

Explaining the causes of decreased motivation to have children in women with genital warts

Zahra Bakrani* - Nursing and Midwifery School Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences Yazd Iran

Introduction:

The fertility rate is decreasing all over the world. The fertility level in most developed countries is below the replacement level. Reducing the propensity to have children is one of the social issues that our society is also facing. Iran is among the countries that have experienced a severe decrease in fertility in the world with a drop of more than 50 percent. If the current trend continues in the future, Iran will become an aging country and as a result, the active population will decrease. In some studies conducted in different parts of the country, the spread of the two-child pattern and the unwillingness of the majority of women to bear children have been seen. Women's reluctance to be fertile has various reasons, among which we can mention economic, cultural issues and even mother's suffering from some diseases. One of these types of diseases is sexually transmitted diseases such as genital warts (1).

Genital warts or genital warts are a common sexually transmitted disease of the genital system that appear as small cauliflower-like bumps around or on the genitals. The cause of this infectious skin disease is human papilloma virus or women's HPV virus (HPV virus), which is transmitted to others through direct contact with the skin of a person infected with the virus, vagina, anus, or sexual and oral intercourse. HPV virus is the main cause of genital warts in women. The cause of this disease in women, which is more common in people under 30 years of age, is the transmission of the HPV virus through the vagina, anus, oral sex, and childbirth. Women who have genital warts suffer severe psychological and sexual complications in emotional areas, sexual life, negative self-image, interaction with the doctor, and the fear of transmitting the disease to their sexual partner (2).

According to the above information, the present study was conducted with the aim of explaining the causes of decreased motivation to have children in women with genital warts.

Methodology: Data collection was done by searching Scopus, Science Direct, Magiran, Elsevier and Google Scholar and PubMed search engines. A total of 4 articles were found, of which 3 were analyzed.

Results: In total, six main reasons for reluctance to have children were identified in women with HPV, which include fear of transmitting the disease to the fetus, feeling sick in women, fear of failed pregnancy, fear of fetal malformation, and fear of judgment. The surrounding people and the disclosure of the disease.

Discussion: According to the results of the present study, having genital warts in women can reduce their desire and motivation for pregnancy due to the mother's fear of physical problems for herself and her baby. In their qualitative study, Soderberg et al. showed that understanding the feeling of physical and psychological readiness and the ability to accept the responsibility of motherhood are among the important factors for having children (1). In fact, various studies have stated the understanding of the feeling of readiness in terms of having chronic diseases as one of the important reasons for deciding to have children (3). Therefore, according to the mental and psychological effects caused by the occurrence of genital warts, it seems that in addition to supporting and supporting women in the direction of treatment, vaccinating them and also providing the necessary training in the field of self-efficacy and in order to increase the motivation to have children is necessary.

Keywords: genital warts, human papilloma virus, motivation to have children

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