

Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health by Black Women: Scoping Review Protocol

Acesso à Saúde Sexual e Reprodutiva por Mulheres Negras: protocolo de revisão de escopo

Acceso a la salud sexual y reproductiva de las mujeres negras: Protocolo de revisión del alcance

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REVISIA

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RESUMO

Objetivo: mapear as evidências científicas sobre a acessibilidade aos serviços de saúde sexual e reprodutiva por mulheres negras em uma perspectiva comparativa entre Brasil e Portugal. Método: protocolo de revisão de escopo, estruturado conforme diretrizes do Instituto Joanna Briggs (JBI). Adotou-se o acrônimo PCC: População (mulheres negras); Conceito (acessibilidade aos serviços de saúde); e Contexto (saúde sexual e reprodutiva), incluindo-se os termos Brasil e Portugal na estratégia de busca. Bases de dados consultadas: SciELO, MEDLINE via PubMed; LILACS e BDEFN acessadas através da BVS; Web of Science; Scopus; Cochrane Library; Embase; Cuiden Index; CINAHL; além do Google Scholar, Portal Brasileiro de Publicações e Dados Científicos de Acesso Aberto (OasisBR) e Biblioteca Digital Brasileira de Teses e Dissertações (BDTD) enquanto fontes de literatura cinzenta. Foram definidas estratégias de busca combinadas; e o processo de busca, seleção e extração dos dados será realizado por dois avaliadores independentes através do Software Rayyan. Serão incluídas publicações em qualquer idioma, sem recorte temporal, de domínio público, e com diferentes abordagens metodológicas. Resultados: Os resultados serão analisados através do webQDA e da análise de conteúdo temática de Bardin e apresentados conforme as orientações do PRISMA-ScR. O protocolo foi registrado na Open Science Framework (<https://osf.io/2surg>).

Descritores: Mulheres Negras; Acessibilidade aos Serviços de Saúde; Saúde Sexual e Reprodutiva.

ABSTRACT

Objective: to map the scientific evidence on accessibility to sexual and reproductive health services for black women in a comparative perspective between Brazil and Portugal. Method: scoping review protocol, structured according to the guidelines of the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI). The acronym PCC was adopted: Population (black women); Concept (accessibility to health services); and Context (sexual and reproductive health), including the terms Brazil and Portugal in the search strategy. Databases consulted: SciELO, MEDLINE via PubMed; LILACS and BDEFN accessed through the BVS; Web of Science; Scopus; Cochrane Library; Embase; Cuiden Index; CINAHL; in addition to Google Scholar, Brazilian Portal of Open Access Scientific Publications and Data (OasisBR) and Brazilian Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (BDTD) as sources of gray literature. Combined search strategies were defined; and the search, selection and extraction of data will be carried out by two independent evaluators using the Rayyan Software. Publications in any language, without a time frame, in the public domain, and with different methodological approaches will be included. Results: The results will be analyzed using webQDA and Bardin's thematic content analysis and presented according to the PRISMA-ScR guidelines. The protocol was registered in the Open Science Framework (<https://osf.io/2surg>).

Descriptors: Black Women; Accessibility to Health Services; Sexual and Reproductive Health.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: mapear la evidencia científica sobre la accesibilidad a los servicios de salud sexual y reproductiva para mujeres negras en una perspectiva comparativa entre Brasil y Portugal. Método: protocolo de revisión de alcance, estructurado de acuerdo con las directrices del Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI). Se adoptó el acrónimo PCC: Población (mujeres negras); Concepto (accesibilidad a los servicios de salud); y Contexto (salud sexual y reproductiva), incluyendo los términos Brasil y Portugal en la estrategia de búsqueda. Bases de datos consultadas: SciELO, MEDLINE via PubMed; LILACS y BDEFN accedidos a través de la BVS; Web de la Ciencia; Fundación Scopus; Biblioteca Cochrane; Base; Índice de cuidados; CINAHL; Además de Google Scholar, el Portal Brasileño de Publicaciones y Datos Científicos de Acceso Abierto (OasisBR) y la Biblioteca Digital Brasileña de Tesis y Disertaciones (BDTD) como fuentes de literatura gris. Se definieron estrategias de búsqueda combinadas; y el proceso de búsqueda, selección y extracción de datos será realizado por dos evaluadores independientes utilizando el Software Rayyan. Se incluirán publicaciones en cualquier idioma, sin marco temporal, de dominio público y con diferentes enfoques metodológicos. Resultados: Los resultados se analizarán mediante webQDA y el análisis de contenido temático de Bardin y se presentarán de acuerdo con las pautas PRISMA-ScR. El protocolo fue registrado en el Open Science Framework (<https://osf.io/2surg>).

