

# Actual Issues of Female Reproductive Health in Ukraine



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## Background

In the conditions of the projected further decline in the population of Ukraine, the strengthening of the negative dynamics of its age structure and the growth of the economic burden on the able-bodied population, the most important problem of demographic policy and the necessary condition for ensuring national security of the country is to increase the reproductive potential and preserve the health of the emerging generation. In this case, the state of reproductive health, which is an integral part of the health of the nation as a whole and of strategic importance for the sustainable development of society, causes particular concern. At present, the state of reproductive health of the nation is far beyond the international standards and is characterized by a low fertility rate against the background of a high level of the main constituents of the threat of reproduction of the person-infertility, stillbirth, spontaneous abortion, congenital malformations, maternal, perinatal and infant mortality [1].

## Discussion

One of the reasons for reducing the reproductive potential of the population is the decline in natural fertility, which is due to an increase in the proportion of infertility. One of the integral indicators of reproductive health is infertility. According to official statistics, in 2016, the infertility rate in Ukraine is low - 3.8% per 1,000 women of fertile age and 0.90% male. At the same time, sociological studies show that 6.8% of Ukrainian families, that is, about 1 million married couples, are affected by unwanted infertility. Infertile marriage is an important medical and social problem that requires at each stage of development of society and health care to clarify the medical-organizational forms of medical care. The incompleteness of the registration

of female and male infertility suggests a significant range of fluctuations in its prevalence in the regions - from 19.74% in Zaporozhye to 1.69% in the Rivne regions, and in men from 14.11% in Zaporozhye to 0.03% in Kharkiv oblasts [2]. The results show that although nurses and doctors regard EHI as important for patients, more education, support and resources will increase their ability to do so effectively. On the basis of the received data, ideas and recommendations for continuing education in this area were presented [3].

## Conclusion

The multifactorial nature of the process of reducing reproductive health in Ukraine determines the need to improve new methods of treatment of infertility. The positive tendencies of changes in reproductive behavior of the population (increase in fertility) and increase of the efficiency of the population reproduction process (increase in the frequency of onset of clinical pregnancy), which are planned during the last years, characterize the correctness of the chosen strategy in the direction of reproductive medicine.

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