



I'm not robot



I am not robot!

The ritual cutting of parts of a girl's genitals, of questions in the Sudan Fertility Survey () and. The practice is mostly carried out by traditional circumcisers, who often play other central roles in communities, such as attending childbirths One of the most challenging issues in cross-cultural bioethics concerns the long-standing socio-cultural practice of female genital circumcision (FGC), which is prevalent in many African countries and the Middle East as well as in some Asian and Western countries Female genital mutilation (FGM)² is the collective name given to several different traditional practices that involve the cutting of female genitals The procedure is commonly performed upon girls anywhere between the ages of four and twelve as a rite of Female genital mutilation (FGM) comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. ten termed female circumcision (FC) or female the Sudan Female circumcision or female genital mutilation (FGM) as is often called is practiced globally in all continents with over women and girls at risk with the majority in Africa. FGM continues to be practiced in many countries and regions associated with religious, cleanliness, acceptance women and girls in the traditional practice, female circumcision, and explain both the immediate effects and the long term health consequences of this practice Female circumcision involving the partial or total excision of the external female genitalia has been practiced for centuries in parts of Africa usually as a rite of passage for young Female genital mutilation/cutting is "any partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or any other injury of the female genital organs for non-medical reasons." FGM/C is practiced predominantly in Africa and in some pockets of Asia, the Middle East and Latin America • the teacher's guide and student's guide versions of Female genital mutilation: integrating the prevention and the management of the health complications into the curricula of nursing and midwifery, ; Eliminating female genital mutilation: an interagency statement, ; Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) is "any partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or any other injury of the female genital organs for non-medical reasons." Female genital mutilation comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA,). Female circumcision is usually performed on girls when they are seven or eight years old, although some African tribes perform it on infants and other societies on young adult • provide quality health care to girls and women who have health issues due to FGM, including immediate and short-term obstetric, gynaecological or urogynaecological complications; provide support to women who have mental and sexual health conditions related to FGM; identify when and where to refer patients who need additional Female circumcision is usually per formed on girls when they are seven or eight years old, although some African tribes perform it on infants and other societies on young adult women The traditional practice of female genital mutilation, sometimes referred to as female circumcision, has attracted increasing international attention in the past years Nahid Toubia. The WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA Joint Statement classified female genital mutilation into four types Female genital cutting is practiced all over the world, with variations in prevalence most often related to country, location within a given country (urban vs rural), level of education of a girl's mother, religious affiliation, and ethnicity I. Female Genital Mutilation: Background and History A. What is Female Genital Mutilation?