Descritores: Mujeres Negras; Accesibilidad a los Servicios de Salud; Salud sexual y reproductiva.

Introduction

The advances in human rights, sexual rights, and reproductive rights in Brazil, Portugal, and globally are undeniable; however, there is still much progress to be made. As individual rights, regardless of sex, race/ethnicity, class, age, sexual identification, religion, or any other human condition, guaranteeing sexual and reproductive rights involves access to information, healthcare services, and necessary resources.^{1 2}

On an international level, a historical milestone in sexual and reproductive rights was the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), held in Cairo in 1994, with the participation of 179 countries. The ICPD marked a break from the narrow paradigm of population control policies and emphasized the need to defend human rights, social well-being, gender equality, and family planning in discussions of health and sexual and reproductive rights.³

In this perspective, in September 2024, several member countries, including Brazil and Portugal, signed the ratification of highly relevant international pacts for guaranteeing human rights. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights was ratified by 174 states, while 172 states ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights.⁴

It is important to highlight that the ratification of these pacts reaffirms sexual and reproductive rights as human rights that are universal, indivisible, and inalienable to all people. Both international pacts guarantee the right to self-determination, non-discrimination in the exercise of rights, specific rights related to family, and equality between men and women in the enjoyment of their rights.

Sexual and Reproductive Rights in Brazil

In Brazil, human rights are guaranteed by the 1988 Federal Constitution. However, the country presents contradictions that require special attention. Sexual rights refer to equality and freedom in exercising sexuality, meaning they approach sexuality and reproduction as dimensions of citizenship and, consequently, of democratic life. Reproductive rights, in turn, relate to equality and freedom in reproductive life. Recognizing sexual and reproductive rights as distinct fields is essential, as it allows them to be interrelated and connected to various other dimensions of social life.⁵

It is essential to recognize that discussions on sexual and reproductive rights in Brazil result from the Black feminist movement, which has historically fought for gender equality and against racism, sexism, and misogyny, deeply ingrained in Brazilian society.

Regarding racial implications, *“Black women, due to their condition of poverty, lack of social status, and total vulnerability, remain easy victims of sexual violence by white men.”*⁶ The fact that these statements remain relevant more than forty years later is concerning. Black women continue to occupy subordinate positions in both public and private spheres.

Scholars such as Sueli Carneiro, Lélia Gonzalez, Patricia Hill Collins, and Sirma Bilge have long pointed out how Black women's bodies are subjected to social control, restricting their rights and agency, thereby limiting the full exercise of their sexual and reproductive rights.^{7 8 9}

Demographic Data: According to the 2022 Brazilian Census, Brazil has 57,014,147 Black women (self-identified as Black and Brown), representing approximately 54.54% of the total female population.¹⁰

Sexual and Reproductive Rights in Portugal

In Portugal, significant progress has been observed regarding sexual and reproductive rights. Policies have evolved from birth control measures to family planning and sexual and reproductive healthcare. The concept of reproductive health has been fully integrated into the World Health Organization's (WHO) universal health concept, including the right to information and access to contraception and family planning methods that are effective, safe, and financially accessible.²

As a result, there have been notable improvements in contraceptive use and a steady decline in unsafe abortions and related complications.

Migration and Sexual and Reproductive Health in Portugal

Although widely discussed in academic and public health spheres, the intersection of migration, health, and sexual and reproductive rights remains a challenge and requires intersectional perspectives.¹¹

It is crucial to consider immigration issues in Portugal, not only for Brazilian women but also for those from Portuguese-speaking African countries (PALOP) and other Black migrant women who have diverse migration backgrounds and require special attention from policymakers and healthcare professionals to ensure adequate healthcare services.

