



Global Sexual and Reproductive Health Issues

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Commentary

Being a lady has implications for health. Health needs of girls are often broadly classified under four categories. First, women have specific health needs associated with the sexual and reproductive function. Second, women have an elaborate genital system that's susceptible to dysfunction or disease, even before it's put to function or after it's been put out of function. Third, women are subject to equivalent diseases of other body systems which will affect men. The disease patterns often differ from those of men due to genotype, hormonal environment or gender evolved lifestyle behavior. Diseases of other body systems or their treatments may interact with conditions of the genital system or function. Fourth, because women are women, they're subject to social diseases which impact on their physical, mental or social health. Examples include female genital mutilation, sexual assault and violence.

A retrospective audit over a period of six months from July 2019- December 2019 in Obstetric unit at King Abdul Aziz Hospital evaluating the anemia status of women in pregnancy and the management options offered were reviewed through their electronic medical records. Booking status, parity, age of gestation at diagnosis of anemia, clinical setup and any co existent conditions (chronic anemias, hemoglobinopathies) were evaluated against the treatment modalities offered: Oral iron, Parenteral multiple doses regime, Single dose ferric carboxymaltose and blood transfusion.

This paper examines the US Global and Reproductive Health Act of 2011 by identifying strengths, shortcomings and gaps within the policy and suggests key changes and proposals. The framework of study of the proposed Act is predicated on its ability to deal with successful ap-

proaches that employ a comprehensive sexual and reproductive health care supported evidence from the sector and its specialize in reproductive health rights and justice. In doing so, this paper utilizes a hybrid model to explain a practical framework which will be wont to analyze the method of politics and implementation. The hybrid model are often used for politics analysis with any social phenomena globally context; here it's illustrated to be used with global sexual and reproductive health problems in developing countries.

Single dose Iron regimens (Ferinject) as offered to 49 women had the least use of length of stay, at a maximum of 2 days if administered along with Vitamin B12 injections (n: 37) followed by 1 day (n: 18) when given as sole treatment. This was followed by Blood transfusion (n:6) with periods varying from 3-11 days, and lastly multiple dose Iron regimens (n:6) and average length of stay being 4 days. Social acceptability and compliance to treatment was higher with the Ferinject group than other, with once weekly dosing. In the whole cohort, only one patient developed mild rashes with Ferinject infusion and responded to targeted treatment.

Reproductive health, or sexual health, represents the reproductive processes, functions and system at all stages of life. Reproductive health implies that people are able to have a responsible, satisfying and safer sex life and have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide themselves of having sex.

Conclusion

Reproductive health may be a lifetime concern for both women and men, from infancy to adulthood. Evidence shows that reproductive health in any of those life stages features a profound effect on one's health later in life. UNFPA supports programmes tailored to the various challenges people face at different times in their lives, including comprehensive sexuality education, birth control, antenatal and safe delivery care, post-natal care, services to stop sexually transmitted infections (including HIV), and services facilitating early diagnosis and treatment of reproductive health illnesses (including breast and cervical cancer).

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