

Discussion on the Mode of Reproductive Health Medical and Health Service at Home and Abroad

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Abstract: At present, the domestic and foreign reproductive health medical and health service mode mainly promotes the development of community reproductive health service mode, which is a new type of reproductive health service mode. This paper will also introduce this new medical and health service mode in detail.

1. Community Reproductive Health Services Abroad

According to data, about 90 million people worldwide suffer from infertility, about 400 million from sexually transmitted diseases and about 6.3 million from HIV. every year In such a context, the national Government has vigorously promoted the development of a model of community reproductive health services, with a view to alleviating the pressures of this situation.

According to an international report of 2008, about 30 million unsafe abortions occur worldwide every year ,93 per cent of them in developing countries. Unsafe flow is precisely the cause of preterm birth, infant mortality, recent post-natal illness and infertility. Siberia argues that "there is a need for good community education for reproductive health services ". In addition, places vulnerable to husbands or sexual violence, such as Malaysia and Mexico, also need to vigorously promote reproductive health community health services. The reproductive health and physical and mental health of these women have been seriously affected, and even have a certain impact on the fetus in the abdomen, which can easily lead to the increase of the incidence of fetal death, premature birth and low birth weight. However, the state of reproductive health in Thailand, India and other places is not very optimistic, and the vulnerability of women is as high as 34%~41%, which seriously leads to the physical and mental health of women. All of these data reflect the reproductive health situation in these countries and the lack of community health services for reproductive health. In noting this phenomenon, many countries abroad are aware of the importance of community-based access to reproductive health services[1].

2. Status of Reproductive Health Services in the Country

According to the relevant data, there are about 10 million abortions per year in our country, the incidence of infertility is as high as 18%, and the incidence of AIDS is also increasing, especially because of the younger age of unmarried pregnant women, especially in rural areas due to lack of sexual knowledge, leading to the occurrence of stillbirth, premature birth, abortion and so on, many young couples know little about sexual knowledge, resulting in women's reproductive health is difficult to guarantee. The country's reproductive health situation is characterized by a sustained increase in the population; a disproportionate share of the sex at birth; a low quality of the population at birth (according to statistics, about 70 million persons with disabilities, more than half of whom are congenital); the acceleration of population ageing; the spread of AIDS; and a severe lack of reproductive health knowledge among adolescents[2].

At present, our country has carried out reproductive health services to treat and treat people of childbearing age with symptoms, and to carry out systematic knowledge dissemination on

reproductive health and health care for minors to the elderly, including men. However, due to some objective factors, some of the sexual health examination and counseling between husband and wife are not implemented in place, so the reproductive health problems of the public still exist. With the development of the times, reproductive health service centers, STD prevention centers and reproductive health knowledge propaganda are everywhere in China. On the one hand, reproductive health knowledge is popularized to reduce and avoid the impact of lack of sexual knowledge. On the other hand, we will vigorously promote community reproductive health care services to ensure the reproductive health of the people.

3. Advantages of Community Reproductive Health Services

The advantages of community (Fig .1-1) reproductive health services are mainly manifested in five aspects, that is , " five sex " .



Figure 1 Health

Basic: The provision of basic services for community reproductive health services refers to preventive health care, postoperative rehabilitation, knowledge popularization, etc. These basic services are important and indispensable to the help of the masses.

Continuity: The reproductive health of the human person runs through almost all stages of life, and problems of reproductive health in young children, adolescents, youth, middle age and old age at any stage need to be given high priority and avoid affecting family well-being and life treatment. Therefore, the reproductive health community medical service is an organic supplementary service. Therefore, as a supplementary service of family planning medical technology, reproductive health medical service needs to be strengthened. With the development of the times and the improvement of the living standard of the masses, the demand for this supplementary service has gradually increased, making it a symbol of the achievement of a beautiful family[3].

