



FGM – An introduction

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What is female genital mutilation (FGM)?



The World Health Organisation

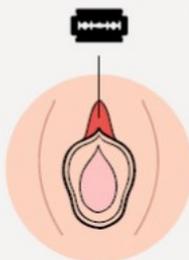
Female genital mutilation (FGM) comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.



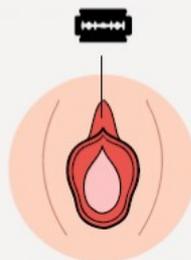
The types of FGM



DIFFERENT TYPES OF FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION



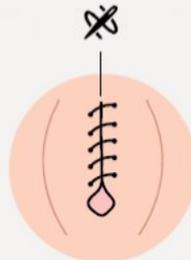
TYPE 1
CLITORIDECTOMY



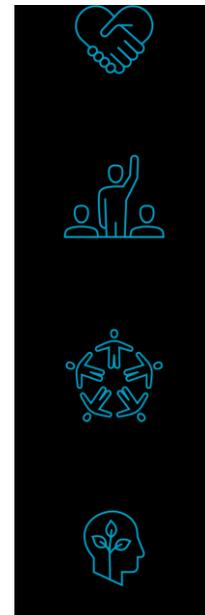
TYPE 2
EXCISION



TYPE 3
INFIBULATION



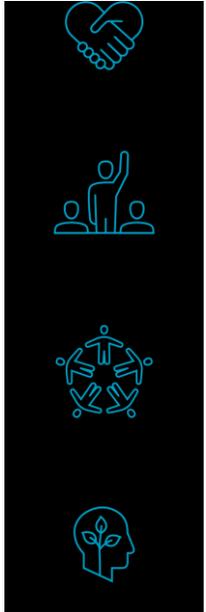
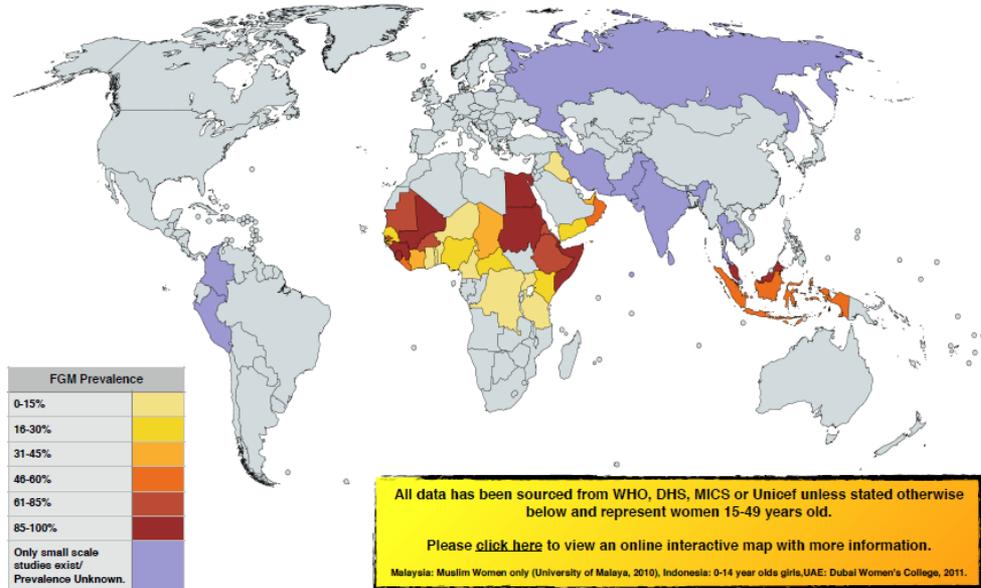
TYPE 4
THIS INCLUDES ALL OTHER HARMFUL PROCEDURES TO THE FEMALE GENITALIA FOR NON-MEDICAL PURPOSES



Where does FGM happen?



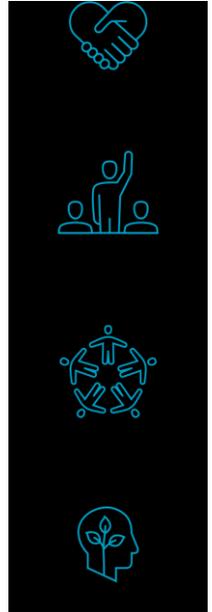
FGM Global Prevalence Map (%)



How is FGM carried out?



- Traditional methods
- Medicalised
- Overseas
- FGM in the UK
- Ceremony
- Economic considerations



When?

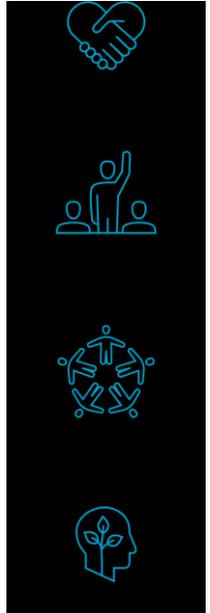
- Cultural variance
- 0-15 years
- After childbirth and divorce
- Economic considerations
- Emerging trends
- Younger/non verbal
- Type 4 – ritual nicking



Why?