In 2022, Portugal had 798,480 legally registered foreign citizens, making up 7.6% of the total population. The rising number of immigrants has significantly contributed to Portugal's positive migration balance since 2019.¹²

According to the Survey on Living Conditions, Origins, and Trajectories of the Resident Population (ICOT), published by Portugal's National Institute of Statistics in 2023, women make up 51.7% of the total population, a trend observed across most ethnic groups. In the Black ethnic group, the gender gap is 15%, with 57.5% being women and 42.5% men.¹³

The Brazilian immigrant population accounts for the largest share of Portugal's positive migration balance, approximately 243,000 people (29.3%), followed by African countries (13.1%), with notable figures from Cape Verde (4.9%), Angola (3.7%), Guinea-Bissau (2.9%), and São Tomé and Príncipe (1.6%).¹²

This increasing migration flow has various socio-economic impacts, including higher unemployment rates (14.3% vs. 6.1% national average) and greater job insecurity, with immigrant workers earning €94 less per month than Portuguese-born workers in 2021.¹²

Regarding health issues, in 2023, 31.9% of the Portuguese population reported having chronic health problems. Among different ethnic groups, the rates were 38.1% for Roma communities, 26.8% for Black communities, and 28.4% for mixed-origin individuals.¹³

A key aspect is that 65.6% of the population reported being able to access medical consultations, exams, and treatments. However, ethnic group-specific data was not available, making it impossible to conduct deeper analyses at this stage.

Study Objective

This study aims to map scientific evidence on Black women's accessibility to sexual and reproductive health services, through a comparative perspective between Brazil and Portugal.

A preliminary search for existing reviews on this topic did not identify any scoping reviews on the accessibility of sexual and reproductive health services for Black women in Brazil and Portugal. This reinforces the importance and relevance of conducting this review.

Thus, this research protocol has been registered in the Open Science Framework, available at: <https://osf.io/2surg>.

Method

Type of Study

This is a scoping review protocol to be developed in accordance with the methodological recommendations of the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) Manual for Scoping Reviews and the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses Extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR) checklist, aiming for greater clarity, methodological rigor, and reliability in the review process.^{14,15}

During the development of this Scoping Review, the following steps will be adopted:

- Definition and alignment of the title, objective, and guiding question.
- Definition of inclusion and exclusion criteria.
- Detailing the strategies for search, selection, data extraction, and evidence presentation.
- Searching for evidence.
- Selecting the evidence.
- Extracting the evidence.
- Analyzing the evidence.
- Presenting the results.
- Completing these steps will allow for the synthesis of evidence on the researched topic, drawing inferences, and highlighting the main implications of the conclusions.¹⁴

Research Question

The PCC acronym was adopted, considering aspects of Population, Concept, and Context for the study object:

Population: Black women

Concept: Accessibility to healthcare services

Context: Sexual and reproductive health

Additionally, the terms Brazil and Portugal were included in the search strategy.

Thus, the guiding question for this research is:

What evidence exists regarding the accessibility of sexual and reproductive health services for Black women in Brazil and Portugal?

Eligibility Criteria

As eligibility criteria, studies addressing accessibility to sexual and reproductive health services for Black women in the context of Brazil and Portugal will be included. This includes primary research, whether quantitative or qualitative, employing different approaches and methodological designs, published in scientific journals or institutional websites, with no language or time restrictions.

Exclusion criteria include: editorials, letters to the editor, conference abstracts, incomplete articles, studies in the project phase or lacking results, books, manuals, and resources such as videos and audio recordings.

Search Strategy

The search strategy was defined based on controlled health vocabularies (Health Sciences Descriptors - DeCS and Medical Subject Headings - MeSH), using primary and alternative descriptors in singular and plural forms, in Portuguese, English, and Spanish, to expand the search results in databases.

Thus, the construction followed a five-step model:

1. Extraction
2. Conversion
3. Combination
4. Construction
5. Use

This process is detailed in Table 1.¹⁶

Table 1. Search Strategy Development, 2025.

Research Question	What is the existing evidence on the accessibility of sexual and reproductive health services by black women in Brazil and Portugal?		
PCC	<u>P</u>opulation	<u>C</u>oncept	<u>C</u>ontext
Extraction	Mulheres Negras	Acessibilidade aos Serviços de Saúde	Saúde Sexual e Reprodutiva
Conversion	Mulheres Negras; Black Women; Mujeres Negras	Acessibilidade aos Serviços de Saúde; Health Services Accessibility; Accesibilidad a los Servicios de Salud	Sexual and Reproductive Health