Family sex: The population served in the Community Health Service Centres for Reproductive Health is family-based, male, female, young, elderly, sick, etc., which is the same as community health services, but is more widely targeted than hospital services and can address reproductive health care services for people other than "symptomatic " .

Community sex: Community-based reproductive health services, service providers and service providers need to be carried out in the same community. Community-based reproductive health service centres are closer to receiving services than hospitals, are more focused, and are more accessible to service providers to community-based reproductive health centres, thus filling the gap in institutional services and raising the demand for community-based reproductive health services.

Comprehensive Sexuality: The Community Medical Service Centre for Reproductive Health comprises a comprehensive range of psychological, social and medical services, including

preventive health care, medical services, psychological counselling and psychological counselling, which can effectively solve reproductive health problems caused by a series of problems, such as marriage problems, family life, social contradictions, work stress, neighbor relations, etc.

4. Functioning of Community Health Service Model Reproductive Health

Scale and layout. Reference can be made to the existing service models of reproductive health communities at home and abroad, with a reproductive health care service centre for every 8,000 to 20,000 communities, and a reproductive health service station for less than 8,000 communities. The management and staff of the reproductive health service centre are handled by 5~7 individuals and the reproductive health service station by 2~4 persons.

Scope of services (Figure 1-2): Based on the concepts of "reproductive health" and "reproductive health" introduced at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, the range of community reproductive health care services is roughly as follows: Adult sexual health and community counselling services; community-based family planning services for fertility control; community-based, family and psychological assistance services related to reproductive health; community-based health services such as diseases of the reproductive system, sexually transmitted diseases; technical return services for reproductive health care; community-based supply services such as reproductive health appliances and supplies; adolescent sexual and reproductive health education services; community guidance services such as marriage, child development, love; manual processes, community intervention services for infertility; community-based care services for the elderly, the male population and related reproductive health;



Figure 2 Health

Safeguard mechanism: As an organic supplement to community health services (Figure 1-3), reproductive health community health services are an important link in ensuring the sustainable development of the community. In addition, there is a need for specialized services to operate, which can not be separated from the support of relevant government departments. According to the analysis, the development of community reproductive health service needs to take county and township planned reproductive health service stations as the main body of service, which can not only carry out the regulations on the management of planned reproductive technology service, but also the requirement that the planned reproductive technology department has the energy, ability and time to carry out community service. In addition, it is also a reflection of the depth of planned fertility technology, if there are social forces to share the main body of service, for the development of society and community can bring very important help. By inviting experts and volunteers from the relevant departments, such as planning, reproductive health, maternal and child health care and psychological counselling, the service agencies will introduce investment in social resources, advocate for the management of who will host and who will benefit, and make the construction of community health services for reproductive health a matter for the community, society, the public and the government, so that this new type of service can develop steadily there and create good

benefits. To address reproductive health issues.



Figure 3 Health

Establishment of personal files: At present, all provinces and municipalities have introduced new policies on community health services for reproductive health, establishing family and personal health files for residents in their districts, ensuring that community health service centres for reproductive health have access to the health status of community residents, including child health records, women's census records, maternal and child health records, etc. Through community-based archives, records of the health status of community residents from birth to death can be effectively documented.

Communication methods: Listen to the client and the conversation they add, encourage the client to express the content they want to express; encourage the client to say the illness honestly; respect the client's privacy, need to install curtains, screens, etc., to ensure that the patient is not heard or seen when receiving the service; when examining the treatment process, need to communicate with the client in time, according to the needs of the client to take appropriate measures.

5. Summary

Through the analysis of reproductive health data at home and abroad, the causes of congenital disability, premature birth, abortion, gynecological diseases and other causes are caused by the lack of reproductive health knowledge. Therefore, it is urgent to develop domestic reproductive health community health services, many places only have community health service centers, the majority of the service population are patients and vaccination, etc., without specifically targeting reproductive health care publicity, services and so on. Reproductive health services based on community health service centres are therefore necessary as complementary services to provide reproductive health assistance to community residents.

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