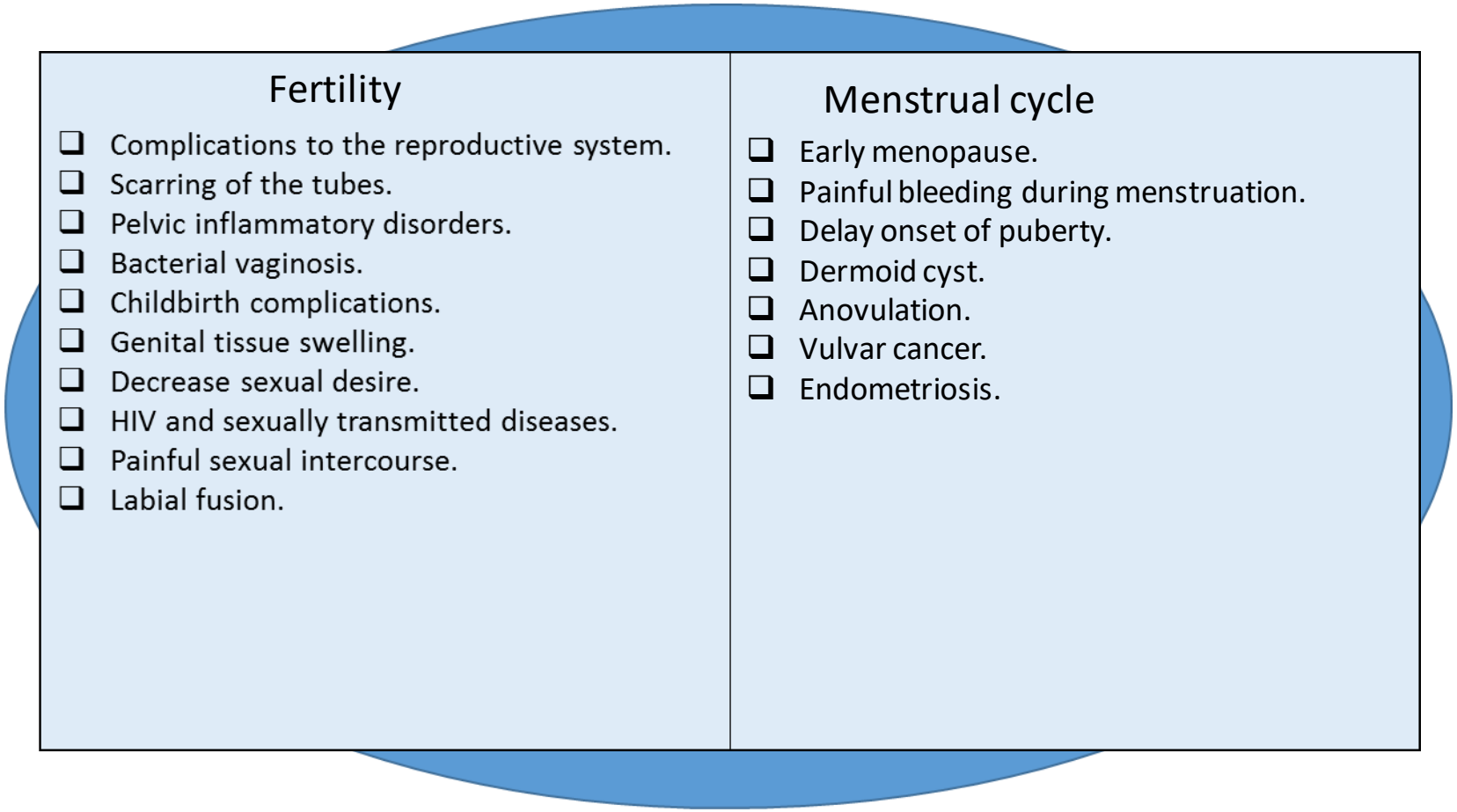
# Female circumcision in developing countries, “a tradition in transition”, and its implications on fertility & menstrual cycle.

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Abstract:

Statement of the problem: women in developed countries are still victims of circumcision, a crucial surgical intervention, characterized by the partial or total removal of the external female genital organs, for traditional beliefs and cultural relativism, where in some cultures, female circumcision is considered to be a significant rite of passage for young women, to reduce their sexual desire and excessive masturbation, to prepare them for womanhood and marriage, forgetting the negative implications of such intervention on their health, fertility, and childbirth delivery. Studies have reported that women who undergo female circumcision surgery are more prompt to develop prolonged health sequelae including recurrent urinary tract infections, decrease libido, possible sexual transmitted diseases, additionally to gynaecological and obstetric complications such as infertility, menstrual cycle disorders, early menopause, endometriosis, childbirth obstacles and death. The purpose of this review is to describe the severe implications and fatal outcomes of circumcision on women’s health, raise awareness among females, educate girls about the consequences of such procedure on their physical and mental health, provide clinical and psychological support for women, identify the predictors of circumcision among medical students, decrease female’s mortality, and find medical solutions to end this harmful procedure. Studies and findings: Database searches included PubMed, Medline, google scholar. Keywords included circumcision, infertility, menstrual disorders, vaginal delivery, developing countries and death. A google survey questionnaire was conducted and validated in 2012 in Oslo. Data were collected from 600 medical students from 19 Egyptian universities. Results showed that 14.7% of students underwent circumcision, 41.2% had poor level of knowledge, 58.7% favoured discontinuing circumcision, 38.3% think that circumcision had no benefits while 10% had opposite thoughts. Recommendations are made for medical professionals, and community, to support women who experienced circumcision, educate family members, emphasize lectures on the impact of mutilation on fertility, and provide medical solutions.

# Impact of circumcision on fertility and menstrual cycle



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Hiba Hamdar, MD, graduated from Plovdiv medical university Bulgaria, has her expertise in evaluation and passion in improving the health and wellbeing. Because she believes that uterus is the mother's second heart because it forms the heart of her children, she focuses her researches in the OBGYN field, due to the fact that women's health is being neglected, specially those who are suffering from rare diseases. Currently, she started writing research papers about different types of rare diseases, and how to manage it in order to raise awareness among population. She is focusing her main interests on adolescents health, female circumcision, genital mutilation and their impact on fertility, and endometriosis in teenagers. She is a peer review for IJCR and an editorial member for the journal of clinical case reports and studies, and the president of the MLS academy (medical learning skills academy) for teaching medical students.