1. Background

English legal and human rights considerations

Ethical, legal and human rights considerations

are often paramount. Where are the obligations in light of medical, tech, ethical, legal and human rights considerations?

2. Case Study

Case Study

Sexual Assault and Emergency Contraception
Despite extensive searches, several hypotheses have shown that there can be a high of delays in the development of an effective and low-cost treatment. The mechanism of action of current oral contraceptives is not yet clear.

The efficacy of the female oral contraceptive pill relies on the suppression of ovulation. It is generally accepted that the pill affects the hypothalamic-pituitary-ovarian axis by preventing the release of gonadotropins. This results in the inhibition of ovulation. However, the exact mechanism of action of the pill is not fully understood.

The pill contains two types of hormones: estrogen and progesterone. Estrogen inhibits the release of follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) and luteinizing hormone (LH), preventing ovulation. Progesterone thickens the cervical mucus, making it difficult for sperm to travel up to the uterus.

The pill is usually taken daily, often starting on the first day of the menstrual cycle. It is important to take the pill at the same time each day to ensure consistent blood levels of the hormones. Missing pills can reduce effectiveness.

There are different types of oral contraceptives, including combined oral contraceptives (COCs) and progestin-only pills. COCs contain estrogen and progestin, while progestin-only pills (POPs) contain synthetic progestin only.

Oral contraceptives are effective in preventing pregnancy, with a failure rate of less than 1% if taken correctly. They also offer other benefits, such as reducing the risk of certain cancers, including endometrial and ovarian cancer, and improving menstrual symptoms.

However, oral contraceptives are not without side effects. Common side effects include menstrual irregularities, headache, and nausea. More severe side effects, such as blood clots or liver disease, are rare.

Women interested in using oral contraceptives should speak with their healthcare provider to determine the right type and method for their individual needs.
WHO, Promoting Contraception

3. Ethical aspects

The legal definition of abortion follows the medical definition. VWHO has not defined a legal criterion for abortion.

4. Legal aspects

The law places the decision in cases of sexual assault to address the issue.

Sexual assault and Intimate Connection

In the context of sexual assault, the key issue is that the woman was violated in her legal rights.

From Principle to Practice
5. Human Rights Aspects

Sexual and gender-based violence, a form of violence against women, is a serious human rights violation and a violation of international law. It is a crime under international law and a form of gender discrimination. It is defined as any form of sexual violence, including rape, incest, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, and forced marriage. It is a violation of the right to physical and mental integrity and the right to freedom from torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights recognize the rights of women and girls to be free from all forms of violence, including sexual violence.

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) monitors the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). It publishes periodic reports on its findings and makes recommendations to States parties to improve their implementation of the Convention.


The European Court of Human Rights is a court established by the European Convention on Human Rights to examine alleged violations of human rights by member states of the Council of Europe.

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights is an inter-American human rights body established by the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights.

The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is a United Nations human rights body established to monitor the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

The United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is a treaty that aims to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women.
6.2 Health care systems objectives

Some health care systems objectives for women's reproductive health care are to:

- Make health care accessible and affordable to all women.
- Ensure women have access to quality, affordable health care services.
- Promote gender equality and women's empowerment through health care.
- Strengthen health care systems and infrastructure.
- Enhance knowledge and skills in reproductive health care.
- Increase awareness and understanding of reproductive health issues.
- Strengthen partnerships and collaborations among stakeholders.
- Ensure the involvement of women in decisions related to health care.
- Foster a culture of dignity and respect for women in the provision of health care.

The ultimate goal is to improve the health and well-being of women and girls, ensuring they have equal access to quality health care services and the right to make informed decisions about their health.

From these objectives, health care systems should:

- Ensure women have access to reproductive health care services.
- Promote the provision of comprehensive reproductive health care.
- Strengthen the capacity of health care providers to address reproductive health issues.
- Enhance the availability of information and education on reproductive health.
- Strengthen the role of community-based organizations in reproductive health care.
- Promote the involvement of women in decision-making processes related to reproductive health.
- Foster partnerships with other sectors to address reproductive health issues.

The ultimate goal is to ensure that women have access to high-quality, affordable, and responsive reproductive health care services, contributing to their overall well-being and empowerment.
6. Social action for thwarting conditions

The health interests become not present action? Medical intervention is needed for distribution. Moreover, it is in the public. Sexual assault and unintended contraception