MAIN SOCIAL ASPECTS OF AFFECTS THE FORMATION OF ADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH IN ADOLESCENCE GIRLS



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INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization clearly indicates that reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not the absence of reproductive disease or infertility. It is more important to remember that reproductive health is a reflection of health during childhood, and crucial during adolescence and adulthood, sets the stage for health beyond the reproductive years for women and affects the health of the next generation [1]. One of the statements that were made by the results of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 1994 is to implement the knowledge on reproductive health issues among adolescents and provide better access to education on this topic, and reveal the problem much broader than prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and unplanned pregnancy. Thus all developed countries spend money on implementation of educational programs among teens and regularly hold surveys on checking the average level of knowledge on this issue among teens and make regular analyses of the effectiveness of implemented programs.

ANALYSIS OF PUBLISHED DATA AND THE FORMULATION OF RESEARCH PROBLEMS

Parents, other family members and other information sources play an important role in cognition of interpersonal relationships and sexuality, especially for the younger age groups. There is a strong link between level of communication of teens and their parents and safe reproductive health habits [2].

Modern media, especially mobile phones and the Internet in a very short time have become important sources of information. But much of this information, particularly information on sexuality is distorted, contrived, untrue and often humiliating, especially for women (pornography on the Internet). Therefore, there is a new need for sex education caused by the need to prevent and correct misleading information and images transmitted by the media in the media. Thus it is necessary to include in the curricula of high school, college and university thematic cycles on healthy lifestyles, family planning, reproductive health, safe motherhood, prevention of oncogynecology pathology [3].

Many different types of programs have been shown to positively affect reproductive health

outcomes. Not only school- and community-based sex education programs, but also clinic-based programs, youth development programs, service-learning programs, early childhood programs, and programs for young mothers have been found to improve reproductive health outcomes [4]. It was proved that communication and comfort between parents and adolescents about sexual issues decreases the initiation of sexual intercourse and these teens more likely to have conservative values [5]. But in order to realize educational program it is important to understand the level of knowledge of adolescents and main social factors that influence on formation of adequate reproductive health habits.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We have analyzed data provided by the 532 girls at the "Questionnaire adolescents 15–18 years" from the database of Ukrainian longitudinal study "Family and Children of Ukraine" using parameters that characterize main social factors of influence on formation of life style habits.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY AND DISCUSSION

The significant percentage of interviewed girls for some reason does not demonstrate awareness of issues relating to sexual development and sexual relationships.

About 15% of girls didn't give full answers about the characteristics of their menstrual cycle. Almost 16% gave incomplete answers on the issue of reproductive health problems 27% of girls did not answer at all on reproductive health issue. The questions of sexual development stages passed about 11% of girls. On the issue of sexual experience did not answer 35% of girls. There was no answer or incomplete answers given in 62 % of cases on the question of optimal age of first sexual relations. But less than 5% of girls did not give informative answers on the issue of eroticism and pornography. It should be noted that almost 99% of girls from the survey reported on their sources of information on sexual relationships. Parents as the sources were indicated in 64% of cases, teachers and health workers in 44%, and β in 25% of cases girls get information from unreliable sources - friends, the media and the Internet.

We have found that teens who are dissatisfied with the frequency of communication with their

parents, received information on sexual relations from unreliable sources. Girls who talk often with parents on the reproductive health issue in 47.6% get this information from medical care providers.

Teens that determine deficit of communication with parents show less awareness in matters of sexual development. This group of girls is twice less informed in characteristics of normal menstrual cycle and parameters of reproductive health in comparison with the group of girls who are satisfied with their parent communication.

However, lack of communication with parents has no effect on the responses to the questions on sexual relationship.

Teens who do not communicate with their parents on the topic of sex and sexual relationships show less awareness in these issues: twice less in characteristics of normal menstrual cycle and reproductive health quality in comparison with those girls who regularly communicate with parents on this issue.

We could not confirm the hypothesis that the low-income family experience lack of communication between children and parents that has negative impact on the awareness of adolescent girls in terms of sex and sexual relationships (Table 1).

It was established that level of education of parents had no influence on the level of communication between parents and their children and on the level of awareness of adolescent girls in sex and sexual relationships issues (Table 2, 3).