<p>Combination</p>	<p>Mulher Negra; Mulheres Negras; Black Woman; Black Women; Mujer Negra; Mujeres Negras</p>	<p>Acessibilidade aos Serviços de Saúde; Health Services Accessibility; Accesibilidad a los Servicios de Salud; Acesso aos Cuidados de Saúde; Acesso aos Serviços de Saúde; Disponibilidade de Serviços de Saúde;</p>	<p>Saúde Sexual e Reprodutiv a; Sexual and Reproducti ve Health; Saúde Sexual; Sexual Health; Salud Sexual; Saúde Reprodutiv a; Reproducti ve Health; Salud Reproducti va</p>
<p>Construction</p>	<p>("Mulher Negra" OR "Mulheres Negras" OR "Black Woman" OR "Black Women" OR "Mujer Negra" OR "Mujeres Negras")</p>	<p>("Acessibilidade aos Serviços de Saúde" OR "Health Services Accessibility" OR "Accesibilidad a los Servicios de Salud" OR "Acesso aos Cuidados de Saúde" OR "Access to Health Care" OR "Access to Health Services" OR "Acceso a la atención sanitaria" OR "Acceso a los servicios sanitarios" OR "Disponibilidade de Serviços de Saúde" OR "Health Services Availability" OR "Disponibilidad de servicios sanitarios")</p>	<p>("Saúde Sexual e Reprodutiv a" OR "Sexual and Reproducti ve Health" OR "Saúde Sexual" OR "Sexual Health" OR "Salud Sexual" OR "Saúde Reprodutiv a" OR "Reproduct ive Health" OR "Salud Reproducti va")</p>
<p>Use</p>	<p>("Acessibilidade aos Serviços de Saúde" OR "Health Services Accessibility" OR "Accesibilidad a los Servicios de Salud" OR "Acesso aos Cuidados de Saúde" OR "Access to Health Care" OR "Access to Health Services" OR "Acceso a la atención sanitaria" OR "Acceso a los servicios sanitarios" OR "Disponibilidade de Serviços de</p>		

	Saúde" OR "Health Services Availability" OR "Disponibilidad de servicios sanitarios") AND ("Saúde Sexual e Reprodutiva" OR "Sexual and Reproductive Health" OR "Saúde Sexual" OR "Sexual Health" OR "Salud Sexual" OR "Saúde Reprodutiva" OR "Reproductive Health" OR "Salud Reproductiva") AND ("Mulher Negra" OR "Mulheres Negras" OR "Black Woman" OR "Black Women" OR "Mujer Negra" OR "Mujeres Negras") AND (Brasil OR Brazil OR Portugal)
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The use of the proposed model allows for the development of highly sensitive search strategies. However, it is important to note that searches will be conducted according to the specific standards of each database and/or repository. Therefore, adjustments will be required in the format of the search strategies, including the use of special characters (quotation marks and parentheses).

To identify published studies, the following databases will be consulted:

- Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO)
- Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System Online (MEDLINE) via PubMed
- Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences Literature (LILACS) and Nursing Database (BDENF), both accessed through the Virtual Health Library (BVS)
- Web of Science
- Scopus
- Cochrane Library
- Embase
- Cuiden Index
- Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL)

These databases will be accessed through the CAPES Journal Portal via open access from the Federated Academic Community (CAFe) login of the Federal University of Bahia (UFBA) (Table 2).

The search for gray literature will be conducted using Google Scholar, the Brazilian Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (BDTD) from the Brazilian Institute of Information in Science and Technology (Ibict), and the Brazilian Portal of Open Access Scientific Publications and Data (OasisBR) from CAPES, including the Scientific Open Access Repositories of Portugal (RCAAP) (Table 2).

Chart 2- Records retrieved according to search strategies, 2025..

