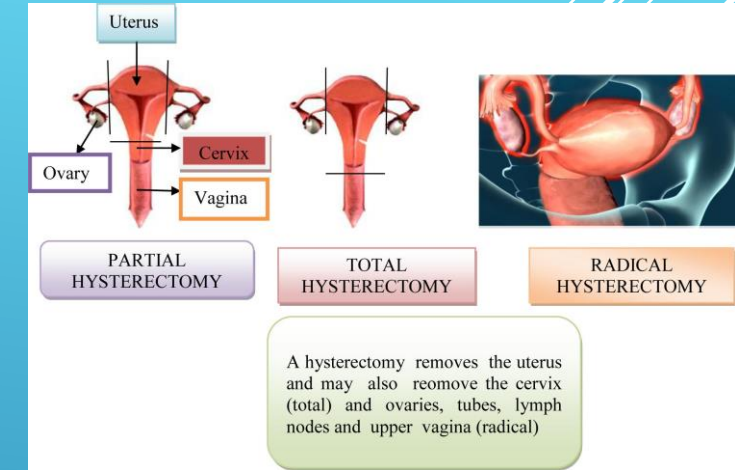
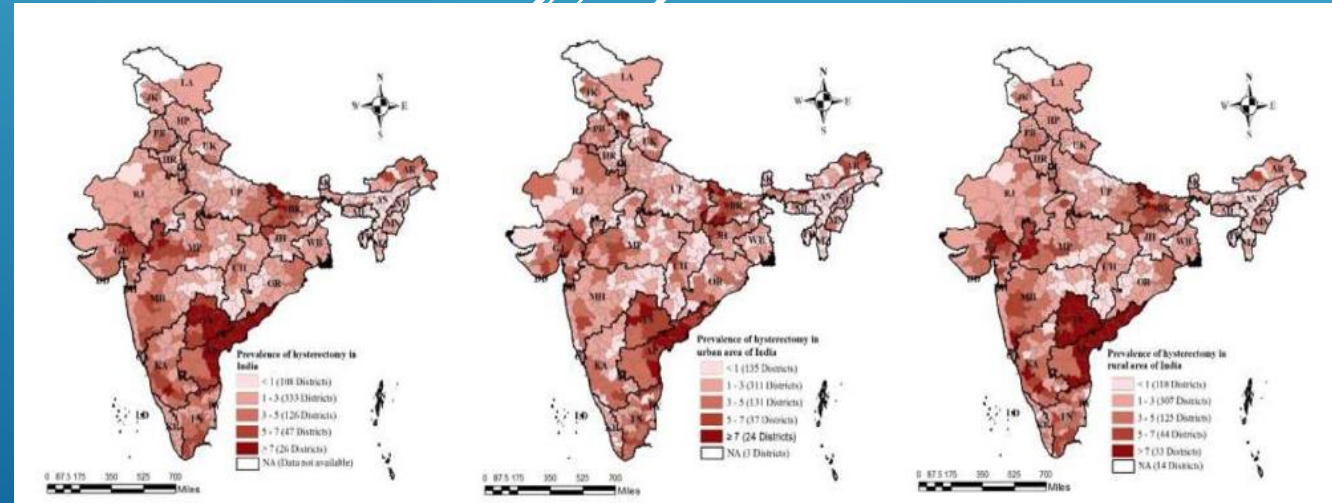




ANALYSIS OF HYSTERECTOMY IN INDIA: NFHS-5 SURVEY



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Introduction

- Hysterectomy, the surgical removal of the uterus, is one of the most commonly performed gynecological procedures worldwide.
- The Cervix, ovaries, and/or Fallopian tubes might also be removed
- It may be done abdominally or vaginally

In India, it is estimated that over 3 million hysterectomies are performed each year, making it one of the most frequently performed surgical procedures among women of reproductive age.