TABLE 1. CHARACTERISTICS OF GIRLS ANSWERS FROM LOW AND HIGH LEVEL OF FAMILY PROSPERITY AND CONNECTION BETWEEN THEIR COMMUNICATION WITH PARENTS AND THEIR ANSWERS ON THE REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH QUESTIONS

Indicators		Communication adolescen	Total		
		Present	Absent	iotai	
	Lour	Frequency	154	7	161
Lovel of family prognarity	Low	%	95.7	4.3	100.0
Level of family prosperity	High	Frequency	345	8	353
		%	97.7	2.3	100.0
Tatal		Frequency	499	15	514
Total		%	97.1	2.9	100.0

_		Communication adolescent girls with their	Total		
		Present	Absent	Total	
	Low	Frequency	137	16	153
Level of family prosperity	Low	%	89.5	10.5	100.0
	High	Frequency	298	42	340
		%	87.6	12.4	100.0
***		Frequency	435	58	493
Total		%	88.2	11.8	100.0

		Fullness of girls answers on questions about menstruation		Total	
		Full answer	Incomplete answer	Total	
	Low	Frequency	134	29	163
Level of family prosperity		%	82.2	17.8	100.0
	High	Frequency	310	49	359
		%	86.4	13.6	100.0
Tabl		Frequency	444	78	522
Total		%	85.1	14.9	100.0

		Fullness of girls answers on questions	Total		
			Full answer	Incomplete answer	IUldi
	Lour	Frequency	131	32	163
Level of family prosperity	Low	%	80.4	19.6	100.0
	High	Frequency	310	49	359
		%	86.4	13.6	100.0
Total		Frequency	441	81	522
Total		%	84.5	15.5	100.0

TADI	E 1	CONTINUED

			Fullness of girls answers on questi	Fullness of girls answers on questions about their sexual experience	
		Full answer	Incomplete answer	Total	
	Low	Frequency	106	57	163
Loyal of family processity		%	65.0	35.0	100.0
Level of family prosperity	High	Frequency	224	135	359
		%	62.4	37.6	100.0
Total		Frequency	330	192	522
		%	63.2	36.8	100.0

		Fullness of girls answers on questions about age of sexual debut		Total	
		Full answer	Incomplete answer	Total	
	Low	Frequency	67	96	163
Level of family prosperity		%	41.1	58.9	100.0
	High	Frequency	126	233	359
		%	35.1	64.9	100.0
Total		Frequency	193	329	522
		%	37	63.0	100.0

		Fullness of girls answers on questions about pornography and erotic		Total	
			Full answer	Incomplete answer	Total
Level of family prosperity	Low	Frequency	156	7	163
		%	95.7	4.3	100.0
	High	Frequency	343	16	359
		%	95.5	4.5	100.0
Total		Frequency	499	23	522
		%	95.6	4.4	100.0

We have found that such social factors as poor level of living conditions, incomplete family in our surveyed group had no influence on the communication between parents and children. Also we didn't establish link between above mentioned social factors and level of knowledge on reproductive issues.

For our surveyed group the thesis that medical workers, psychologists and teachers as a reliable source of information about reproductive health and sexual relations has positive impact on the awareness of adolescent girls in issues of sex and sexual relationships wasn't proved. Percentage of awareness among girls receiving information from the experts is almost identical with the corresponding percentage for those who do not use the services of professionals.

We have revealed very low percentage of cases when specialists provide adolescent girl with the information on optimal age of sexual debut. 87% of interviewed girls got information on reproductive health from specialists, but only in almost 35% cases girls were informed about optimal age of sexual debut.

CONCLUSION

Among the surveyed adolescent girls fairly high amount does not demonstrate a high level of awareness in the issues of reproductive health, sexual development and sexual relationships. Evident link between the level of communication with adolescents and parents and level of

TADLES COMMUNICATION DETWICEN D	AUGHTERS AND PARENTS DEPENDING ON	MACTUED'S COMMUNICATION I EVEL
TABLE 2. CUMINIUNICATION DET WEEN L	AUGHTERS AND PARENTS DEPENDING ON	MOTHER 3 COMMUNICATION LEVEL

Indicators			Communication adolesce	Total	
			Present	Absent	iotai
	Graduated from	Frequency	45	3	48
Loyal of mothers adjustion	high school	%	93.8	6.2	100.0
Level of mothers education	Graduated from university	Frequency	394	54	448
		%	87.9	12.1	100.0
Total		Frequency	439	57	496
		%	88.5	11.5	100.0

