besides untold miseries, both directly and indirectly through the implications they produce. The new entrant in the spectrum of STIs named as Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDs) has increased the significance of prevention and control of STIs. Recently the term sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) has been replaced by the term sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and this was adopted by World Health Organization (2000) which covers all a symptomatic infections. Ectopic or tubal pregnancies can be fatal to the mothers and are always fatal to the unborn baby. Babies born to women with sexually transmitted infections may suffer death or severe damage as a result of mother's STIs. Sometimes sexually transmitted diseases leads to damage of organs such as penis, vaginal etc. (Women Health Experts, 2014).

Women who have a current or prior history of certain sexually transmitted infections such as pelvic inflammation diseases have a significant chance of experiencing infertility, cervical cancer which is always caused by STIs called human pappiloma virus or HPV. It is also referred to as venereal diseases (VDs). These infections are passed from an infected individual to another person during sexual intercourse or other sexual activities (Shehu & Kinta, 2011). STIs are infections passed through genital contact, especially during vaginal (penis-vagina), and (penis-anus) or oral (mouth on penis or mouth on vagina) sexual intercourse. Sexually transmitted infections can also be passed from mother to child during pregnancy, during birth or through breastfeeding. STIs that are passed from mother to children are dangerous and can cause serious health problems for the child (Shehu & Kinta, 2011).

Sabo, (1999) affirmed that athletes at secondary school level talked about what they had their peers do when they experiences STIs symptoms, for those who choose to divulge their symptoms to someone, telling friends was the most common choice. However, athletes with STIs usually do not tell any one about their condition. In any society, athlete especially in secondary school constitute a significant group that deserves special attention in the prevention of sexually transmitted infections.

Furthermore, sexually transmitted infections remain a major public health problems that must be addressed globally. The focus of this study is to provide deeper insight into sexually transmitted infection among secondary schools athletes in Kwara State.

Statement of the Problem

It is observed that some athletes at secondary school level engaged in one form of sexual intercourse or the other, the reason is probably because they are already matured and they are adolescents. The social interaction that exist in sports may also call for this

Implication of Sexually Transmitted Infections on Health and Wellbeing

behaviour among the athletes which often lead to sexual intercourse that finally result to sexually transmitted infections. It is an established facts that sexually transmitted infections remains a major public health problem, it is also a melting pot of cultures which evolves a consequence high breed that belongs to no particular immigrant group or community, the result naturally is erosion of basic ethnic African values, moral and traditions. Therefore, secondary school athletes are at physical and biological disadvantage. Therefore the researcher is interested in investigating the implication of sexually transmitted infections on health and wellbeing of secondary school athletes in Kwara State.

Research Questions

The following research questions were developed to carryout this study.

1. Does sexually transmitted infections have any implication on reproductive health of secondary school athlete?
2. Does sexually transmitted infections leads to miseries affecting health of secondary school athletes?
3. Does sexually transmitted infection leads to pregnancies associated problems of secondary school athletes?

Research Hypotheses

1. Sexually transmitted infection will not significantly have any implication on reproductive health of secondary school athletes.
2. Sexually transmitted infection will not significantly have any implication on miseries affecting health of secondary school athletes.
3. Sexually transmitted infections will not significantly have any implication on pregnancy associated problems of secondary school athlete.

Methodology

The research design used for this study was a descriptive research of survey method. The population for this study comprised all the secondary school athletes in Kwara state. A multistage sampling techniques that consist of stratified and simple random sampling was used to select the respondents for the study, the study area was stratified into four (4) groups, the western, southern, northern and eastern part of the study area, one school was picked from each of the location, fifty (50) respondents were randomly selected from each of the school selected, 200 respondents were finally selected, this consist of 120 females and 80 males. The instrument used for the study was a likert format rating scale questionnaire which was validated and tested for the reliability using test re-test methods of two weeks interval, Pearson product moment correlation statistics was used to correlate the two results of the reliability test. A correlation coefficient of 0.67 was obtained, this shows that the instrument was reliable for the study. The instrument was administered by the researcher and three trained research assistants. The instrument was analysed with the use of descriptive statistics of percentage and

inferential statistics of chi-square to analyse the hypotheses set for the study at 0.05 alpha level of significance.

Results

Hypothesis 1: Sexually transmitted infection will not significantly have any implication on reproductive health of secondary school athletes in Kwara State.

