FGM/C is a well-recognized harmful practice that is deeply rooted in Sudan. This study aims to assess the knowledge and attitude of secondary school students toward Female Genital Mutilation. It is a school-based descriptive cross-sectional study conducted in Karary Locality, Khartoum State, Sudan. Four Secondary Schools for girls were involved in the study. From each school, two second-grade classes were selected randomly and data was collected from all the students (292) in these two classes using an author-designed questionnaire. All the students were between 14 to 19 years old. Most of them (61.3%) were not circumcised. 23.6% of the students knew type 1 and 21.2% knew type 4. On the other hand, only 15.1% and 8.6% knew type 2 and 3 respectively. The majority of the students knew that bleeding, delivery problems, and recurrent infections are possible FGM/C complications. 78.8% of the students think that FGM should be stopped, and 70.9% of them would disagree if one of the family wants to circumcise a girl. Furthermore, 74.3% would advise their family members not to practice FGM/C and 68.8% agree to join activities that aim to stop FGM. In addition, 68.8% perceive FGM/C as a violation of human rights and 76.0% encourage legislations that fight FGM/C. 79.8% will not circumcise their daughters. In summary, the majority of the students showed good knowledge about FGM/C complications. While, minority of students knew the types of FGM/C. Moreover, respondents showed a good attitude toward FGM/C.

Biography

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