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FOR HEALTH & FACULTAD DE MEDICINA,  
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THE NETWORK  
TOWARDS UNITY FOR HEALTH



Facultad de Medicina



# TUFH2020 MEXICO

VIRTUAL CONFERENCE

"PRIMARY HEALTH CARE: A PATH  
TOWARDS SOCIAL JUSTICE"

SYSTEMS AND COMMUNITY BASED  
RESPONSES TO COVID-19

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## TUFH 2020 Abstracts

<b>Title</b>	<b>Sexual harassment in a Mexican medical school. A sample of preclinical students</b>
<b>Type</b>	Oral Presentation <i>Working with Underserved Populations towards Community Empowerment</i>
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### Content

Introduction. Gender-based violence is structural and socially accepted, it is not "natural", it is learned. Sexual harassment (SH) permeates the medical field, it is a global issue Our aim was to find out the prevalence of SH in a group of medical students Methodology: Observational, cross-sectional, descriptive study carried on after a qualitative study. A self-respond questionnaire was applied, using a Likert scale to 53 students from a Mexico City medical School. We asked whether they had experienced, observed or known about SH. They could choose several options at the same question. Results: 93.7% of female medical students (FMS) and 70% of male medical students (MMS) have observed or known that their classmates suffered SH at medical school. 90.9% of attacks came from a teacher and 54.5% from classmates. 30% of MMS and 15.7% of FMS normalize male teachers' and instructors' SH. 9.1% of FMS and 5% of MMS know of a colleague who reported SH to Faculty. 90.9% of FMS and 84.2% of MMS don't blame female student for being sexually harassed, but 68.8% of FMS and 50% of MMS perceived that school Faculty do. 39.4% of FMS and 25% of MMS consider that Faculty protect teachers who sexually harass FMS. Most situations of SH were reported at the Anatomy subject. Conclusions: This study concludes that the surveyed medical student has suffered SH during medical training, unfortunately it's minimized by authorities. It's important to empower them