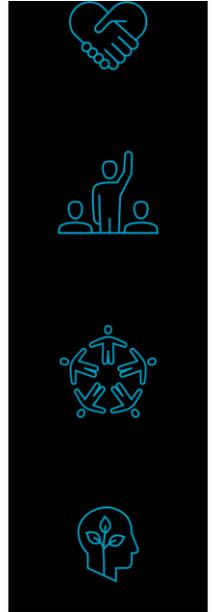
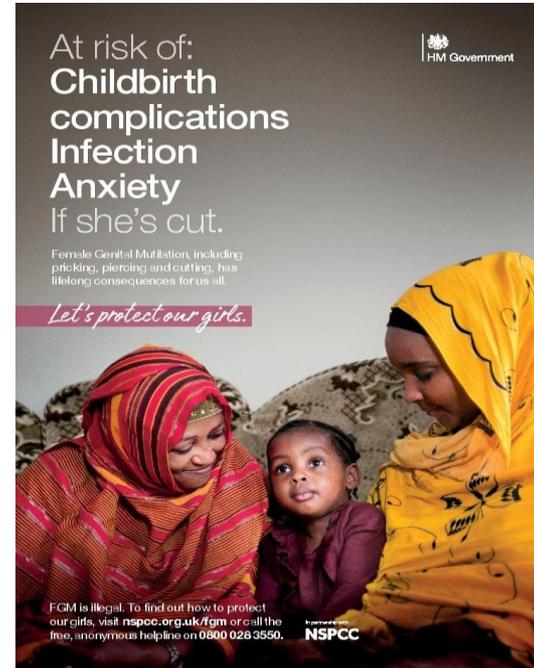
- Culture
- Religion
- False Beliefs
- Sociological
- Hygiene
- Aesthetics
- Financial considerations
- **Control of women**



Health consequences short term



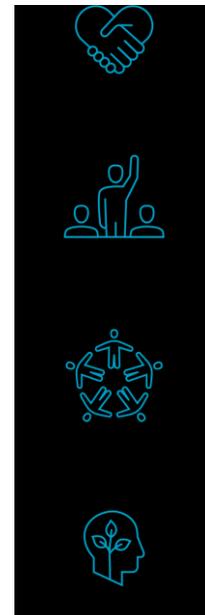
- Haemorrhage
- Severe pain & shock
- Urine retention
- Infection
- Injury to adjacent tissue
- Fractures/dislocation



Health consequences long term



- Urination/UTI
- Menstruation
- Associated infections
- Sexual dysfunction
- Pregnancy & childbirth
- Chronic scar formations
- Fistula
- Infertility



FGM risk factors/risk indicators



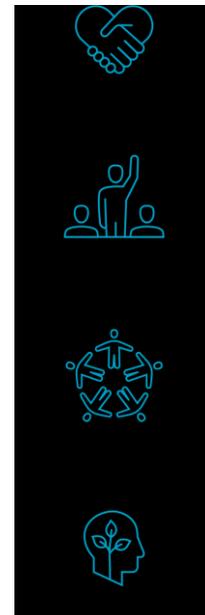
- Prevalent community
- Maternal FGM
- Long holidays
- Inconsistencies
- **Sibling FGM**
- **Celebration/ Party for girls**
- **Repeat maternal FGM**
- **Other tipping factors unique to family**

Who is at risk of FGM?

'Special Procedure'

A girl talking about a special procedure or ceremony that is going to take place or that she is going to 'become a woman'

www.pshe-association.org.uk



Response to a risk referral



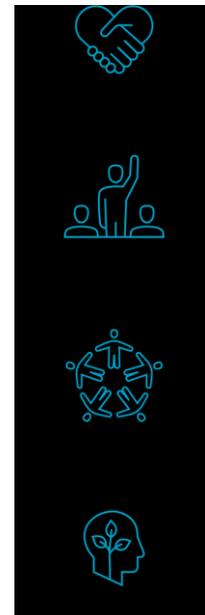
- Prior to 2018 CSC/Police joint response
- Education
- Community feedback
- 2018 'low risk' managed by Education/Health
- FGM RIS (Health)
- Higher risk cases referred: strategy/joint approach
- Joint visit to girl and family
- Law reiterated, literature provided
- Higher risk cases – FGM Protection Orders



Key challenges



- Lack of intelligence
- Funding and capacity
- The legislation
- Low levels of reporting
- Lack of reliable data
- Statutory roles
- Challenge to engage community
- Conflicting narratives
- Risk assessment tools
- Static risk factors
- Proportionate responses



Thank you – Any questions?



#ENDFGM

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