

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS IN THE ELDERLY: A QUALIQUANTITATIVE

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Abstract

Introduction: With the increase in life expectancy, the elderly population grows and, consequently, the active sexual life in this group. This scenario brings to light the need to prevent STIs, challenging stereotypes and expanding access to information and health care, therefore the focus of this study is the sexuality of older people and their knowledge of STI prevention methods. **Objective:** Identify the level of information among elderly people regarding STIs. **Methodology:** The study used the qualitative-quantitative research method, data collection was done through convenience sampling, using a form available between the beginning of May and the beginning of June 2024. **Results:** The results conclude that the majority of elderly people have basic knowledge of STIs. **Discussion:** The myth and taboo surrounding sexuality for this audience ignores that elderly people still have sexual interests, which corroborates the fact that this taboo continues to be established in society, showing the fragility of understanding the multidimensionality of human sexuality. **Conclusions:** It is concluded that a more reflective look is needed from health professionals, especially nurses, as the majority do not receive professional guidance on the topic addressed, which makes them susceptible to it.

Keywords: Sexually transmitted infection; Health of the elderly to infectious; Prevention of STIs.