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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.

OP 12

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.