Gender Issues in Health Care

Abstract:
In the 1990s, many questions are being asked about differences between the treatment of women and men in the health care setting and about the omission or underrepresentation of women in clinical research. Such questions about the quality of care received by women, including those in elderly and ethnic populations, have generated not only a general interest in change, but also new federal mandates. There is an increasing awareness of the need to initiate studies to identify differences in health care, to recognize and assess disease symptoms, to improve diagnosis and prognosis, and to increase knowledge of the definition of a healthy life for those groups who have been largely ignored in past decades.

Permanent Link:
http://hdl.handle.net/10822/556882

Date:
1995-03

Subject:
Health Care; Sexuality/Gender; Women;

Type:
Article

Collections:
Bioethical Issues: Scope Notes Archive

Metadata:
Show full item record

Related items

Showing items related by title, author, creator and subject.

Gender Issues in Health Care
McCarrick, Patricia Milmoe (1995-03)
There are many different gender issues involved in health care. This Scope Note provides a broad overview of the ways in which the health care and bioethical literature have reported and looked at gender issues, ...
Gender Issues. For Health Extension Workers. Bosena Tebeje Jimma University. In collaboration with the Ethiopia Public Health Training Initiative, The Carter Center, the Ethiopia Ministry of Health, and the Ethiopia Ministry of Education. November 2004. This material is intended for educational use only by practicing health care workers or students and faculty in a health care field. Acknowledgments. The development of this lecture note for training Health Extension workers is an arduous assignment for Sr. Bosena Tebeje at Jimma University. Gender Issues • Infibulation is common in Djibouti, Eastern Red Sea areas of Ethiopia and Somalia. Scope of FGM in Ethiopia: It is practiced both by Muslims and Christians. About 90% of Ethiopians believed to undergo one of the 3 forms.