

## Chapter 6 Gender and reproduction

### CLINICAL QUESTIONNAIRE

#### Gender

- 1 What elements define the patients' gender as either 'male' or 'female'? Their:
  - a genetic gender?
  - b somatic gender?
  - c psychological gender?
  - d social gender?
- 2 How does the patient's own *gender culture* define his/her appropriate:
  - a behaviour?
  - b emotions?
  - c dress?
  - d occupation?
  - e leisure activities?
  - f use of alcohol, tobacco and drugs?
- 3 What aspects of the patient's gender culture can be considered either *pathogenic* or *protective* of health?
- 4 Can the origin, presentation or prognosis of the patient's ill health be related to his/her gender culture?
- 5 What is the relation of the patient's gender to his/her sexual behaviour?
- 6 To what extent is the patient's sexual behaviour tolerated, or tabooed, by his/her own cultural group?
- 7 In the patient's own cultural group, is gender defined more by biological criteria (genetic and somatic gender), or by sexual behaviour?
- 8 Which of the following aspects of the patient's life can be considered to be *medicalized*:
  - a menstruation?
  - b childbirth?
  - c menopause?
  - d social problems?
  - e economic problems?

#### Reproduction and childbirth

- 9 How does the patient's *birth culture* define:
  - a the moment of biological birth?
  - b the stages of social birth?
- 10 How does the patient's birth culture define the nature and requirements of:
  - a conception?
  - b pregnancy?
  - c childbirth?
  - d puerperium?
- 11 What *rituals* and ritual symbols are a feature of the birth cultures of:
  - a the patient?
  - b the health professional?

- 12 What are the advantages and disadvantages for the patient of delivery by:
- a an obstetrician?
  - b a traditional birth attendant (TBA)?

**In males**

- 13 Are there physical or psychological symptoms suggestive of the *couvade syndrome*?
- 14 Are certain beliefs and behaviour prescribed as part of the *ritual couvade*?