



The Unmerciful Cut لا للختان



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What is Female Genital Mutilation?

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) includes 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.¹



Is usually carried out by traditional circumcisers, in poorly sanitized settings using primitive, unsterile tools.

More than 200 million girls and women alive today have been cut in 30 countries: in Africa, Middle East and Asia.²

>3 million girls are estimated to be at risk of undergoing FGM annually.

Is mostly carried out on young girls between infancy and age 15.



Short-term Complications

Severe Pain

Haemorrhage

Shock

Infections/Inflammation

Impaired Wound Healing

Urinary Retention & Dysuria

Death

Conclusion

FGM has no health benefits & is recognized internationally as a violation of human rights of girls and women. It should not be carried out even by a health care provider.

By educating communities and raising awareness of the complications of FGM we can end FGM in our lifetime.

المخلص

ختان الإناث عبارة عن إزالة جزئية أو كلية للأعضاء التناسلية الأنثوية الخارجية و تجرى هذه العملية للفتيات ما بين السن 3 إلى 15 عاماً لأسباب عرفية باستخدام أدوات بدائية و في أماكن غير معقمة.

سنوياً، أكثر من 3 مليون فتاة معرضة لإجراء هذه العملية ولا توجد أي فوائد صحية لها بل وعلى العكس فمخاطرها عديدة و من الممكن أن تكون قاتلة، وتعتبر هذه العملية إنتهاكاً لحقوق الإنسان ولا يجب إجرائها حتى في المستشفيات.

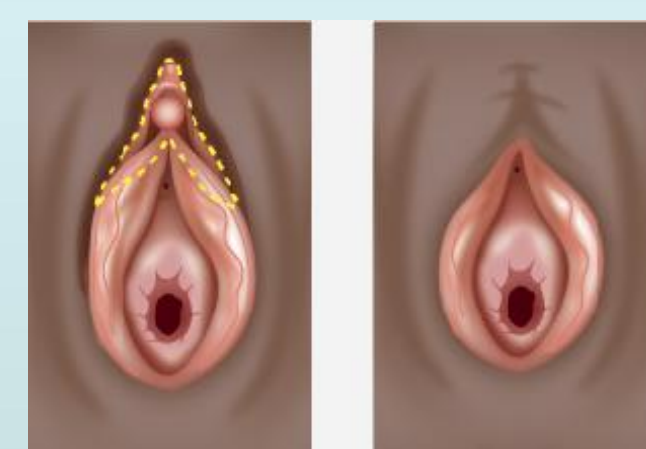
ويمكن الحد من انتشار هذه العملية بزيادة التوعية بمخاطرها والأضرار المصاحبة لها التي تلازم الفتاة طيلة حياتها.

Classification



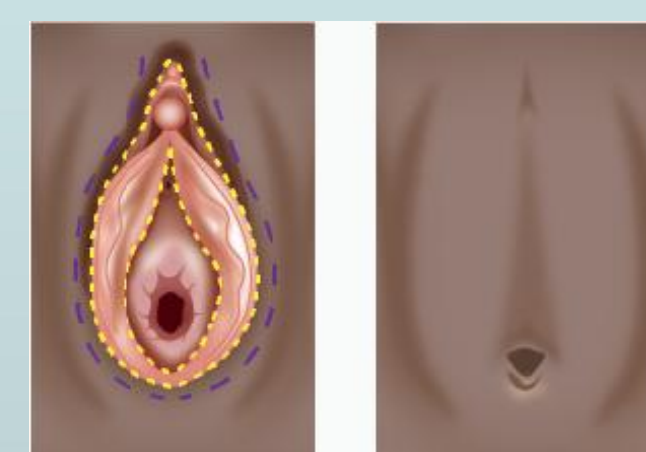
Type 1

Clitoridectomy: the partial or total removal of the clitoris.



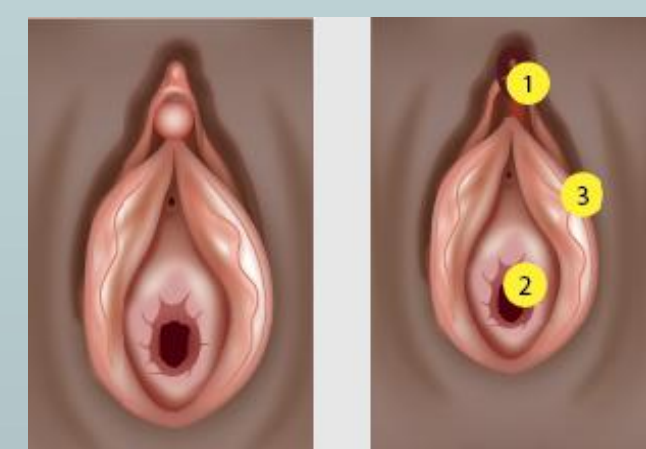
Type 2

Excision: the partial or total removal of the clitoris and the labia minora.



Type 3

Infibulation: narrowing of the vaginal opening through the creation of a covering seal formed by the labia minora/majora.



Type 4

All other harmful procedures (not removal of the genitalia) for example: piercing, scraping and cauterization.³

(1) Clitoris, (2) Labia minora, (3) Vaginal opening

Long-term Complications

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

Recurrent Urinary Tract Infections

Chronic Pelvic Infections

Dysmenorrhea

Keloid

Sexual dysfunction

Obstetric complications

Psychological consequences

References

1) World Health Organization. Health risks of female genital mutilation (FGM). http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/topics/fgm/health_consequences_fgm/en/ Published: February 2017. Accessed: April 2017.

2) Female Genital Mutilation. Information For Health & Child Protection Professionals. <http://fgm.co.nz/> Published: 2017. Accessed: April 2017.

3) End FGM European Network. What is FGM? <http://www.endfgm.eu/female-genital-mutilation/what-is-fgm/> Published: 2013 Accessed: April 2017

