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Cyber-Related Violence and Exploitation Among Grade 10 Students in Jaffna District: Prevalence, Risk Factors, and Awareness – A Preliminary Study

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Introduction: Cyber Related Violence refers to the victimization of children via digital platforms, where they are subjected to sexual abuse, exploitation, or coercion, often through the use of internet.

Objectives: This study aimed to assess the prevalence of cyber-related violence among Grade 10 students in Jaffna, their knowledge of it and its prevention, and associated sociodemographic and personal factors.

Design, Setting and Method: Stratified proportionate cluster sampling was used to select participants from each educational zone. Data were collected in June–July 2025 using a translated, validated questionnaire from the Social Policy Analysis and Research Centre to assess cyber-related crime prevalence, knowledge, and prevention. Analysis was done using SPSS v20. Ethical approval was obtained (J/ERC/25/170/NDR/0342).

Results: Preliminary analysis was conducted on data from 352 students, of which all are using online platforms. The prevalence of cyber-related violence was 13.92% (n = 49) including 30 males and 19 females without significant association ($\chi^2 = 0.45, p = 0.502$). A majority of students correctly identified specific forms of cyber violence, including sending indecent messages (80.4%), sharing inappropriate videos or images (79.3%), online sharing of harmful content (77%), cyberbullying (76.7%), and cyber extortion (78.4%). Overall, 73.3% of students correctly identified all listed forms of cyber-related violence but among the victims it was 67.34%. The risk was higher among students who had multiple social media accounts ($\chi^2 = 8.22, p = 0.004$), accessed the internet at a younger age ($\chi^2 = 7.88, p = 0.019$), and used the internet

outside their homes ($\chi^2=8.07$, $p=0.005$). Frequency of internet use was significantly associated with cyber-related violence, including access on a need basis ($\chi^2=14.79$, $p=0.002$), constant access ($\chi^2=12.56$, $p=0.003$), and usage exceeding one hour per day ($\chi^2=9.96$, $p=0.019$). Using real profile photos ($\chi^2=4.44$, $p=0.035$), real names ($\chi^2=3.66$, $p=0.050$), and sharing relationship status ($\chi^2=7.73$, $p=0.005$) were linked to higher risk of cyber-related violence. While 84.7% were willing to report victimization, only 2.6% knew all the reporting methods.

Conclusions: Cyber-related violence is common among Grade 10 students. Despite good awareness of its forms, knowledge of prevention especially reporting, is limited, highlighting the need for targeted digital safety education.

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Outcomes of Live Donor Renal Transplantation Performed in Teaching Hospital Jaffna from 2023 to 2025.

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Background: Renal transplantation is the established treatment for end-stage renal disease (ESRD), offering improved survival and quality of life compared to long-term dialysis. This study evaluated the outcomes of live donor renal transplantation at Teaching Hospital Jaffna.

Methods: A retrospective descriptive study was conducted on dialysis-dependent patients who underwent live donor renal transplantation between 2023 and 2025. Data were obtained from the transplant registry and included information on patient demographics, donor–recipient relationship, and post-transplant follow-up results. Serum creatinine and hemoglobin (Hb) levels were monitored postoperatively to assess the outcome.