Data base	Search Strategy Used	References selected
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SciELO	(((Acessibilidade aos Serviços de Saúde) OR (Health Services Accessibility) OR (Accesibilidad a los Servicios de Salud) OR (Acesso aos Cuidados de Saúde) OR (Access to Health Care) OR (Access to Health Services) OR (Acceso a la atención sanitaria) OR (Acceso a los servicios sanitarios) OR (Disponibilidade de Serviços de Saúde) OR (Health Services Availability) OR (Disponibilidad de servicios sanitarios))) AND (((Saúde Sexual e Reprodutiva) OR (Sexual and Reproductive Health) OR (Saúde Sexual) OR (Sexual Health) OR (Salud Sexual) OR (Saúde Reprodutiva) OR (Reproductive Health) OR (Salud Reprodutiva))) AND (((Mulher Negra) OR (Mulheres Negras) OR (Black Woman) OR (Black Women) OR (Mujer Negra) OR (Mujeres Negras)))) AND ((Brasil OR Brazil OR Portugal))	15
SCOPUS	("Acessibilidade aos Serviços de Saúde" OR "Health Services Accessibility" OR "Accesibilidad a los Servicios de Salud" OR "Acesso aos Cuidados de Saúde" OR "Access to Health Care" OR "Access to Health Services" OR "Acceso a la atención sanitaria" OR "Acceso a los servicios sanitarios" OR "Disponibilidade de Serviços de Saúde" OR "Health Services Availability" OR "Disponibilidad de servicios sanitarios") AND ("Saúde Sexual e Reprodutiva" OR "Sexual and Reproductive Health" OR "Saúde Sexual" OR "Sexual Health" OR "Salud Sexual" OR "Saúde Reprodutiva" OR "Reproductive Health" OR "Salud Reprodutiva") AND ("Mulher Negra" OR "Mulheres Negras" OR "Black Woman" OR "Black Women" OR "Mujer Negra" OR "Mujeres Negras") AND (Brasil OR Brazil OR Portugal)	60
Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System Online (MEDLINE) via PubMed	(("Acessibilidade aos Serviços de Saúde" OR "Health Services Accessibility" OR "Accesibilidad a los Servicios de Salud" OR "Acesso aos Cuidados de Saúde" OR "Access to Health Care" OR "Access to Health Services" OR "Acceso a la atención sanitaria" OR "Acceso a los servicios sanitarios" OR "Disponibilidade de Serviços de Saúde" OR "Health Services Availability" OR "Disponibilidad de servicios sanitarios")) AND (("Saúde Sexual e Reprodutiva" OR "Sexual and Reproductive Health" OR "Saúde Sexual" OR "Sexual Health" OR "Salud Sexual" OR "Saúde Reprodutiva" OR "Reproductive Health" OR "Salud Reprodutiva")) AND (("Mulher Negra" OR "Mulheres Negras" OR "Black Woman" OR "Black Women" OR "Mujer Negra" OR "Mujeres Negras")) AND ((Brasil OR Brazil OR Portugal))	03
Virtual Health Library (VHL) - LILACS e BDNF	(("Acessibilidade aos Serviços de Saúde" OR "Health Services Accessibility" OR "Accesibilidad a los Servicios de Salud" OR "Acesso aos Cuidados de Saúde" OR "Access to Health Care" OR "Access to Health Services" OR "Acceso a la atención sanitaria" OR "Acceso a los servicios sanitarios" OR "Disponibilidade de Serviços de Saúde" OR "Health	04

	Services Availability" OR "Disponibilidad de servicios sanitarios")) AND (("Saúde Sexual e Reprodutiva" OR "Sexual and Reproductive Health" OR "Saúde Sexual" OR "Sexual Health" OR "Salud Sexual" OR "Saúde Reprodutiva" OR "Reproductive Health" OR "Salud Reprodutiva")) AND (("Mulher Negra" OR "Mulheres Negras" OR "Black Woman" OR "Black Women" OR "Mujer Negra" OR "Mujeres Negras")) AND ((Brasil OR Brazil OR Portugal))	
<i>Web of Science</i>	("Acessibilidade aos Serviços de Saúde" OR "Health Services Accessibility" OR "Accesibilidad a los Servicios de Salud" OR "Acesso aos Cuidados de Saúde" OR "Access to Health Care" OR "Access to Health Services" OR "Acceso a la atención sanitaria" OR "Acceso a los servicios sanitarios" OR "Disponibilidade de Serviços de Saúde" OR "Health Services Availability" OR "Disponibilidad de servicios sanitarios") AND ("Saúde Sexual e Reprodutiva" OR "Sexual and Reproductive Health" OR "Saúde Sexual" OR "Sexual Health" OR "Salud Sexual" OR "Saúde Reprodutiva" OR "Reproductive Health" OR "Salud Reprodutiva") AND ("Mulher Negra" OR "Mulheres Negras" OR "Black Woman" OR "Black Women" OR "Mujer Negra" OR "Mujeres Negras") AND (Brasil OR Brazil OR Portugal)	02
<i>Cochrane Library</i>	(Saúde Sexual e Reprodutiva) OR (Sexual and Reproductive Health) OR (Saúde Sexual) OR (Sexual Health) OR (Salud Sexual) OR (Saúde Reprodutiva) OR (Reproductive Health) OR (Salud Reprodutiva) in All Text AND (Mulher Negra) OR (Mulheres Negras) OR (Black Woman) OR (Black Women) OR (Mujer Negra) OR (Mujeres Negras) in All Text AND Brasil OR Brazil OR Portugal in All Text	51
<i>Embase</i>	('acessibilidade aos serviços de saúde' OR 'health services accessibility'/exp OR 'health services accessibility' OR 'accesibilidad a los servicios de salud' OR 'acesso aos cuidados de saúde' OR 'access to health care'/exp OR 'access to health care' OR 'access to health services'/exp OR 'access to health services' OR 'acceso a la atención sanitaria' OR 'acceso a los servicios sanitarios' OR 'disponibilidade de serviços de saúde' OR 'health services availability'/exp OR 'health services availability' OR 'disponibilidad de servicios sanitarios') AND ('saúde sexual e reprodutiva' OR 'sexual and reproductive health' OR 'saúde sexual' OR 'sexual health'/exp OR 'sexual health' OR 'salud sexual' OR 'saúde reprodutiva' OR 'reproductive health'/exp OR 'reproductive health' OR 'salud reproductiva') AND ('mulher negra' OR 'mulheres negras' OR 'black woman' OR 'black women'/exp OR 'black women' OR 'mujer negra' OR 'mujeres negras') AND (brasil OR 'brazil'/exp OR brazil OR 'portugal'/exp OR portugal)	02

