Glossary

Reproductive health
Is a 'state of complete physical, mental and social well being', and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

Census
A canvass of a given area, resulting in an enumeration of the entire population and often the compilation of other demographic, social and economic information pertaining to that population at a specific time.

Adolescence
That period in life aged between 10-19 years as adolescence, the word meaning "to grow up".

Menstruation
'Menses' or 'period' is the monthly uterine bleeding that occurs in response to the action of hormones in the body. The menstrual flow consists of blood mixed with secretions from the genital tract. The menstrual blood is dark red and has a typical smell.

AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) is the final and most serious stage of HIV disease, which causes severe damage to the immune system.

Abortion
An abortion is the premature exit of the products of conception (the fetus, fetal membranes, and placenta) from the uterus.

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) is the virus that causes AIDS. This virus is passed from one person to another through blood-to-blood and sexual contact. In addition, infected pregnant women can pass HIV to their baby during pregnancy or delivery, as well as through breast-feeding
Family planning

The conscious effort of couples to regulate the number and spacing of births through artificial and natural methods of contraception. Family planning connotes conception control to avoid pregnancy and abortion, but it also includes efforts of couples to induce pregnancy.

Sexually Transmitted Disease

A sexually transmitted disease (STD) is a disease transmitted through sexual contact between two people. They may be transmitted through the exchange of semen, blood, and other body fluids or by direct body contact.

Survey

A canvass of selected persons or households in a population usually used to infer demographic characteristics or trends for a larger segment or all of the population.

Oedema

Oedema formerly known as dropsy or hydropsy, is the increase of interstitial fluid in any organ — swelling. Generally, the amount of interstitial fluid is determined by the balance of fluid homeostasis and increased secretion of fluid into the interstitium or impaired removal of this fluid may cause edema.

Gonorrhea is a highly contagious sexually transmitted disease that is caused by the bacterium Neisseria gonorrhoeae. The mucous membranes of the genital region may become inflamed without the development of any other symptoms.

Herpes simplex is an infection caused by herpes simplex virus, which usually causes genital herpes, may be transmitted during unprotected anal or vaginal sex. Initial symptoms include pain or irritated skin in the genital area.

Human papillomavirus, or HPV, is the name of a group of viruses. There are many types of HPV, including types that cause genital warts and types that can possibly develop into cancer if not treated. HPV infection is one of the most common sexually transmitted diseases
HEPATITIS B - A form of viral hepatitis, known as serum hepatitis, because it is commonly spread through contact with infected blood products (transfusion). May also spread sexually or from mother to infant.

Reproductive tract infection (RTI)

Is a broad statement that refers to three general types of infections that affect the reproductive tract, which is part of the Reproductive System. For females, reproductive tract infections can be in either the upper reproductive tract (fallopian tubes, ovary and uterus), and the lower reproductive tract (vagina, cervix and vulva). The three types of reproductive tract infections are endogenous infections, iatrogenic infections and the more commonly known sexually transmitted infections. Each has its own specific causes and symptoms, either caused by a bacterium, virus, unsterilized medical tools or sexually. Some of these are easily treatable and can be cured, while others are more difficult.

Immunization: Vaccination. Immunizations work by stimulating the immune system, the natural disease-fighting system of the body. The healthy immune system is able to recognize invading bacteria and viruses and produce substances (antibodies) to destroy or disable them. Immunizations prepare the immune system to ward off a disease.

Dysmenorrhea - Dysmenorrhea is the occurrence of painful cramps during menstruation.

Pelvic inflammatory disease - PID is the most common and the most serious consequence of infection with sexually transmitted diseases (STD) in women.

Syphilis - Syphilis is an sexually transmitted disease caused by a bacterium called Treponema pallidum and is spread by sexual contact, usually in the form of vaginal, oral or anal sex. If left untreated, it can cause a range of serious illness, insanity and even death.
Chlamydia - Chlamydia is a sexually transmitted disease caused by a bacterium called Chlamydia trachomatis and is spread through vaginal, oral or anal sex. Chlamydia is easily cured, but it's both hard to detect and dangerous because it usually causes no symptoms until it has established a serious, even life-threatening infection.

Anemia - Anemia is characterized by a low level of hemoglobin in the blood. Hemoglobin is necessary for transporting oxygen from the lungs to other tissues and organs of the body. Anemia usually results from a nutritional deficiency of iron, folate, vitamin B12 or some other nutrients.

Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) is an illness that has a significant probability of transmission between humans or animals by means of sexual contact, including vaginal intercourse, oral sex, and anal sex.