How many female doctors in Mexico's history do you know?

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Whenever the healthcare field is discussed, commonly we picture it as male doctors or male physicians. Gender discrimination shows that female doctors worldwide face constant injustice, discrimination, and little to no recognition in the field. This persists despite the fact that the primary goal of this science is to safeguard human health from diseases, regardless of gender, beyond being a mere biological difference.

According to Javier de la Torre Díaz, "Systematic studies in bioethics create an essential need for memory and consciousness to support new ideas for approaching all individuals" (1). On the other hand, it is known that women have developed better and more efficient communication channels with peers, patients, and families, allowing institutions to be led by female personnel to improve their relationships and public efficiency. This, in turn, enables them to provide better service by employing their knowledge, hard work, and care while constructing their femininity in a hostile environment.

Society has endlessly dismissed women's moral strength as trivial, perhaps of its commonly generalized historical perspective. Women's contributions are frequently undervalued, remarking certain philosophies and trends that threaten their strength and position.

Graduadas en la ciudad de México	Año de nacimiento/ año de graduación
Matilde Petra Montoya Lafragua (D.F.)	1857/1887
Columba Rivera Osorio (Hgo.)	1873/1900
Guadalupe Sánchez Guerra (Ver.)	1878/1903
Soledad Régules Iglesias (D.F.)	1884/1907
Antonieta Leonila Ursúa López (Jal.)	1880/1908
Rosario Martínez Ortiz (Coah.)	1878/1911
Graduadas en sus estados	
María Castro de Amerena (S.L.P)	1880/1912
Herminia Franco Espinoza (Pue.)	1891/1917
Ma. de los Dolores Rivero Fuentes (Mich.)	1897/1927
Consuelo Vadillo Gutiérrez (Yuc.)	1907/1930
Juana Navarro García (Jal.)	1907/1930
Catarina Olivo Villarreal (N.L.)	1905/1935

Tabla 1.Primeras médicas graduadas en México.(1887-1935)

In our country, the application and acceptance of a woman in schools of medicine is relatively recent in historical terms. Health sector statistics indicate that women studying medicine has increased from 6% to nearly 50% over the last 2 decades. Unfortunately, as today only a few manage to reach positions of high responsibility and decision-making, due to continuous social, cultural and personal challenges.

Matilde Petra Montoya Lafragua, homenajeada en la publicación periódica en el Álbum de la Mujer, como motivo de ser la primera médica mexicana.