<p><i>Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL)</i></p>	<p>(Acessibilidade aos Serviços de Saúde) OR (Health Services Accessibility) OR (Accesibilidad a los Servicios de Salud) OR (Acesso aos Cuidados de Saúde) OR (Access to Health Care) OR (Access to Health Services) OR (Acceso a la atención sanitaria) OR (Acceso a los servicios sanitarios) OR (Disponibilidade de Serviços de Saúde) OR (Health Services Availability) OR (Disponibilidad de servicios sanitarios) <i>in Todos os Campos</i> AND (Saúde Sexual e Reprodutiva) OR (Sexual and Reproductive Health) OR (Saúde Sexual) OR (Sexual Health) OR (Salud Sexual) OR (Saúde Reprodutiva) OR (Reproductive Health) OR (Salud Reprodutiva) <i>in Todos os Campos</i> AND (Mulher Negra) OR (Mulheres Negras) OR (Black Woman) OR (Black Women) OR (Mujer Negra) OR (Mujeres Negras) <i>in Todos os Campos</i> AND Brasil OR Brazil OR Portugal</p>	<p>03</p>
<p>Brazilian Portal of Open Access and Scholarly Information System: OASIS.BR Including: Open Access Scientific Repositories of Portugal (RCAAP)</p>	<p>(Todos os campos:"Acessibilidade aos Serviços de Saúde" OR "Health Services Accessibility" OR "Accesibilidad a los Servicios de Salud" OR "Acesso aos Cuidados de Saúde" OR "Access to Health Care" OR "Access to Health Services" OR "Acceso a la atención sanitaria" OR "Acceso a los servicios sanitarios" OR "Disponibilidade de Serviços de Saúde" OR "Health Services Availability" OR "Disponibilidad de servicios sanitarios" E Todos os campos:"Saúde Sexual e Reprodutiva" OR "Sexual and Reproductive Health" OR "Saúde Sexual" OR "Sexual Health" OR "Salud Sexual" OR "Saúde Reprodutiva" OR "Reproductive Health" OR "Salud Reprodutiva" E Todos os campos:"Mulher Negra" OR "Mulheres Negras" OR "Black Woman" OR "Black Women" OR "Mujer Negra" OR "Mujeres Negras" E Todos os campos:Brasil OR Brazil OR Portugal)</p>	<p>08</p>
<p>Cuiden Index</p>	<p>((("Acessibilidade aos Serviços de Saúde")OR(("Health Services Accessibility"))OR(("Accesibilidad a los Servicios de Salud"))AND(("Saúde Sexual e Reprodutiva")OR(("Sexual and Reproductive Health"))OR(("Salud Sexual y Reprodutiva"))))</p>	<p>01</p>
<p>Brazilian Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (BDTD)</p>	<p>(Todos os campos:"Acessibilidade aos Serviços de Saúde" OR "Health Services Accessibility" OR "Accesibilidad a los Servicios de Salud" E Todos os campos:"Saúde Sexual e Reprodutiva" OR "Sexual and Reproductive Health" OR "Salud Sexual y Reprodutiva")</p>	<p>03</p>
<p>Google Scholar</p>	<p>Em qualquer parte do artigo: "Mulher negra" Brasil OR Portugal "Saúde Sexual e Reprodutiva" "Acessibilidade aos Serviços de Saúde"</p>	<p>97</p>
<p>Google Scholar</p>	<p>Em qualquer parte do artigo: "Black woman" Brasil OR Portugal "Sexual and Reproductive Health" "Health Services Accessibility"</p>	<p>38</p>

