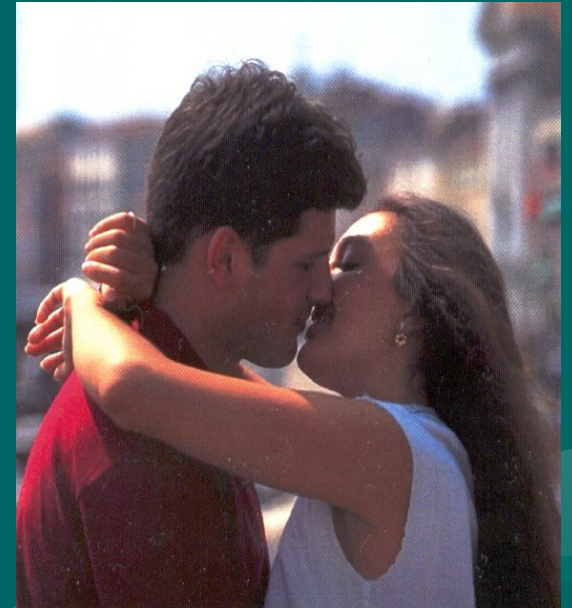


Reproductive health And behaviour



Created by Namazbekov Erbol
336 GM



Reproductive health of young people is a serious medical and social problem



- a large percentage of deviations in physical, sexual and psychosexual development
- increase in the prevalence of chronic diseases
- growth of gynecological and venereal diseases
- high incidence of pregnancy and childbirth at a young age
- low levels of reproductive education
- risky sexual and reproductive behavior

The average age of sexual debut is 16 years



University students constitute a group at high risk of abortion and sexually transmitted infections

- change in familiar surroundings
- high concentration of persons of the opposite sex
- sexual debut match with the beginning of training in high school
- lack of control sexual behavior
- a long period of training
- minimum of knowledge about contraception
- minimum knowledge about the risk of infection sexually transmitted and HIV
- low income



Specialty of sexual and reproductive behavior of young

- Not married
 - Have multiple sexual partners or frequently change their
 - Committed to the myth
 - As a rule, financially and socially dependent
 - Irregular and incorrect use contraception
 - Characterized by a high prevalence of bad habits

Medical and social aspects of teen pregnancy



- The rate of pregnancy among sexually active girls aged 15-19 is 9.1%
 - in 81.4% of its outcome is abortion
 - 10.2% of all abortions performed in adolescents
-
- One in ten pregnant younger than 20 years already has a history of abortion or childbirth
 - 12.1% of maternal deaths occur in adolescence

According to WHO

- 210 million pregnancies a year
- more than 40% - unplanned, including occur in the use of contraception
- Every year the world produces about 45 million abortions
- while 500,000 women die from complications related to unplanned pregnancy

Complications after abortion

early

Cervical injury
perforation of the
uterus
bleeding

late

- inflammatory processes genitals
failure cervix
Hematometra
placental polyp

remote

endometriosis
disorders of menstruation
infertility
ectopic pregnancy
miscarriage
Increased risk of cancer
breast
endocrine disorders
hysteromyoma

Any contraception is better than abortion



Teens and young adults need contraception? (N = 1167)



- Use contraception - less than half (48.9%) of them every second - wrong!
- 94.5% believe that pregnancy should be planned and desired
- 77.9% said to be optimal for the birth of the first child age 20-25 years

Methods of contraception recommended in adolescents and young people

Oral contraceptives (pills)

The vaginal ring

transdermal patch

condoms

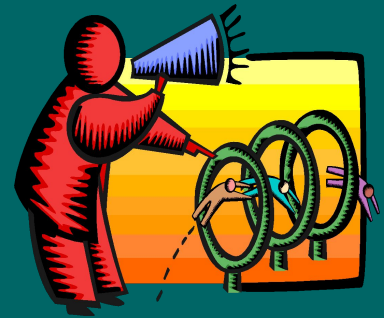
spermicides



According to the testimony - Emergency Contraception

Criteria for the use of modern hormonal contraceptives

- effectiveness
- safety
- acceptability



High risk factors in the application of hormonal contraception

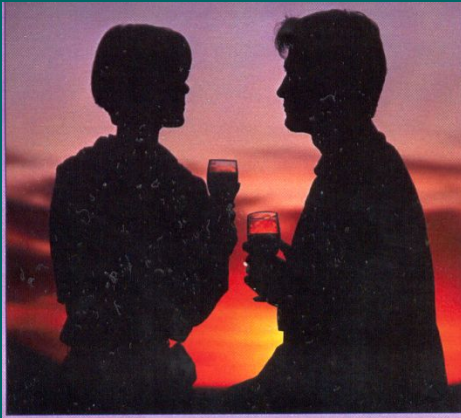


- Cardiovascular disease, including a history and family
- liver disease
- hypertension
- diabetes mellitus
- obesity
- Heavy smoking (more than 10 cigarettes per day)

Contraceptives can help ...