TABLE 3. CHARACTERISTICS OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH QUESTIONS OF THE TEENS DEPENDING ON THE MOTHER'S EDUCATION LEVEL

Indicators		Fullness of girls answers on q	Total		
		Full answer	Incomplete answer	iotai	
	Graduated from	Frequency	40	10	50
Level of mothers education	high school	%	80.0	20.0	100.0
	Graduated from university	Frequency	408	67	475
		%	85.9	14.1	100.0
Total		Frequency	448	77	525
Total		%	85.3	14.7	100.0

			Fullness of girls answers on questions about the reproductive health issue		Total
		Full answer	Incomplete answer	iotai	
	Graduated from	Frequency	39	11	50
1 1 - £ 4h 4 4t	high school	%	78.0	22.0	100.0
Level of mothers education	Graduated from university	Frequency	407	68	475
		%	85.7	14.3	100.0
		Frequency	446	79	525
Total		%	85	15.0	100.0

			Fullness of girls answers on questions about their sexual experience		Total
			Full answer	Incomplete answer	Total
Level of mothers education	Graduated from high school	Frequency	26	24	50
		%	52.0	48.0	100.0
	Graduated from university	Frequency	307	168	475
		%	64.6	35.4	100.0
Total		Frequency	333	192	525
		%	63.4	36.6	100.0

			Fullness of girls answers on questions about age of sexual debut		Total
			Full answer	Incomplete answer	Total
Level of mothers education	Graduated from high school	Frequency	20	30	50
		%	40.0	60.0	100.0
	Graduated from university	Frequency	176	299	475
		%	37.1	62.9	100.0
Total		Frequency	196	329	525
		%	37.3	62.7	100.0

			Fullness of girls answers on questions about pornography and erotic		Total
			Full answer	Incomplete answer	iotai
Level of mothers education	Graduated from high school	Frequency	48	2	50
		%	96.0	4.0	100.0
	Graduated from university	Frequency	453	22	475
		%	95.4	4.6	100.0
Total		Frequency	501	24	525
		%	95.4	4.6	100.0

knowledge on reproductive health issues at this group of girls was found – the girls that point on the family communication deficits had given less informative answer on questions concerning the development of the reproductive and sexual relations, and more often choose as information source on

this topic unreliable and badly controlled sources – friends, the media and the Internet. However, among adolescents who are satisfied with the level of communication with their parents (vast majority – 97%), the percentage of badly informed is also noticeable.

ГІНЕКОЛОГІЯ

Attempts to identify the specific target group for family's educational programs were unsuccessful. Parameters that are considered as risk factors for social anamnesis – property status, education level of parents, staff and family housing don't have a real impact on the deficit in family communication and adolescent's awareness. Probably, it is more preferable is to implement general educational programs for teens instead of programs for targeted audience.

However, it is worth noting that 56% of girls didn't receive information about reproductive and sexual development from specialists – health workers, psychologists and teachers, but their level of knowledge doesn't significantly differs from those who got such information from experts.

We can conclude that existing educational programs are not sufficiently effective, and the means provided for existing programs do not provide adequate coverage of adolescents.

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We can conclude that existing educational programs are not sufficiently effective, and the means provided for existing programs do not provide adequate coverage of adolescents. **Keywords**: reproductive health, adolescent girls, educational programs.

ОСНОВНІ СОЦІАЛЬНІ АСПЕКТИ, ЩО ВПЛИВАЮТЬ НА ФОРМУВАННЯ НЕОБХІДНИХ ЗНАНЬ ПРО РЕПРОДУКТИВНЕ ЗДОРОВ'Я У ДІВЧАТ-ПІДЛІТКІВ

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л. н. стичук, к. мед. п., ст. воук. ствроотнико видителня медичних та психосоціальних проолем здоров я сим і пил і пил і пил трубіни А.М. Мацола, провідний психолог відділення медичних та психосоціальних проблем здоров'я сім'ї (ПАГ НАМИ України Репродуктивне здоров'я сучасної жінки — це відображення стану її здоров'я в дитинстві і в підлітковому віці, що, крім іншого, впливає на здоров'я майбутніх поколінь. Існує багато різних освітніх програм, розроблених на основі регіональних особливостей, які показали позитивні результати в репродуктивних наслідках. Ми проаналізували «Опитувальник підлітків 15—18 років», який заповнили 532 дівчини з бази даних українського поздовжнього дослідження «Сім'я і діти України», використовуючи параметри, що характеризують основні соціальні фактори впливу на формування звичок і способу життя в дівчаток-підлітків.

