

# The distribution of condoms to teenagers in schools essay sample

[Health & Medicine](#)



A. Some people may think that issuing condoms to teenagers may be promoting sexual activity and introducing them to adulthood. The distribution of condoms to teenagers in schools can be very essential and effective in how they educate them about the usage and benefits of that contraceptive method.

B. Condom is a barrier device that is commonly used during sexual intercourse to avert pregnancy and thwart the spread of sexually transmitted diseases . The use of condoms dates back to several thousand years. It is believed that around 1000 BC, the ancient Egyptians used a linen sheath for guarding against transmission of sexual diseases. The scenes in cave paintings at Combarelles, in France, are the earliest evidence of condom use in Europe. There is also a faint evidence of some form of condom being used in imperial Rome.

C. The benefits of a sex education program in secondary schools are that it will guide teenagers about the choices they make when it comes on to having sexual intercourse. It can reduce teenage pregnancy because they will know the benefits of using a condom and it can also reduce the health problems associated with STD's.

D. If public schools implement the distribution of condoms. it would promote safe sex, teach responsibility, and help to lower teen pregnancy; therefore, condoms should be distributed in public high schools.

## II. First Body Paragraph

A. A sex education program in secondary schools will guide teenagers to make wise choices about sex.

B. It is a comprehensive and systematic development programme extending from infancy to maturity. Sex education is one of the major determinants of future stability in families of any nation. It is planned and directed to produce social and moral desirable sexual attitudes, practices and behaviour; Calderwood and Sloan (1982). It is the instruction about sex and human sexuality which children are supposed to receive but many parents do not instruct their children about sex at all.

C. Research has repeatedly found that sex education which provides accurate, complete, and develop mentally appropriate information on human sexuality, including risk-reduction strategies and contraception helps young people take steps to protect their health, including delaying sex, using condoms or contraception, and being monogamous. A 2012 study that examined 66 comprehensive sexual risk reduction programs found them to be an effective public health strategy to reduce adolescent pregnancy, HIV, and STIs. ( [advocatesforyouth.org/Sexual Education](http://advocatesforyouth.org/Sexual Education)).

D. Educating teens about sex is very important because it gives them the opportunity to be informed and make their own decision based on what they learnt.

### III. Second Body Paragraph

A. It reduces teenage pregnancy because they are aware that it prevents the sperm from entering the vagina.

B. Basically, teen pregnancy rates can decrease in one of two ways—if teens have less sex or become more effective contraceptive users—or through some combination of the two. The evidence clearly indicates that more and better contraceptive use has been the main factor driving the long-term decline in teen pregnancy.

C. The decline in teenage pregnancy crosses racial and ethnic groups. Since the early 1990s, the rate has dropped 56% among both black and white teens, and by 51% among Hispanic teens. Nonetheless, wide disparities in pregnancy rates by race and ethnicity persist, with rates among both black and Hispanic teens remaining twice as high as among their non-Hispanic white peers. ( Boonstra, H, D. Summer 2014, Volume 17, Number 3. What Is Behind the Declines in Teen Pregnancy Rates? Guttmacher Policy Review).

D. Basically the reduction of teenage pregnancy can be reduced through the appropriate methods of using a condom regularly or having less sexual intercourse.

#### IV. Third Body Paragraph

A. The usage of condoms also reduces health problems associated with STD's.

B. Consistent and correct use of the male latex condom reduces the risk of STD's and HIV transmission. However, condom use cannot provide absolute protection against any STD. The most reliable ways to avoid transmission of STDs are to abstain from sexual activity, or to be in a long-term mutually monogamous relationship with an uninfected partner. However, many

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infected persons may be unaware of their infection because STDs often are asymptomatic and unrecognized.

C. Epidemiologic studies that compare rates of HIV infection between condom users and nonusers who have HIV-infected sex partners demonstrate that consistent condom use is highly effective in preventing transmission of HIV. Similarly, epidemiologic studies have shown that condom use reduces the risk of many other STDs. However, the exact magnitude of protection has been difficult to quantify because of numerous methodological challenges inherent in studying private behaviors that cannot be directly observed or measured. ( cdc. gov/ Condom Fact Sheet in Brief).

D. Contraceptive methods; such as condom usage, plays a significant part in the reduction of sexual diseases among teenagers.

## V. Conclusion

A. If public schools implement the distribution of condoms. it would promote safe sex, teach responsibility, and help to lower teen pregnancy; therefore, condoms should be distributed in public high schools.

B. It is a comprehensive and systematic development programme extending from infancy to maturity. Sex education is one of the major determinants of future stability in families of any nation. Basically, teen pregnancy rates can decrease in one of two ways—if teens have less sex or become more effective contraceptive users—or through some combination of the two.

Consistent and correct use of the male latex condom reduces the risk of STD's and HIV transmission.

