

Practice of Female Genital Mutilation in Ijomu–Oro Community State, Nigeria

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The study investigated practice and effects of Female Genital Mutilation in Ijomu–Oro Community, Kwara State, Nigeria. One hundred participants were randomly selected by convenient sampling for the study. A self-reporting questionnaire was used for data collection. Data collected was analyzed with simple percentages and Chi-square. The result of the findings showed that educational level of the participants did not reduce their practice of female genital mutilation and Christianity did not influence their practice but culture had negative influence as majority of the people see the practice as cultural which they must uphold to maintain the chastity of the girl child. It is therefore recommended that adequate health education should be promoted in the community on the effects of female genital mutilation so that they will be better enlightened. The religious leaders and other significant individuals can be useful for this. Government should enforce the enabling laws of female genital mutilation.

Keywords: Dysmenorrhoea, Dyspareumia, Neurogenic shock, Hypersensitivity, Infibulations.