

GENDER AND MENTAL HEALTH SECTION

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Interest in funds for the public and mental health Most medical care focuses on the political practice of mental health with the perspective of gender and human rights. When we talk about factors associated with the condition of being a man or being a woman, what are we referring to: sex or gender?

Sex refers to biological differences between men and women, and gender, in turn, alludes to the social meaning around differences in particular historical contexts. Thus, gender as a category refers to a symbolic construction through the same characteristics, is attributed to people belonging to one sex or the other, is configured as a primary axis of the formation of subjective identity and life social that leads to inequality relationships due to inequitable (avoidable and unfair) distribution of power and resources. The "masculine" has been considered historically superior to the "feminine", and women have been placed in a position of vulnerability (receptive and passive) in front of males (active and aggressive). This has been propitiated a construction of what we can call a "feminine" or "masculine" subjectivity, in such a way that the behaviors of the subject woman or man are perceived as "natural" attributes that emanate from their corporal physiology. That is, gender is invisible and sex is superimposed as an explanation of all human phenomena; We say, for example, "this is how men are" or "those are women's things", so that their permanence and resistance to change seem inevitable.

When talking about gender, in general, I have referred to women in history, to the situation of inequality, throughout the research, to men. It is therefore not surprising that, in spite of the fact that whenever there is greater recognition that gender is a relevant sociocultural factor in healthy or health-related behavior, male health is deconstructed through the lenses of the genre

The factors that determine the social nature tend to exacerbate biological vulnerabilities, the approach to health and gender must take into account inequality influencing health experiences. The above can be used to identify the responses such as the health care system and public policy.

The proposal of this section includes, among others, the commitment to:

- Promote the exchange of research and professional training.
- Organization of symposia, workshops and round tables on the subject within the framework of the WFMH Congresses and other events.
- Promote publications and procedural guides on gender issues.
- Prioritize the exchange with other Sections with a gender perspective and human rights.