Table 1: Shows the chi-square (χ^2) results on the implication of sexually transmitted infection on reproductive health of secondary school athletes in Kwara State

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD	Total	Cal. value	df	Crit. value	Dec.
1	Sexually transmitted infection leads to gonorrhea which have implication of removal of pulse and pains of the affected private part	60 30%	80 40%	35 17.5%	25 12.5%	200 100%	37.71	12	21.03	Hypothesis rejected
2	Sexually transmitted infection can lead to syphilis that often result into sore at the cup of the penis and destruction of prostrate glands that leads to infertility	70 35%	75 37.5%	25 12.5%	30 15%	200 100%				
3	STIs can lead to a disease called chancroid that often affect the health of the affect person	90 45%	50 25%	20 10%	40 20%	200 100%				
4	STIs may leads to HIV/AIDs which often resulted into opportunites infections that may leads to untimely death	85 42.5%	65 32.5%	28 14%	22 11%	200 100%				
5	STIs can leads to candidias that usually causes hitches and pains around the private part	78 39%	52 26%	38 19%	32 18%	200 100%				
	Total	383 38.3%	322 32.2%	146 14.6%	149 14.9%	1000 100%				

$p < 0.05$

Table 1 shows that 705 (70.5%) of the respondents agreed that sexually transmitted infections have significant implication on the reproductive health of secondary school athletes. It also revealed the calculated χ^2 value of 37.71 as against the critical χ^2 value of 21.03 with degree of freedom of 12 at 0.05 alpha level of significance, since the calculated χ^2 value is greater than the critical χ^2 value, the null hypothesis that stated that sexually transmitted infection will not significantly have any implication on

Implication of Sexually Transmitted Infections on Health and Wellbeing

reproductive health and of secondary school athletes was hereby rejected. This means that sexually transmitted infections have significant implication on reproductive health of secondary school athletes in Kwara State.

Hypothesis 2: Sexually transmitted infections will not significantly have any implication on miseries affecting the health of secondary school athlete in Kwara state.

Table 2: Shows the chi-square (χ^2) results on the implication sexually transmitted infections on miseries affecting health of secondary school athletes in Kwara State

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD	Total	Cal. value	df	Crit. value	Dec.
1	Sexually transmitted infections can leads to sadness which may also result into isolation and loneliness	90 45%	50 25%	45 22.5%	157.5 %	200 100%	55.45	12	21.03	Hypothesis rejected
2	Sexually transmitted infection may lead to health problems that often result into impotence	72 36%	88 44%	17 8.5%	23 11.5%	200 100%				
3	Sexually transmitted infections can lead to confusion of the affected person	95 47.5%	60 30%	20 10%	25 12.5%	200 100%				
4	STIs may leads to ill health or diseases of the body	80 40%	55 27.5%	35 17.5%	30 15%	200 100%				
5	STIs can often leads to stigmatization of the affected person	75 37.5%	65 32.5%	40 20%	20 10%	200 100%				
	Total	412 41.2%	318 31.8%	157 15.7%	113 11.3%	1000 100%				

$p < 0.05$

Table 2 revealed that 730 (73%) of the respondents agreed that sexually transmitted infections can leads to miseries affecting the health of secondary school athlete. Also a critical analysis of table 2 indicates the calculated χ^2 value of 55.45 against the critical χ^2 value of 21.03 with 12 degree of freedom at 0.05 alpha level of significance, since the calculated χ^2 value is greater than the critical χ^2 value, the null hypothesis that stated that sexually transmitted infections will not significantly have implication on miseries affecting health of secondary school athletes is hereby rejected. This implies that sexually transmitted infections have significant implication on the miseries affecting the health of secondary school athletes in Kwara State.

Hypothesis 3: Sexually transmitted infections will not significantly have any implication on pregnancy associated problems of secondary school athletes in Kwara State.

Table 3: Shows the chi-square (χ^2) results of lack of parental care on health and wellbeing of secondary school athletes in Kwara State

S/N	Items	SA	A	D	SD	Total	Cal. value	df	Crit. value	Dec.
1	STIs may leads to untimely death which contribute to high rate of unsuited	85 42.5%	70 35%	30 15%	15 7.5%	200 100%	40.87	12	21.03	Hypothesis rejected
2	STIs can leads to orphanage in the family	60 30%	90 45%	23 11.5%	27 13.5%	200 100%				
3	STIs often lead to spontaneous abortion among secondary school athlete	74 37%	66 33%	40 20%	20 10%	200 100%				
4	STIs usually lead to child adornment or throwing away of a child	81 40.5%	59 29.5%	38 19%	22 11%	200 100%				
5	STIs often leads to deformation of the fetus among child school girls	69 34.5%	71 35.5%	25 12.5%	35 17.5%	200 100%				
	Total	369 36.98%	356 35.6%	156 15.6%	119 11.9%	1000 100%				

