# Article information:

Multiple sex partner behavior in female undergraduate students in China: A multi-campus survey | BMC Public Health | Full Text
<https://bmcpublichealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1471-2458-9-305>

# Article summary:

1. A survey of female undergraduate students in China found that 18.10% reported ever having sexual intercourse, and 5.31% reported having multiple sex partners.

2. Risk factors for multiple sex partners included working in a place of entertainment, having current close friends that were living with boyfriends, poor academic performance, and positive attitudes toward multiple partners.

3. Interventions need to target at-risk women and stress the importance of consistent condom use to reduce the risk of HIV/STDs.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article "Multiple sex partner behavior in female undergraduate students in China: A multi-campus survey" provides valuable insights into the prevalence and determinants of multiple sex partner behavior among female undergraduates in China. The study is based on a large sample size and uses multi-level logistic regression to identify risk factors for sexual behaviors.

However, there are some potential biases and limitations to consider. Firstly, the study only focuses on female undergraduates, which limits its generalizability to other populations. Secondly, the study relies on self-reported data, which may be subject to social desirability bias or recall bias. Thirdly, the study does not explore the cultural or societal factors that may contribute to multiple sex partner behavior among Chinese women.

Additionally, the article could benefit from exploring counterarguments or alternative explanations for its findings. For example, it is possible that some of the risk factors identified (such as poor academic performance) may be correlated with other underlying factors that contribute to multiple sex partner behavior.

Furthermore, while the article notes the potential risks associated with multiple sex partners (such as increased risk of STDs), it does not provide a comprehensive overview of these risks or discuss potential harm reduction strategies beyond emphasizing consistent condom use.

Overall, while this article provides valuable insights into an important public health issue in China, it would benefit from further exploration of potential biases and limitations and a more comprehensive discussion of potential harm reduction strategies.

# Topics for further research:

* Cultural and societal factors contributing to multiple sex partner behavior in China
* Male undergraduate students' attitudes and behaviors towards multiple sex partners in China
* Psychological and emotional consequences of engaging in multiple sex partner behavior
* Strategies for reducing the risk of sexually transmitted infections beyond consistent condom use
* Comparison of multiple sex partner behavior among female undergraduates in China and other countries
* Long-term health consequences of engaging in multiple sex partner behavior in China.

# Report location:

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