C. Prevention programs could increase condom use in this population by increasing awareness of the twin risks of pregnancy and HIV infection, and by promoting condoms for protection against these dual risks.

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Communication Studies 1

Course Work Type: Expository Essay

Topic: The Distribution of Condoms to Teenagers in Schools

Some people may think that issuing condoms to teenagers may be promoting sexual activity and introducing them to adulthood. The distribution of condoms to teenagers in schools can be very essential and effective in how they educate them about the usage and benefits of that contraceptive method. Condom is a barrier device that is commonly used during sexual intercourse to avert pregnancy and thwart the spread of sexually transmitted diseases.

The use of condoms dates back to several thousand years. It is believed that around 1000 BC, the ancient Egyptians used a linen sheath for guarding against transmission of sexual diseases. The scenes in cave paintings at Combarelles, in France, are the earliest evidence of condom use in Europe. There is also a faint evidence of some form of condom being used in imperial Rome.

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The benefits of a sex education program in secondary schools are that it will guide teenagers about the choices they make when it comes on to having sexual intercourse. It can reduce teenage pregnancy because they will know the benefits of using a condom and it can also reduce the health problems associated with STD's. If public schools implement the distribution of condoms. it would promote safe sex, teach responsibility, and help to lower teen pregnancy; therefore, condoms should be distributed in public high schools.

A sex education program in secondary schools will guide teenagers to make wise choices about sex. It is a comprehensive and systematic development programme extending from infancy to maturity. Sex education is one of the major determinants of future stability in families of any nation. It is planned and directed to produce social and moral desirable sexual attitudes, practices and behaviour; Calder wood and Sloan (1982). It is the instruction about sex and human sexuality which children are supposed to receive but many parents do not instruct their children about sex at all.

Research has repeatedly found that sex education which provides accurate, complete, and developmentally appropriate information on human sexuality, including risk-reduction strategies and contraception helps young people take steps to protect their health, including delaying sex, using condoms or contraception, and being monogamous. A 2012 study that examined 66 comprehensive sexual risk reduction programs found them to be an effective public health strategy to reduce adolescent pregnancy, HIV, and STIs. ( [advocatesforyouth. org/Sexual Education](http://advocatesforyouth.org/Sexual Education)).

Educating teens about sex is very important because it gives them the opportunity to be informed and make their own decision based on what they learnt. It reduces teenage pregnancy because they are aware that it prevents the sperm from entering the vagina. Basically, teen pregnancy rates can decrease in one of two ways—if teens have less sex or become more effective contraceptive users—or through some combination of the two. The evidence clearly indicates that more and better contraceptive use has been the main factor driving the long-term decline in teen pregnancy. The decline in teenage pregnancy crosses racial and ethnic groups.

Since the early 1990s, the rate has dropped 56% among both black and white teens, and by 51% among Hispanic teens. Nonetheless, wide disparities in pregnancy rates by race and ethnicity persist, with rates among both black and Hispanic teens remaining twice as high as among their non-Hispanic white peers. ( Boonstra, H, D. Summer 2014, Volume 17, Number 3. What Is Behind the Declines in Teen Pregnancy Rates? Guttmacher Policy Review). Basically the reduction of teenage pregnancy can be reduced through the appropriate methods of using a condom regularly or having less sexual intercourse.

The usage of condoms also reduces health problems associated with STD's. Consistent and correct use of the male latex condom reduces the risk of STD's and HIV transmission. However, condom use cannot provide absolute protection against any STD. The most reliable ways to avoid transmission of STDs are to abstain from sexual activity, or to be in a long-term mutually monogamous relationship with an uninfected partner. However, many



infected persons may be unaware of their infection because STDs often are asymptomatic and unrecognized.

Epidemiologic studies that compare rates of HIV infection between condom users and nonusers who have HIV-infected sex partners demonstrate that consistent condom use is highly effective in preventing transmission of HIV. Similarly, epidemiologic studies have shown that condom use reduces the risk of many other STDs. However, the exact magnitude of protection has been difficult to quantify because of numerous methodological challenges inherent in studying private behaviors that cannot be directly observed or measured. ( cdc. gov/ Condom Fact Sheet in Brief).

Contraceptive methods; such as condom usage, plays a significant part in the reduction of sexual diseases among teenagers. If public schools implement the distribution of condoms. it would promote safe sex, teach responsibility, and help to lower teen pregnancy; therefore, condoms should be distributed in public high schools. It is a comprehensive and systematic development programme extending from infancy to maturity. Sex education is one of the major determinants of future stability in families of any nation.

Basically, teen pregnancy rates can decrease in one of two ways—if teens have less sex or become more effective contraceptive users—or through some combination of the two. Consistent and correct use of the male latex condom reduces the risk of STD's and HIV transmission. Prevention programs could increase condom use in this population by increasing awareness of the twin risks of pregnancy and HIV infection, and by promoting condoms for protection against these dual risks.

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