

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH IN DEMOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

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Reproductive health is a key element of the demographic development of any region. It cares about the physical, mental and social well-being associated with the reproductive system, and directly affects the population, mortality and the bitterness of life of the population. In a demographic context, reproductive health means not only the high level of population development, but also other clear characteristics such as the health of mothers and children, the quality of life and social stability.

According to these data [1], in Ukraine, approximately 15–20% of gestational age ends in reproductive costs, which significantly affects demographic indicators. This reinforces the need to strengthen preventive care and enhance medical care to reduce such costs.

Current demographic trends, such as aging populations, declining population rates, and migration processes, make reproductive health issues particularly relevant. Access to essential health services, contraception, disease prevention, reproductive technologies and sexual awareness affects people's reproductive decisions and, consequently, the demographic balance. For example, in countries with a high level of protection of reproductive health, there is a higher stable level of childbirth and maternal mortality.

According to our data [2], only 32% of Ukrainian teenagers develop full-fledged sexual awareness, which leads to an increase in the number of unplanned vagrancies among minors by 18-22%. The introduction of nutritional programs based on the basics of reproductive health could improve this situation

An important aspect is also the socio-economic minds that shape reproductive behavior. Instability, poverty, and lack of social guarantees often lead to an increase in the number of children or a decrease in the number of children in a family. However, an effective demographic policy aimed at supporting families can stimulate the population and improve reproductive health indicators.

Thus, reproductive health is not only a medical, but also a socio-demographic category, which requires an integrated approach. This security is the key to continued demographic development and prosperity of the marriage.

References

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