Reasons for Hysterectomy :

- 1) Excessive Menstrual Bleeding /Pain
- 2) Fibroid/cyst
- 3) Uterine Disorder
- 4) Cancer
- 5) Uterine prolapse
- 6) Severe Post Partum hemorrhage
- 7) Cervical Discharge

Objective

- **Understanding the healthcare needs of women in India**: Hysterectomy is a common surgical procedure, and understanding the reasons why it is performed in India can provide insight into the healthcare needs of women in the country.
- **Improving healthcare outcomes**: By studying the analysis of hysterectomies in India, one may be able to identify areas for improvement in the care provided to women who have undergone the procedure, leading to better outcomes for patients.
- Understanding the prevalence of hysterectomy in different population groups in India, and identifying disparities in access to the procedure.
- Examining the reasons for hysterectomy in India and identifying any trends or patterns in the indications for the procedure.
- Identifying the role of cultural or societal factors in the decision-making process for hysterectomy in India.
- Understanding the impact of hysterectomy on the quality of life of women in India.

Data Source

- The data for the present study was drawn from the Fifth round of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), which was conducted during 2019–21 by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India and coordinated by the International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai.
- The survey collected information from the nationally representative sample of 724,115 women aged 15–49 years, 235,279 from urban and 488,836 from rural areas and from rural areas with an overall response rate of 98 percent.
- wealth index (poorest, poorer, middle, richer and richest).
- As some younger women also underwent hysterectomy before the age of 20, the age group 15–19 years was clubbed in the first 10-year age interval. Finally, the age groups were 15–29, 30–39 and 40–49 years.
- The data set was available in the public domain for research use .

methods Used

- Analyses were conducted using the STATA Version 13
- Univariate, bivariate and multivariate analyses were conducted using Stata Version 13.

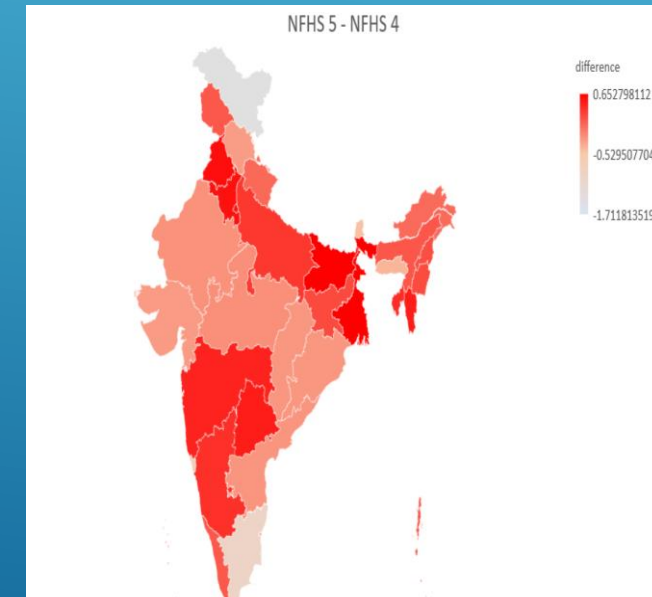
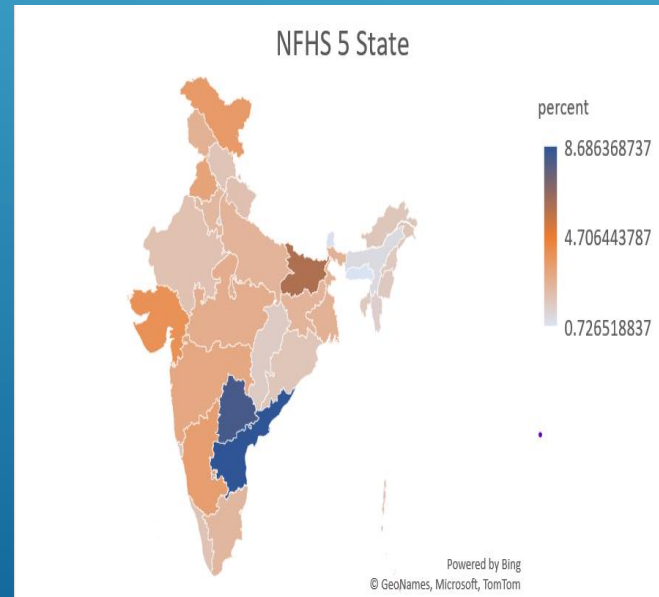
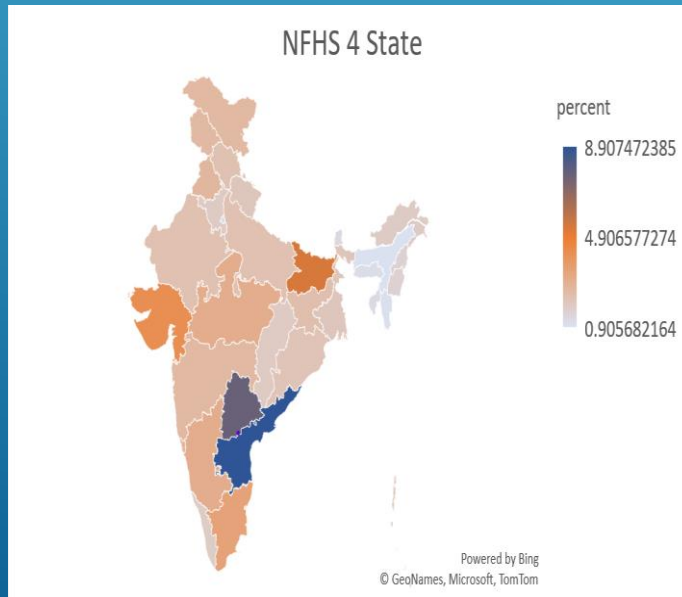
Questions Asked in Survey