украінської о поздожнью и дослідження «смя зі діп у краіни», викорит параметри», що характеризуюто сисові смень фактори вілию на форма у при україних велика кількість обстежених дівчаток-підпітків не продемонстрували високий рівчоть поінформованості в питаннях репродуктивного заров'я, статевого розвитку і скесуальних відносин. Нами виявлений очевидний зв'язок між рівнем комунікації підпітків з батьками та рівнем знань щодо питань репродуктивного здоров'я. Так, дівчата, які вказують на дефіцит сімейного зв'язку, дали менш інформативну відповідь на питання, що стосуються розвитку репродуктивної системи і сексуальних відносин. При цьому вони частіше вибирають як джерела інформації з цієї теми ненадійні і погань контрольовані джерела — друзів, засоби масової інформації та інтернет. З усім тим, серед підлітків, які задововені рівнеме спілкування своїми батьками (переважна більшість — 97%), відсоток погано інформованих стакож високим.
Параметри, які вважаються факторами ризику для соціального анамнезу — фінансове становище, рівень освіти батьків, сімейне житло — не справляли істотного впливу на дефіцит сімейного спілкування та

Окрім того, варто відзначити, що 56% дівчат зовсім не отримують інформацію про репродуктивний і сексуальний розвиток від фахівців — медичних працівників, психологів і педагогів, але їхній рівень знань незначно відрізняється від дівчат, які отримали таку інформацію від експертів.

Ми можемо зробити висновок, що існуючі освітні програми не є достатньо ефективними, і засоби, передбачені для існуючих програм, не забезпечують адекватного охоплення дівчаток підліткового віку. Ключові слова: репродуктивне здоров'я, дівчата-підлітки, освітні програми.

ОСНОВНЫЕ СОЦИАЛЬНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ, ВЛИЯЮЩИЕ НА ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ НЕОБХОДИМЫХ ЗНАНИЙ О РЕПРОДУКТИВНОМ ЗДОРОВЬЕ У ДЕВОЧЕК-ПОДРОСТКОВ

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Репродуктивное здоровье современной женщины — это отражение состояния ее здоровья в детстве и в подростковом возрасте, что, помимо прочего, влияет на здоровье будущих поколений. Существует много различных образовательных программ, разработанных на основе региональных особенностей, которые показали положительные результаты в репродуктивных исходах. Мы проанализировали «Вопросник подростков 15—18 лет», который заполнили 532 девушки из базы данных украинского продольного исследования «Семья и дети Украины», используя параметры, характеризующие основные социальные факторы влияния на формирование привычек и образа жизни у девочек-подростков

Довольно большое количество обследованных девочек-подростков не продемонстрировали высокий уровень осведомленности в вопросах репродуктивного здоровья, полового развития и сексуальных отношений. Нами выявлена очевидная связь между уровнем коммуникации подростков с родителями и уровнем знаний по вопросам репродуктивного здоровья. Так, девушки, которые указывают на дефицит семейной связи, дали менее информативный ответ на вопросы, касающиеся развития репродуктивной системы и сексуальных отношений. При этом они чаще выбирают в качестве источника информации по этой теме ненадежные и плохо контролируемые источники — друзей, средства массовой информации и интернет. Тем не менее, среди подростков, которые удовлетворены уровнем общения со своими родителями (подавляющее большинство — 97%), процент плохо инфор ых является также высоким

Параметры, которые считаются факторами риска для социального анамнеза — финансовое положение, уровень образования родителей, семейное жилье — не оказывали существенного влияния на дефицит семейного общения и осведомленность подростка.

Кроме того, стоит отметить, что 56% девушек вовсе не получают информацию о репродуктивном и сексуальном развитии от специалистов — медицинских работников, психологов и педагогов, но их уровень знаний незначительно отличается от девушек, получивших такую информацию от экспертов

Мы можем сделать вывод, что существующие образовательные программы не являются достаточно эффективными, и средства, предусмотренные для существующих программ, не обеспечивают адекватного охвата девочек подросткового возраста

Ключевые слова: репродуктивное здоровье, девочки-подростки, образовательные программы