- after abortion
- after an inflammatory diseases the genital organs





The relevance of the method will be high as long as there is a need for humanity in sex.

Emergency
contraception
n
Escapel pill

After unprotected or inadequately protected intercourse

In order to prevent unwanted pregnancies

STI - it

- S- sexual
- T- transmitted
- I- infection



What is included in a group of STIs?

- Syphilis
- Gonorrhea
- chlamydia
- genital herpes
- Anogenital warts (caused by human papillomavirus)
- trichomoniasis
- pubic lice

STI - a threat to reproductive health

- Cause inflammatory diseases of the genital organs, violate disabled or even lead to disability

- Can lead to infertility and impotence



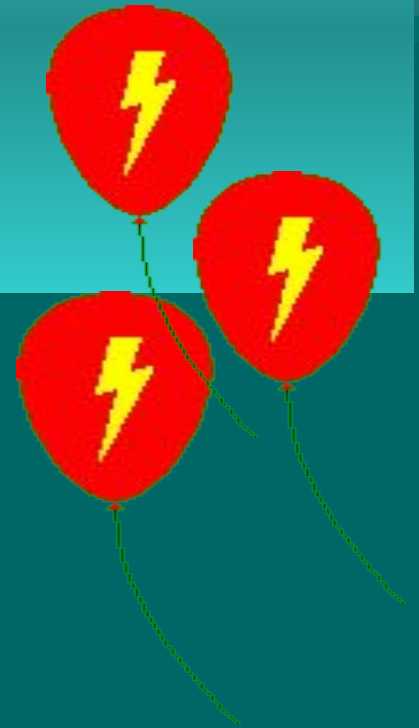
STI - a threat to reproductive health

- Increase the risk of HIV infection and viral hepatitis B and C



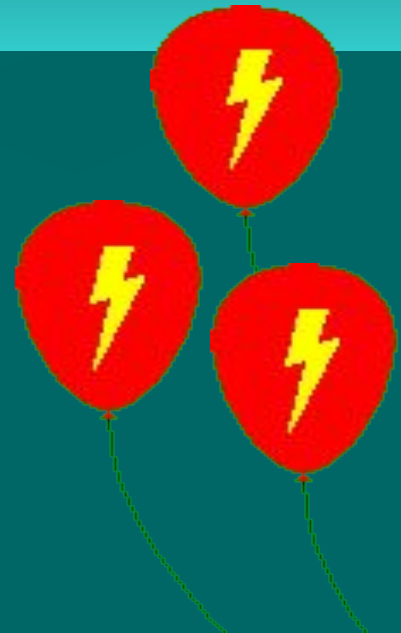
STI - a threat to reproductive health

- Able to induce inflammatory diseases of vital organs and systems (nervous, cardiovascular, etc.).



STI - a threat to reproductive health

- Increase the risk of cancer and other genital organs and body systems
- Contribute to impaired fertility



STI - a threat to reproductive health

- Dangerous to the fetus (intrauterine infection and death in early pregnancy)
- Hazard to the fetus (malformations, developmental delay, low birth weight)
- Dangerous for the newborn (intrauterine pneumonia, sepsis, and others. Diseases that the unborn child may die in the first hours / days of life)



How to prevent STIs?

- Protected sex
- Compliance with the rules *obschegigienicheskikh*
- Use of personal hygiene and prevention
- If you suspect a poisoning - **SVOEREMENNOE** visits to doctors and Early Diagnosis
- Syphilis - conducting preventive treatment
- Vaccination against human papillomavirus infection

Individual STI and urinary infections

- condom
- Miramistin
- spermicides
- betadine

Where can I go for help?

- Skin and venereal clinic
- Student clinic
- Clinic in the community
- The Department of Dermatology and Venereology
- Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology
medical Centers

Thank you for your
attention!!!

