THE ATTITUDE OF FUTURE DOCTORS OF DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES TO THE PROBLEM OF ABORTION

Laushuk T. V., Nzeagwu K. A.

Scientific advisor: assistant of the department, M. D. A. N. Barash

Establishment of education
«Gomel State Medical University»
Gomel, Republic of Belarus

Introduction
Unintended pregnancies increase at alarming rate over the year. Death and associated complications related to termination of unintended pregnancy is of public health concern in many countries. As the number of women having an abortion is high in these countries it is important to learn more about the attitudes to the problem of abortion, even among the medical students: the future abortion providers.

Aim
The aim of this research is to determine the attitude medical students to abortion and related variables based on nationality and religions.

Materials and methods
We assessed attitudes of abortion among 316 medical university students from 1 to 6 courses in Gomel State Medical University with a questionnaire which are developed in the department public health and public health care services. The questionnaire involving questions about social and demographic characteristics, such as nationality, religion, gender, marital status, previous medical education and furthermore. In the study are included 43,99 % of male, 56,01 % of female. Average age of participants were ± 20,9 years. Belarusian students were 39,24 %, Turkmenistan students were 27,53%, Indian students were 17,72%, Sri Lankan students were 4,75 %, Nigerian students were 9,18 % and Iraqi students were 1,58 %.

Results
Attitude to abortion of Belarusian students is negative 59,68 %, Female responded «negative» 61,36 %, «positive» 38,64 %. Male answered «negative» — 55,56 %, «positive» — 44,44 %. Of them students who responded «negative» atheist — 6,45 %, Christian — 53,23 %; «positive» atheist — 16,94 %, Christian — 23,39 %. Female responded «negative» 61,36 %, «positive» 38,64 %. Male answered «negative» — 55,56 %, «positive» — 44,44 %. Most of Belarusian students 66 % think that interruption of pregnancy can not only be carried out for medical and social reasons.

Attitude to abortion of students of Turkmenistan students is negative 82,76 %, positive 17,24 %. All students of the religion of Islam. All female responded «negative». Male answered «negative» — 76,19 %, «positive» — 23,81 %. Most of Turkmenistan students 76 % think that interruption of pregnancy can only be carried out for medical and social reasons.

Attitude to abortion of foreign students from other countries (Sri-lanka.: «negative» 81,44 %, positive 18,56 % of them students who responded «negative» Christian — 20 %. Hindu — 32,38 %, Islam — 15,24 %, Sikh — 0,95 %, Buddhist — 7,62 %; «positive» Christian — 8,57 %, Hindu — 10,48 %, Islam — 2,86 %, Sikh — 0,95 %, Buddhist — 0,95 %. Female responded «negative» 76,92 %, «positive» 23,08 %. Male answered «negative» 75 %, «positive» 25 %. Most of foreign students 83,81 % think that interruption of pregnancy can only be carried out for medical and social reasons of them 89,29 % — India, 66,67 % — Sri-Lanka, 68,97 % — Nigeria and 100 % — Iraq.

Conclusions
In this study, we investigated the medical university student’s opinions on abortions. The results of study showed that students ratio of Belarusian medical student’s attitude towards abortion which are «negative» 62,10 % lower than students from Turkmenistan — 82,76 % and students from India — 76,79 %, Sri-Lanka — 80 %, Nigeria — 68,97 % and Iraq — 100%. The ratio of female students whose attitude towards abortion is «negative» higher than male in all countries. The
ratio of atheist student’s attitude towards abortion which are negative lower than religious students. The ratio of Belarusian medical students which think that interruption of pregnancy can only be carried out for medical and social reasons 33.06 % lower than students from Turkmenistan 75.86 % and students from India — 89.29 %, Sri-Lanka — 66.67 %, Nigeria — 68.97 % and Iraq — 100 %. 

LITERATURE