$p < 0.05$

Table 3 shows that 725 (72.5%) of the respondents agreed that sexually transmitted infections have significant implication on the pregnancy associated problems of secondary school athletes. Also table 3 indicates the calculated χ^2 value of 40.87 against the critical χ^2 value of 21.03 with 12 degree of freedom at 0.05 alpha level of significance, since the calculated χ^2 value is greater than the critical χ^2 value, the null hypothesis that stated that sexually transmitted infection will not significantly have any implication on pregnancy associated problems of secondary school athletes was hereby rejected. This means that sexually transmitted infections have significant implication on pregnancy associated problems of secondary school athletes in Kwara State.

Discussion of Findings

The result of analysis of tested hypothesis 1 in table 1 showed the chi-square (χ^2) analysis of sexually transmitted infections have significant implication on the reproductive health of secondary school athletes. The finding revealed that sexually transmitted infections have implication on reproductive health of secondary school athletes in Kwara State. This result is in agreement with Narain (2004) who stated that uncontrolled and unprotected sex among adolescent and athlete in secondary school make them to be vulnerable to sexually transmitted infections like AIDs, syphilis and gonorrhea etc. The findings from tested hypothesis 2 revealed that sexually transmitted infections have implication on the miseries affecting the health of secondary school

Implication of Sexually Transmitted Infections on Health and Wellbeing

athletes in Kwara state. This findings supports the view of Shehu & Kinta (2011) who affirmed that many of the adolescent and young people in the society lack adequate knowledge about sexually transmitted infections and their transmission their lack of knowledge and access to information determine the spread of STIs. Also in line with this, Women Health Experts (2014) stressed that women who have a current or prior history of certain sexually transmitted infection such as pelvic inflammation diseases have a significant chance of experience infertility cervical cancer, or sometime leads to abortion practices that often leads to the miseries of their health.

The finding from tested hypothesis 3 revealed the chi-square (χ^2) analysis of sexually transmitted infection on pregnancy associated problem of secondary school athlete in Kwara state. The finding indicates that, there is significant implication of sexually transmitted infections on pregnancy associated problem of secondary school athletes in Kwara state. This result tallied with the view of Sabo (1999) who affirmed that the higher concentration of adolescents are in our secondary schools and due to the unlimited freedom they have, they usually involve themselves in behaviours and practices that are risky to their health. Athletes in secondary school constitute a significant group that deserves adequate care from parents in the prevention of sexually transmitted infections.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study the following conclusions were made.

1. Sexually transmitted infections have implication on reproductive health of secondary school athletes.
2. Sexually transmitted infections have implication on wellbeing that leads to miseries affecting the health of secondary school athletes.
3. Sexually transmitted infections have implication on pregnancy associated problems of the secondary school athletes.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations were made.

1. Sexually transmitted infections should be prevented so that it will not lead to any reproductive health of secondary school athlete.
2. Sexually transmitted infection should be prevented inorder to prevent the athlete from unnecessary miseries that may affect their wellbeing.
3. Sexually transmitted infections should be prevented so that it will not affect them in the future during pregnancy.

References

- Adam, H.Y. (2003). AIDS awareness, Ibadan, spectrum books limited
- Awosika, Y. (2004). Multi-disciplinary approach to human kinetic & health education, Department of Human Kinetics & Health Education. Ibadan: Codat publication
- <http://www.womenshealthexperts> about what are the consequences of sexually transmitted infections. Retrieved on 21-03-14 (2014)
- Moronkola, A.O. (2000). Knowledge, attitude towards AIDs and sexual behaviour of University of Ibadan student, implication for health education teaching, Nigeria school health journal 10: 38-45
- Narain, J.P. (2004). Risk factors for HIV transmission India, New Delhi Bangalor publishing Ltd
- National Action on AIDs Control (2004). A joint programme on sexually transmitted diseases and AIDs. Abuja, National Action on AIDs and Control Publication
- Sabo, M.A. (1999). Knowledge attitudes and behaviour of Kaduna Polytechnic students towards Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome Ibadan: Unpublished Masters Dissertation
- Shehu, R.A. & Kinta, M. (2011). Some critical Health issues for Schools and College. A guide for Students and Teachers, Department of Human Kinetics and Health Education, Faculty of Education, University of Ilorin, unique press.
- World Health Organization (2000). World health report on HIV/AIDs confronting a killer, Geneva, WHO-UNAIDS