	Em qualquer parte do artigo: "Mujer Negra" Brasil OR Portugal "Accesibilidad a los Servicios de Salud" "Salud Sexual y Reproductiva"	01
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Study Selection

This stage will be carried out by two researchers working independently and in a double-blind manner (blind on), supported by the Rayyan® reference management software, developed by the Qatar Computing Research Institute (QCRI). The reviewers will follow these steps:

1. Removal of duplicate materials;
2. Screening of articles through the reading of titles and abstracts to classify them as included or excluded;
3. Full-text reading of the included articles and analysis based on the eligibility criteria.

The articles classified as included will proceed to the data extraction stage. If any discrepancies arise between the two reviewers and no consensus is reached, a third examiner from the research team will be consulted.

The results of this process will be presented in a flow diagram based on the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR) checklist, detailing the number of studies identified, screened (screening and eligibility), and included in the review.

Data Extraction

After selecting the included studies, they will be carefully and thoroughly read, and a spreadsheet in Microsoft Word will be completed in accordance with the extraction form. The spreadsheet will contain the following information:

- Author(s)
- Year of publication
- Origin/Country
- Objective(s)
- Methodology
- Main results

The data will be mapped into a characterization table prepared by the authors based on the model proposed by JBI.

Chart 3. Data extraction instrument, 2025.

ARTICLE IDENTIFICATION	
TITLE	
Author(s):	
Year:	
Country of origin:	

Language:	
Institution(s) where the study was conducted:	
Goals:	
Methodology:	
Source:	
POPULATION	
Population/Sample size::	
Age Range	
CONCEPT	
Accessibility to Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) Services Evaluated:	
Facilitators of Access to SRH Services	
Barriers to Access to SRH Services	
CONTEXT	
Sexual and Reproductive Health Services:	
School Education	
Primary Health Care	
Reference Centers / Hospital Care / Assisted Reproduction Centers	
PLACE OF STUDY	
_____ Brazil _____ Portugal	
MAIN FINDINGS	

Data Analysis and Presentation

The data will be analyzed according to the research objective, characterizing the studied variables and the methods of the selected studies. The analysis will be conducted both quantitatively and qualitatively. The collected data will be presented in a flow diagram, and the main results will be discussed to address the research question and the proposed objectives. A comparative analysis will also be carried out to identify similarities and differences between the sexual and reproductive health care systems for Black women in the Brazilian and Portuguese contexts.

The results will be presented through charts and tables, with the discussion supported by the reviewed literature. Additionally, the main findings of the selected studies will be transcribed into Microsoft Word and later organized and adjusted according to spelling and special characters. These will form a textual corpus to be analyzed using the Web Qualitative Data Analysis (webQDA) software. This is a web-based qualitative data analysis software designed for researchers and professionals conducting qualitative

research, allowing for multidimensional analyses and enabling the construction of structures based on vocabularies.

The choice of this tool is due to the fact that the data analysis performed by webQDA is similar to the basic structure of Bardin's thematic content analysis:

- a) Pre-analysis, involving the organization of the material to be analyzed;
- b) Exploration of the material, with coding and categorization; and
- c) Treatment of the results, with inferential interpretations – thus optimizing the stage of processing and interpreting the data found in the research.

Expected Results

This research has the potential to promote comprehensive knowledge about the sexual and reproductive health of Black women in the Brazilian and Portuguese contexts. The evidence from this review can be used to support discussions on health policies and practices aimed at Black women, with a view to improving the quality of healthcare provided not only in the two target countries of the study but also in all places that provide direct assistance to Black women.

This review will contribute to scientific production on sexual and reproductive health in Brazil and Portugal, strengthening the international cooperation network. Additionally, it may reveal existing gaps in this research area, thus guiding future researchers.

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