- “When did your last menstrual period start?”
- “Has had hysterectomy”; “Some women undergo an operation to remove the uterus. Have you undergone such?”
- if yes, women were asked further questions regarding the timing, place, and reason for the hysterectomy.
- Independent variables: Age, Women’s education, Caste, tribe, Religion, Residence, Wealth index, BMI, Marital Status, Parity Region, Time, and Place of hysterectomy.

Results

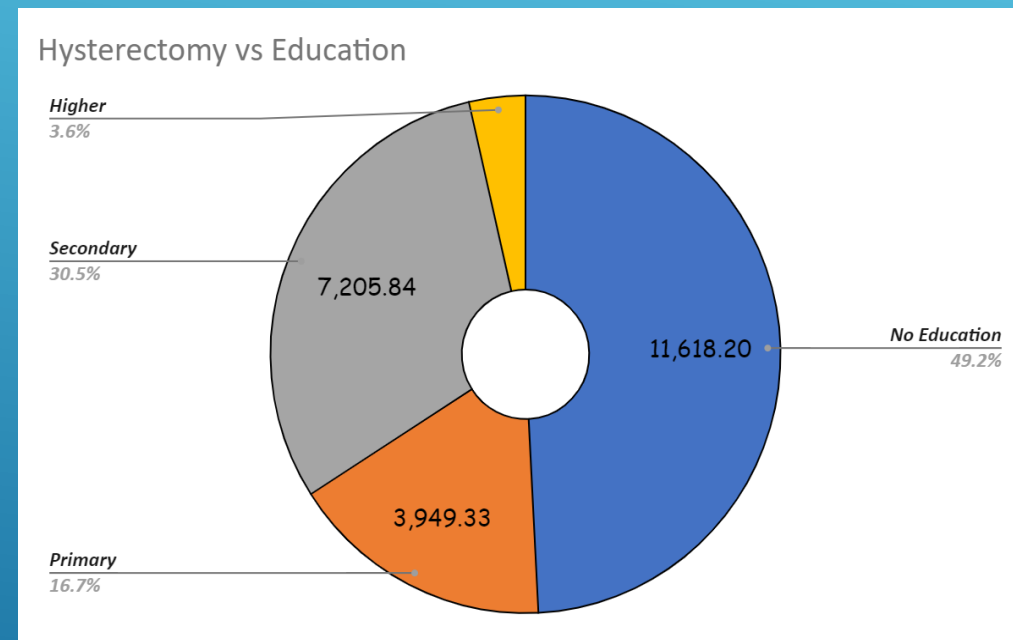
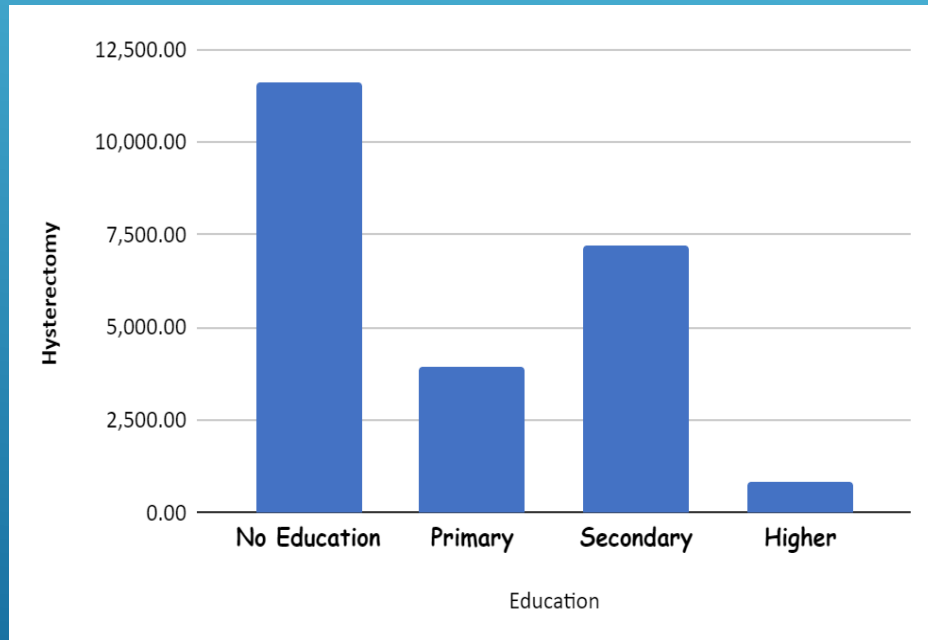
Prevalence and geographical pattern of hysterectomy in India

