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Reproductive Health Status of Women and Main Factors Affecting it during Covid-19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT. This article presents the state of women's reproductive health during the covid-19 pandemic and the main factors affecting it in the scientific research work.

KEYWORDS: Covid 19, reproductive age, risk, women's health.

Introduction. Throughout the Covid-19 pandemic, the CEO of the World Health Organization (WHO) has emphasized that "all countries must find the perfect balance between protecting health, minimizing economic and social disruption and respecting human rights." When health systems are overwhelmed, countries need to make difficult decisions to balance the demands of a direct response to Covid-19, while engaging in strategic planning and coordinated action to support essential health services. The provision of many services will become more complex. However, women's choices and their rights to sexual and reproductive health must be respected regardless of Covid-19 status.

To guide national health systems in planning the strategic shifts needed to maintain sexual and reproductive health services and respond to the additional needs of the Covid-19 pandemic, WHO has published dedicated Covid-19 resources that complement existing resources in this area. According to the WHO definition, reproductive health is not only the absence of diseases or ailments in all areas related to the reproductive system, its functions and processes, but also a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being. Reproductive health is an integral part of overall health and is essential for human development. Reproductive health is a personal and highly valuable aspect of life. As a reflection of the quality of health in childhood and adolescence, it also lays the foundation for the post-reproductive health of both women and men and determines its impact from generation to generation. In such conditions, the role of reproductive health increases significantly. Fertility depends not only on his condition, but also on the life of future generations.

Improving reproductive health at the family level reduces the number of tragedies associated with infertility or unwanted pregnancies, which often lead to family conflicts, leading to the destabilization of marriages and family relationships and their breakdown. Improving reproductive health as an integral part of the health of the nation as a whole should be a priority for the government and the health system. According to the definition of the World Health Organization (WHO), reproductive health is a state of complete physical and social well-being, and not the absence of disease in anything related to the reproductive system, its functions and processes. Reproductive health is determined by a number of factors, including the attitude of society towards women and their role in society.

In modern socio-demographic conditions, the problem of abortion occupies a special place in the system of measures to preserve and restore a woman's reproductive potential. The prevalence of abortion is one of the main medical and social indicators characterizing the reproductive consciousness and behavior of women, as well as the state of citizens' health. Sexual function plays an important role in the normal life of a person, in addition to sleep and eating, it is one of the main motives of a person and can manifest itself at any stage of sexual activity or at any stage of sexual life and is an important factor in determining the quality of life of an adult. Sexual dysfunction can drastically reduce the quality of life for many women. This condition is often underestimated and not treated. Currently available data on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on female sexual function is limited and inconsistent in terms of the characteristics of the effects of certain functions on sexual function. The results of a review of modern literature showed that the Covid-19 pandemic, lifestyle changes, the need for self-isolation, changes in income are important stress factors and have a significant impact on the reproductive and sexual health of women around the world. Currently available data are limited and inconsistent in terms of the nature of the impact of sexual function on individual positions. A number of studies have reported an increase, and a number of other studies have reported a decrease in libido and sexual arousal in a pandemic. During the pandemic, sexual activity dropped by less than 40%, and most studies have shown a decrease in orgasm and patient satisfaction.



The relevance of research. Coronavirus disease (Covid-19) is caused by a new strain of coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) discovered in 2019 and not previously detected in humans. Common symptoms include fever, cough, and shortness of breath. On March 11, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the current Covid-19 outbreak a pandemic. There are currently over 98,000,000 confirmed cases worldwide (data as of January 22, 2021). In May 2020, WHO reported that there is no known difference between the clinical manifestations of Covid-19 in pregnant and non-pregnant women of reproductive age. The available data on the exact impact of COVID-19 on fertility and pregnancy remains scarce. In September 2020, the British Medical Journal published the first version of a live systematic review and meta-analysis, clinical presentation, risk factors, maternal and perinatal outcomes of coronavirus disease during pregnancy. The review included 77 studies (13,118 pregnant women with COVID-19; 83,486 non-pregnant women with COVID-19). The results showed that pregnant and recently pregnant women are more likely to require intensive care for COVID-19 than non-pregnant women of reproductive age [6]. All this is a consequence of the destruction of the system of medical education for women and speaks of the need for urgent government measures to restore the reproductive health of women.

Purpose of the study: To develop scientifically based recommendations for strengthening reproductive health based on the analysis of medical and social characteristics of women of childbearing age during a pandemic. In accordance with the purpose of the study, the following **tasks** were set: 1. Analysis of medical and demographic indicators of the reproductive health of the female population at the regional level; 2. To study the medical and social characteristics of the health of women of childbearing age during the Covid-19 pandemic; 3. To assess the state of reproductive health of women of childbearing age and the main factors affecting it; 4. Development of scientifically grounded recommendations for improving the health of women of childbearing age, development of a set of therapeutic and organizational measures.

Output. Thus, for the first time in the country during the Covid-19 pandemic, a comprehensive study of women's reproductive health is based on an analysis of medical and social characteristics, which allows a systematic assessment of the health of women of reproductive age. A systematic assessment identifies factors that affect the health of women of childbearing age. The study will develop evidence-based recommendations to improve the reproductive health of women of childbearing age based on an analysis of their medical and social characteristics during the Covid-19 pandemic.

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