Prevalence and associated factors with uterine prolapsed among the Chepang women in Chitwan

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Abstract

Background: Uterine prolapse (UP) is the descent of one or more vaginal segments: the anterior wall, the posterior wall or the apex of the vagina, with a protrusion of the pelvic organs into or out of the vagina. It is a major public health problem. It is a significant health problem amongst women and has affected women all over, in the mountains, hills, plains and the valleys and affect women's quality of life. The most commonly perceived cause of prolapse are age of early marriage and frequency of child birth, place of delivery, heavy household and farm working during pregnancy and lifting heavy loads. **Methods:** This descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted on "Prevalence and Associated Factors with Uterine Prolapsed among the Chepang Women in Icchakamana Rural Municipality, Chitwan."Approximately 112 respondents were participated by using semi-structured self prepared interview schedule. Data was collected through face to face interview method and by checking per vaginal examination for each respondents. Data entry was done by using Epi data and analyzed by SPSS. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the collected data. **Results:** Out of 112 respondents, 20.5% had uterine prolapse. Most of the respondents, 60.7% had first child birth at the age of 16-18 years. More than half of the respondents, 56.2% were illiterate. Binary logistic analysis showed number of factors associated with uterine prolapse such as age of respondents, education status, and number of children and soon after delivery physical work. Those respondents who were > 40 years of age had more chance to suffer from uterine prolapse (OR= 12.245, p=<0.001) as compare to those who had age < 40 years of age. Similarly, education status of respondents, who were illiterate have higher prevalence of uterine prolapse as compare to those who were literate (OR=3.520, p=0.017). Correspondingly, more number of children (p=<0.001) and soon after delivery of physical work (p=0.22) were statistically significant with the uterine vaginal prolapse. **Conclusion:** A number of factors have shown the uterine prolapse. Uterine prolapse was significantly associated with age of respondents, number of children, education status, occupation, health service distance, smoking status and soon after delivery physical work.

Biography:

Indira has Studied at AMDA Hospital Health & Science Institute, Damak. Now she is working at Manmohan Memorial Institute of health Sciences, Kathmandu, Nepal. She has attended many International Conferences and like to publish various articles on women's health.

Speaker Publications:

1. Factors Associated For Caesarean Section among Mothers Attending In Teaching Hospital, Chitwan; IOSR Journal of Dental and Medical Sciences (IOSR-JDMS)
2. Factors associated for caesarean section among mothers attending in teaching hospital, chitwan; ISSN: 2091-1041

2nd International Conference on Women's Health, Reproduction and Fertility, March 16-17, 2020 Dubai, UAE

Abstract Citation:

Indira Adhikari, Prevalence and Associated Factors with Uterine Prolapsed among the Chepang Women in Chitwan, Reproduction Fertility 2020, 2nd International Conference on Women's Health, Reproduction and Fertility, March 16-17, 2020 Dubai, UAE.

(https://reproduction.conferenceseries.com/2020)