- Percentage of hysterectomies carried out among women aged 15-49 was the highest in Andhra Pradesh, which at 8.70 % is much higher than the national level of 3.26 %. The state of Telangana ranked second, where 8.20 % of women aged 15–49 had undergone hysterectomies, followed by Bihar (6%), Gujarat (3.93%), and Karnataka (3.36%).
- Among UTs, Dadra Nagar Haveli showed the highest prevalence of hysterectomy (1.7%),. There is a considerable variation in the proportion of women aged 30–49 undergoing hysterectomies by different geographical regions in India.



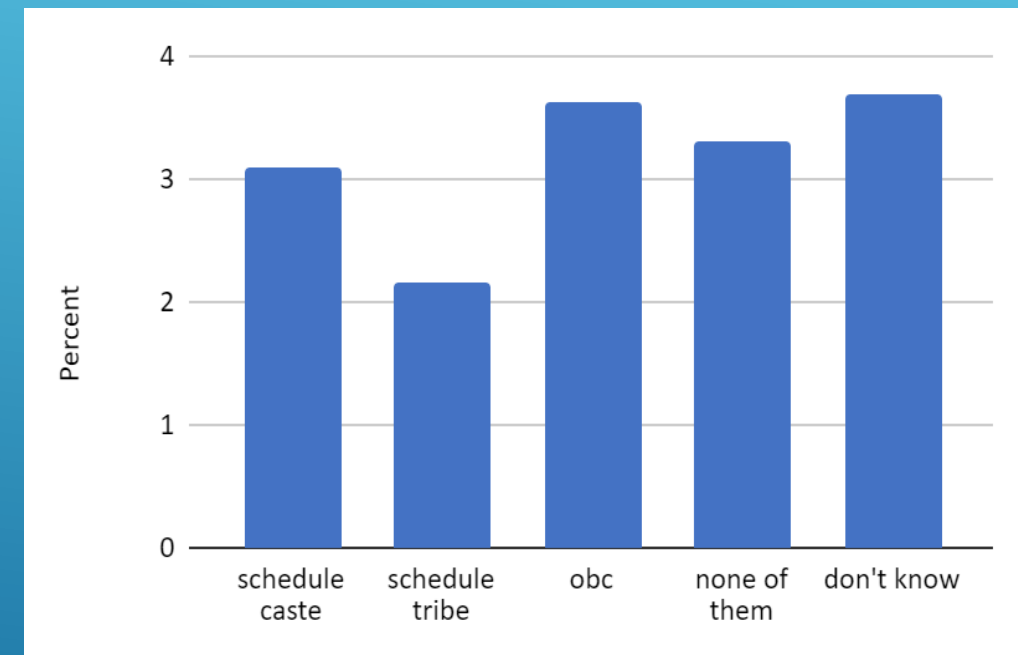
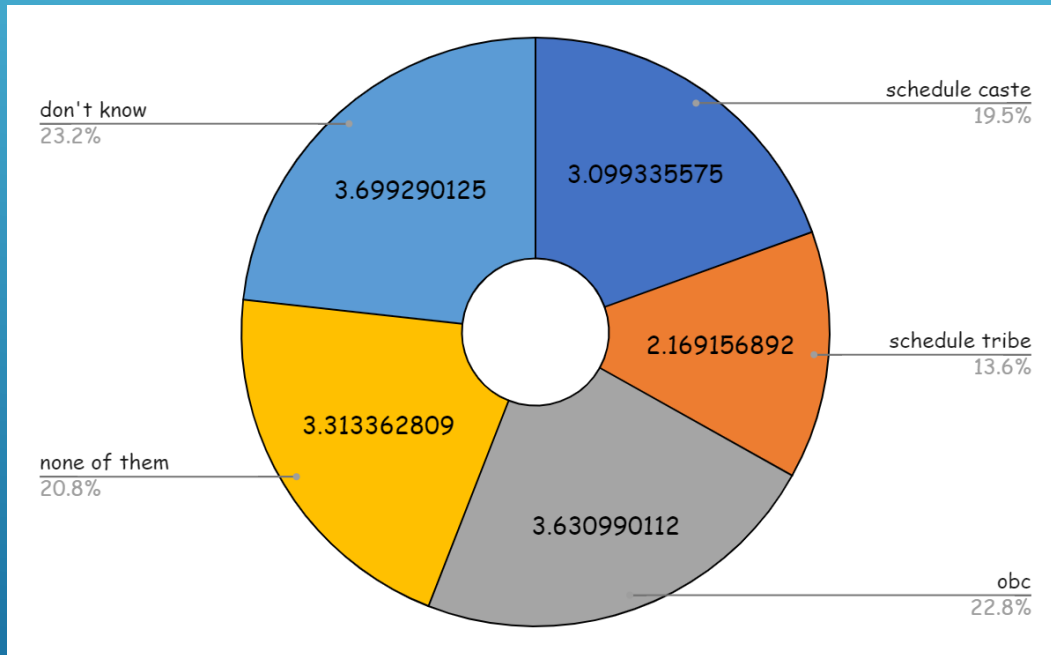
Socioeconomic differentials in hysterectomy

The risk of hysterectomy was higher among women with no schooling. Around 49.2 % of women with no schooling had a hysterectomy compared with only 30.5 % of women with Secondary education. 16.7% of women aged 15-49 with a “primary complete” level of education and 3.6 % of women with a “Higher” level of education had undergone a hysterectomy

