

Summary

Sexual and reproductive health is important to us all, at all stages of our lives. Yet far too many people are denied their right to sexual and reproductive health. The vast majority are poor women, men and young people in developing countries. Sexuality and reproduction are among the most fundamental aspects of life. Yet they often receive little attention in public policy discussions because of cultural and political sensitivities, particularly in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. Unlike most other illnesses and disabilities, sexual and reproductive health problems tend to be cloaked in embarrassment, secrecy, and shame. Many of these problems can be addressed, however, through sound evidence and open dialogue (*Farzaneh Roudi-Fahimi, Lori Ashford, and Karima Khalil, 2008*). School-based sexual and reproductive health (SRH) education is one of the most important and widespread ways to help adolescents to recognize and improve their reproductive health (*WHO, 2009*).

The aim of this study was to study effect of educational program on adolescent girls regarding Reproductive health issues.

A total 580 technical secondary third year adolescent female students from 4 different settings (Benha, Toukh, Kafr Shoukr, and Kalioub) were recruited in the sample

- Methods of data collection entailed; interviewing questionnaire sheet. modified likert scale. Data of the current study were collected from November 2008 till June 2009, once an official permission was granted. Contents of the program were selected to meet adolescent females' needs about different reproductive health issues and to fit into

their interests and level of understanding. The program was implemented in the class room in each school. The total number of sessions were (5) sessions for program implementation. The time of each session was verified according to the contents as well as students' responses. The post test and follow up test to evaluate the effect of the implemented program immediately and three months after respectively, for secondary adolescent females' were done for by the same format of pre-test .

Results of this study indicated that the mean age of girls was (16.25 ± 0.441) years, 94.7% of them were Moslems, and 76% of them were from rural areas, 12.9%, 24.1 of them respectively have past medical and surgical history. As regard to adolescent students' knowledge about reproductive health there were highly significant improvement in knowledge mean scores of students regarding to different reproductive health issues immediately post test and Three months after(follow up test) as compared to pre program mean scores p (<0.001).Concerning adolescent students' attitude the present study found that there students attitude toward reproductive health issues were negative and after the program there was a significant change of students' attitude toward positive one .

The study concluded that:-

- Technical Secondary Schools Adolescent girls have a lack of Knowledge and poor attitude about reproductive health issues before application of program. Hypothesis (I)
- After the application of programme Technical Secondary Schools Adolescent girls Knowledge was highly significant improved among the majority of them especially regarding anatomy of

reproductive system, menstruation, puberty, FGM and premarital counseling .also their attitudes regarding reproductive health issues was highly changed toward highly positive especially regarding menstruation, premarital counseling, and seeking antenatal care from public health services . Hypothesis (2).

The study recommended that:

Adolescent health services are inadequate and available services are not being delivered in an acceptable manner. Proper training of health care providers on youth friendly service provision is essential.

- Reproductive health awareness programmes should reach out to adolescents and youth in their own environment.
- Reproductive and sexual health information should be provided in a respectful and non threatening environment, where the confidentiality and autonomy of the adolescent seeking information is respected.
- Parents, families should be encouraged to discuss or give guidance and approval about reproductive health education.
- The Ministry of Education should impart knowledge on adolescent reproductive health. The curriculum should be designed to provide accurate and up-to-date knowledge about different reproductive health issues.