

**ONLINE HEALTH SERVICE KNOWLEDGE AND MEN'S  
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH IN LAGOS AND OGUN  
STATES, NIGERIA**

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## **ACCEPTANCE**

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## **DECLARATION**

**I, OSADOLOR, UYI EBOIGBODIN with (10AE010441),** declare that this research was carried out by me under the supervision of Dr. Emmanuel O. Amoo and Dr. Dominic E. Azuh of Demography and Social Statistics Programme, Department of Economics and Development Studies, College of Management and Social Sciences, Covenant University, Ota. I attest that the thesis has not been presented either wholly or partially for the award of any degree elsewhere. All sources of data and scholarly information used in this thesis are duly acknowledged.

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## CERTIFICATION

We certify that the thesis titled “**Online Health Service Knowledge and Men’s Reproductive Health in Lagos and Ogun States, Nigeria**” is an original work carried out by **OSADOLOR, UYI EBOIGBODIN (10AE010441)**, in Demography and Social Statistics Programme, Department of Economics and Development Studies, College of Management and Social Sciences, Covenant University, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria, under the supervision of Dr. Emmanuel O. Amoo and Dr. Dominic E. Azuh. We have examined and found the work acceptable for the award of a degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Demography and Social Statistics.

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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this thesis with love to the almighty God, the maker of the heavens and earth who has given me the grace to complete this project in record time.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>AIDS:</b>	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
<b>HIV:</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>HPV:</b>	Human Papillomavirus
<b>ICPD:</b>	International Conference on Population and Development
<b>IPPF:</b>	International Planned Parenthood Federation
<b>ISSM:</b>	International Society for Sexual Medicine
<b>NBC:</b>	National Bureau of Statistics
<b>RC:</b>	Reference Category
<b>STDs:</b>	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
<b>STIs:</b>	Sexually Transmitted Infections
<b>TGCT:</b>	Testicular Germ Cell Tumours
<b>UNFPA:</b>	United Nations Populations Fund
<b>UNAIDS:</b>	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>WHO:</b>	World Health Organisation
<b>CDC:</b>	Centre for Disease Control
<b>NACA</b>	National agency for the Control of AIDS
<b>MRHC:</b>	Men's Reproductive Health Concerns
<b>SHC:</b>	Sexual Health Concerns
<b>SRHC:</b>	Sexual Reproductive Health Concerns
<b>LESS SEX PT:</b>	Less Sexual Partners
<b>MORE SEX PT:</b>	More Sexual Partners
<b>SPEC OPINION:</b>	Specialist Opinion
<b>DR:</b>	Doctor
<b>FREQ:</b>	Frequency
<b>INFO:</b>	Information

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## ABSTRACT

Despite the advancement in the diagnosis and treatment of sexual and reproductive health challenges, men are disproportionately affected across the world by adverse reproductive health outcomes. This is more pronounced in the sub-Saharan Africa region where most men lack awareness and knowledge of their reproductive health. This is aggravated by the unwilling nature of men to seek healthcare, especially in the available medical facilities. This study explored the use of online health resources among men in Nigeria towards meeting their reproductive health needs. The study employed a quantitative research approach aided by questionnaire interviews for data collection among 775 statistically representative samples of men aged 15-64 years old in Lagos and Ogun States, Nigeria. Data were analysed using univariate, bivariate and multivariate analyses (binary logistic regression) through SPSS version 20. Findings from the study revealed that 52.3% of the respondents use online health resources for reproductive health concerns. Findings also showed that gonorrhoea (11.9%) was the most prevalent male reproductive challenge; this was followed by premature ejaculation (10.6%) and Syphilis (8.9%). The findings from the bivariate analysis showed that socioeconomic characteristics such as educational attainment, occupational status and income distribution have a significant association with the use of online health platforms for reproductive and sexual health concerns ( $p < 0.005$ ). Findings from the multivariate analysis reveal that men who use the information they saw online, visit their doctors' regularly, sought vaccines, and have reduced number of sexual partners and those who seek medical help are more likely to change their sexual reproductive health behaviour compared to men who do not. The study concludes that knowledge gained from online health sources significantly influences change in their reproductive behavioural outcomes. The study recommends that since the knowledge of online health services plays significant roles in change in reproductive outcomes, stakeholders, government, policy makers, non-governmental organisations, content and applications developers and primary health care centres should explore the power of online health resources to improve the reproductive health outcomes of men. Also, digital literacy should be provided to men, to feel confident in identifying reputable sources of online health information.

**Keywords:** Men's reproductive health, Online health platforms, Men's reproductive health behaviour, Men's reproductive health challenges