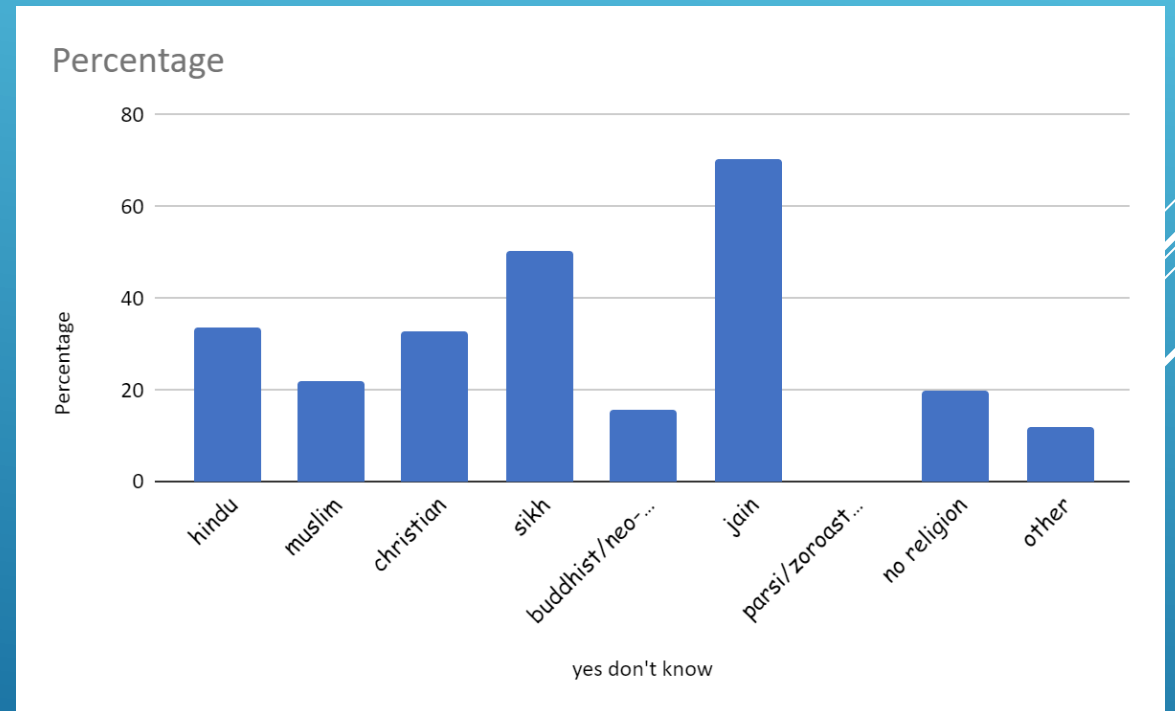
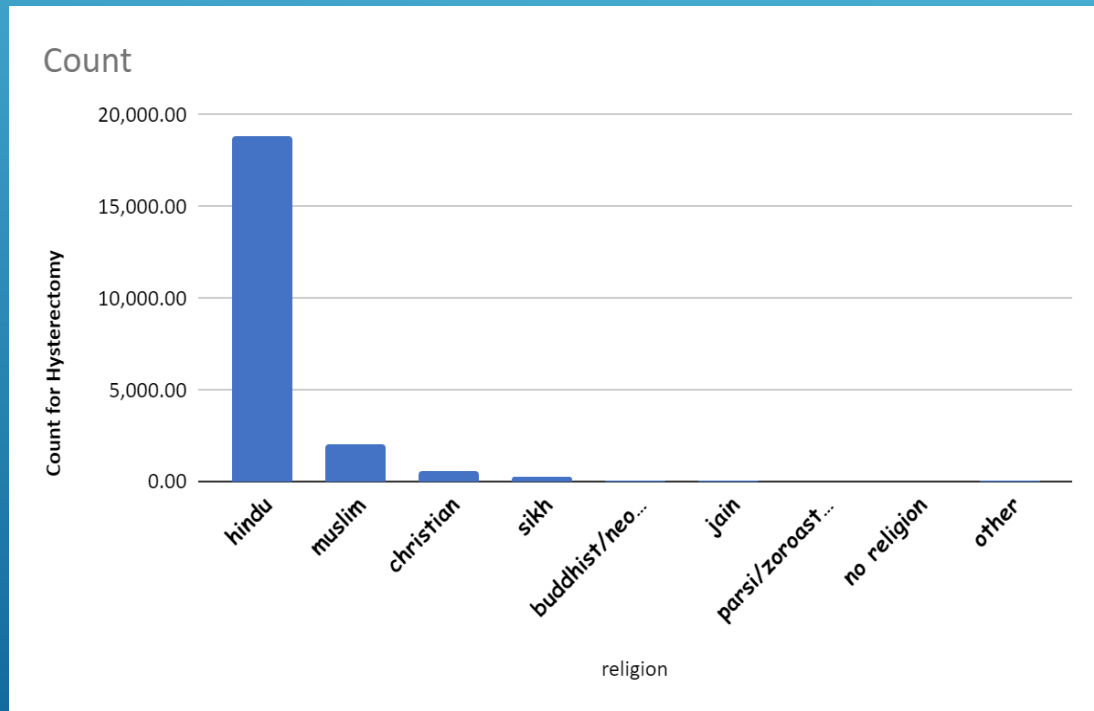


