

Daawwannaa kee OB/GYN (Dokteerii fayyaa dubartii)

Biyya Ameerikaa keessatti, dubartoonni OB/GYN (Dokteerii fayyaa dubartii) jechuunis, dokteera wagga waggaatti dhimma fayyaa dubartootaa irratti ogummaa addaa qabaachuu isaanii mirkaneeffatan (ispeeshaalaayiz godhan), akka dubbisan ni gorfamu.

Yeroo beellama qabaattanitti dokteerii dhiiraa yookin dokteerii dubartii gaafatachuu ni dandeessu.

Yeroo beellamaatti haadhotiin ijoollee isaanii shamarranii waliin dhufuu ni danda'u.

Ijoolleefi dubartoota umurii waggaa 15 hanga 21 tiif, daawwannaan kun haasawaa waa'ee fayyaa isaaniitiif carraa gaaffii waa'ee guddina qaama isaanii ilaallata.

Qorannoon kaanserii handaara gadameessaa dubartoota umuriin isaanii waggaa 21 tiif waggaa 3-5 gidduutti irra deddeebiidhaan akka ilaalamaniif ni gorfama. Kanaan dura qorannoo handaara gadameessaa godhattanii hinbeektan yoo ta'ee, dokteeriin keessan adeemsa isa akka isiniif ibsuuf gaafadhaa.

Dubartoota umuriin isaanii waggaa 22 hanga 44 tiif, karoorri maatii fi bayyinni ijoollee isaanii mata duree barbaachisoodha. Qorannoon gudeeda keessaa fi harmaa ni godhama.

Maamoograamiin, jechunis, suuraan Eksi-reeyii harmaa kan kaanserii harmaatiif mallattoo ta'an ilaaluuf oluu, dubartoota umuriin isaanii waggaa 40 fi isaa ol ta'aniif ni kennama.

Yoo nama afaan isiniif hiiku barbaaddu taataniif, yookin yoo komii qabaattan, yookin yoo gaaffii kami iyyuu qabaattan dokteerii keessanitti himadhaa. Yoo fedhiin keessan isiniif guutuamuudhaa baate yookin yoo komii qabaattan dokteerii kan biraa argachuu ni dandeessu.

Using this Resource

This resource is meant to help women start a conversation with their health practitioners about their experience of Female Genital Cutting (FGC). For many women, this can be an uncomfortable topic. It may have been a physically and psychologically traumatic experience and may be embarrassing to talk about due to cultural norms. This resource allows women to inform their health practitioner about their medical history and concerns, in a less invasive way.

More information on caring for women and girls affected by FGC is available online from BRYCS Community Conversations.



BRYCS COMMUNITY CONVERSATIONS:

Haakima kee waalin
dubaachuu jaliqaabi

Hadhoota fi dubaariitotaa
kanaani duraa kitanamaani turaanii.



COMMUNITY CONVERSATIONS

Collective Voices for Improving the Care and Reducing the Risk of FGC

Bridging Refugee Youth and Children's Services

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The Four Types of Female Genital Cutting

Type 1: partial or total removal of the clitoris (clitoridectomy)

Type 2: partial or total removal of the clitoris and the labia minora/majora (excision)

Type 3: narrowing of the vaginal opening through the creation of a covering seal (infibulation)

Type 4: other (e.g. pricking, piercing, incising, scraping and cauterizing the genital area)

Why is FGC practiced?

FGC is the collective term for a range of procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for cultural or other non-therapeutic reasons. It is often performed to mark a girl's passage into womanhood and full membership in her community as an adult. It can also be seen as a way to ensure a daughter's marriageability, and therefore her social and economic future, as certain types of FGC can be a physical indication and proof of virginity. Other communities perform it because they believe it is prescribed by their religion, however it is important to remember that the practice is not specific to one culture or religion. In many instances, individuals may not want to continue the practice, but the threat of being ostracized and pressure to conform to the ideals of family, community, and culture are stronger.

Kittaansa qaama saalaaf saaxilameera jedheen amana ____.

(I believe I have experienced Female Genital Cutting ____.)

- Gosa 1: Qinxiraama yookin muxxee walakkaatti yookin ciruma isaa muruu (clitoridectomy)
- Gosa 2: Qinxiraamaa fi gogaa qinxiraamaa isa keessaa fi isa alaa walakkaatti yookin ciruma isaa muruu (excision)
- Gosa 3: Balbala qaama hormaata dubartii hodhuudhaan dhiphisuu (infibulation)
- Gosa 4: Kan biro (Fkn. Naannoo qaama saalaa uruu, muruu, sukkuumuu fi koobuu/gubuu)

Wantootaa armaan gadii ilaalchisee gaaffii yookin yaaddoon qaba:

(I have questions or concerns about:)

- Dhukkubbii yookin namatti toluu dhiisuu (Pain/discomfort)
- Sirna fincaanii (Urination)
- Daraaraa baatii yookin lagu dubartummaa (Menstruation)
- Kunuunsa dubartii ulfaaf godhamu (Prenatal care)
- Ulfa (Pregnancy)
- Mucaa godhachuu (Childbirth)
- Baayyina ijoollee (Fertility)
- Hirrina fedhii qunnamtii saalaa (Decreased satisfaction during intercourse)
- Yaalii qaama miidhame deebisanii hodhuu (Defibulation/Reconstructive surgery)

- Nama Afaan naaf hiiku na barbaachisa. (I would like an interpreter.)
- OB/GYN (Dokteerii fayyaa dubartii) dubbisuudhaaf dhufuun koo isa jalqabaati. (This is my first visit to the OB/GYN.)
- Dokteerii yookin nersii dubartii taatn filadha. (I would prefer a female physician/nurse.)

Please prioritize confidentiality over education and training needs of medical students or colleagues.

Considerations and Cultural Sensitivity

Health practitioners should do their best to provide culturally competent care by learning about the cultural and historical roots of FGC, the different types, and the health and psychological consequences. Additionally, a referral to a more knowledgeable physician would be appreciated, if it is in the best interest of the woman.

Prenatal care and gynecological exams should include topics focused on the woman and the girl's health, not only FGC related topics. Be communicative with the female patient during a gynecological exam, letting her know the steps and procedures, as this may be her first time visiting an OB/GYN.

Are there laws against FGC?

It is illegal in the U.S. to perform or assist to perform FGC on anyone under the age of 18. The U.S. considers FGC to be a violation of human rights, gender-based violence, and a form of child abuse.

A woman or girl who has undergone FGC is **not at fault** and has not violated any U.S. laws. Federal law makes discrimination against anyone who has undergone these procedures illegal.

Health providers should learn the intentions of mothers of daughters regarding FGC and work collaboratively with families to prevent the practice in their communities.

If you suspect or have reason to believe that a minor has undergone FGC, mandatory reporting laws must be followed.