

Issues on Accessibility to Reproductive Health & Sexual Health



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Bird view of RH SH in Laos

58% of population in the RH age
Crown population rate 2.2
TFR 4.5
First menstruation age 11.8 Yrs
First marriage age 14.8 Yrs 20.5 Yrs



Public Health Service



Community Based Program on RH



Issues on accessibility burdens

Sociocultural Factors

Gender notions

Limit of RH SH clinic

No Social welfare workers

Regulation implementation

Individual factors

Intimacy
Shortage of knowledge RH SH
Shortage of information on treatment & care
Low income
Scare on social & family justification
Scare on unconfidential
Could not access to public health sector

Service Factors

Undisponible of medical staffs
Office time barriers
Unfriendly service
Comosibility & more **expensive**
Diagnostic & treatment indisponible
Skill and competency
Communication skill

Unaware on RH SH right / Choice option

Limit of RH SH mobile delivery

Limit of NGOs

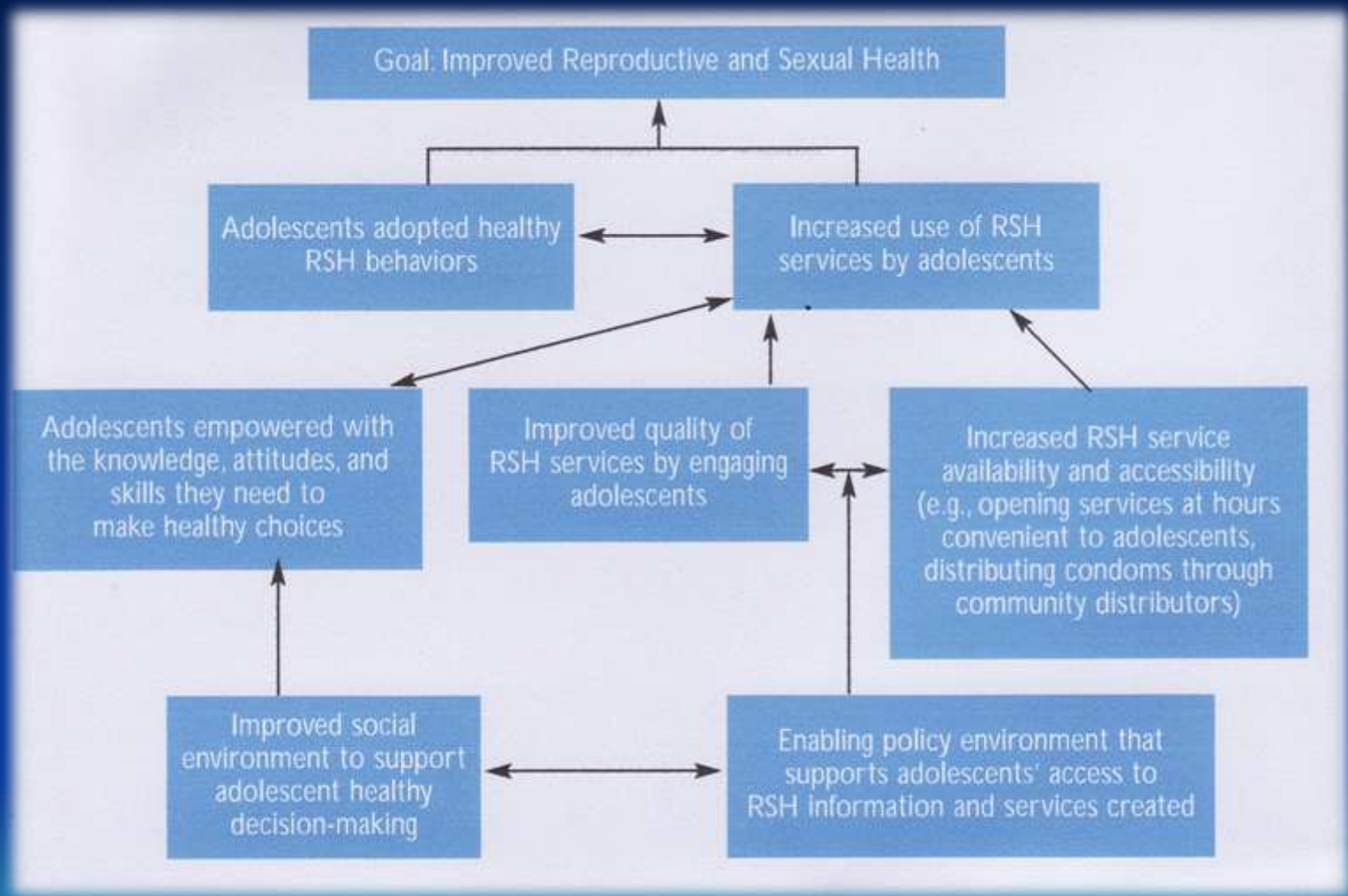
Shortage of curriculum on RH SH and IECs through different canals

Reproductive Health is basic right of human being

Reproductive Health & Sexual Health need more
than better science and Health care

They require state action to correct injustices
(women)





Genetics and fetal Antecedents of Disease Susceptibility includes the interaction of the genotype with socioeconomic, environmental, and psychological factors in the fetal and postnatal environment that contribute to health or the pathophysiology of diseases.

Reproductive Health for the 21st Century comprises the biological and behavioral factors that allow couples to have healthy children when they want them and the reproduction-related conditions that may affect women during and after their reproductive years.



Developmental Biology : Understanding Normal and Abnormal Development consists of the basic biological science necessary to understand early development in utero and through the time when many organ systems form.

Biobehavioral Development includes research to better understand the developmental processes involved in forming cognitive, learning, emotional , social, and physical behaviors, and the biological and environmental factors that make infants, children, and adolescents more susceptible to behavioral disorders or to adopting risk-taking and violent behaviors.



Overall Goals

1. Pursue Research Leading to Improved Outcomes in ART
2. Use Genetic Advances To Identify Factors Leading to Infertility
3. Use Genetic Advances to Identify Novel Contraceptive Leads
4. Increase Efforts To Develop Acceptable Male Contraceptives
5. Identify New Treatments for common Reproductive Problems
6. Conduct Research on Male Reproductive Behaviors
7. Identify New Strategies for Improving Contraceptive Use



Original Clinical & Social Science Research

1. Sensitive notions
2. Privacy & confidential
3. Gender & right
4. Peer or social welfare workers participation
5. Compromise & women participation

+ Moral & Medical ethical issues

Ensure the results of research had to
positive change in RH-SH



Resolution on Reproductive and Sexual Health

- Affirming that improvements in women's health need more than better science and health care; they require state action to correct injustices to women.
- Recognising that women's health is often compromised not by lack of medical knowledge, but by infringements on women's human rights.
- Recognising that when states have ratified human rights conventions they have legal obligations to implement them.
- Noting that human rights are inalienable rights inherent to human dignity.
- Upholding the principle declared by the 1993 World conference on Human Rights that the human rights of girls and women are and inalienable and indivisible part of human rights, to be protected not only in courts, prisons and other areas of public life but also in the privacy of the home.
- Noting that international human rights law has focused too exclusively on the public arena and neglected the private sphere of home, family and community in which women are traditionally enclosed.
- Noting that women suffer the same indignities and breaches of their human rights as men; in addition, they are vulnerable to particular gender-based violations relating to their reproductive function and the way societies limit their role and potential.