Socioeconomic differentials in hysterectomy

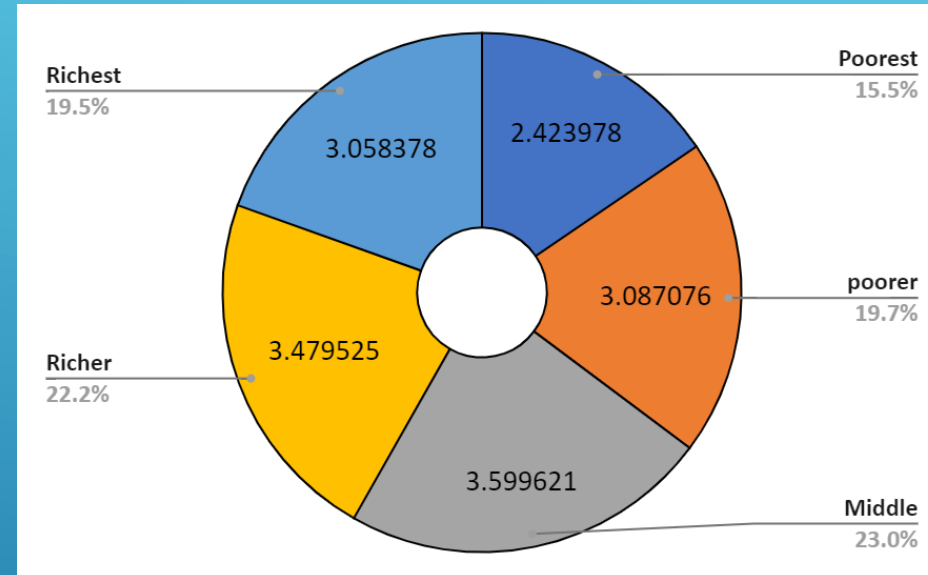
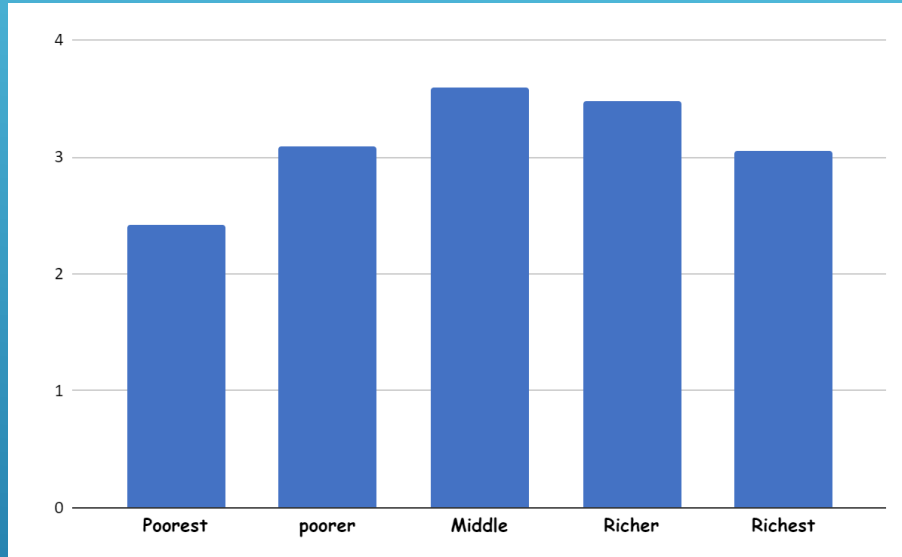
- A higher proportion of other backward class women (3.63 %) reported having undergone a hysterectomy compared with 3.099 % of women belonging to other than scheduled castes, scheduled Tribes(2.17 %), and other backward classes.



- Hysterectomies women were the highest among Hindu women, followed by Muslim women, and the lowest among Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women.
- The percentage of Hysterectomies women was the highest among Jain women, followed by Sikh, Hindu, and the lowest among Buddhist/Neo Buddhist women.

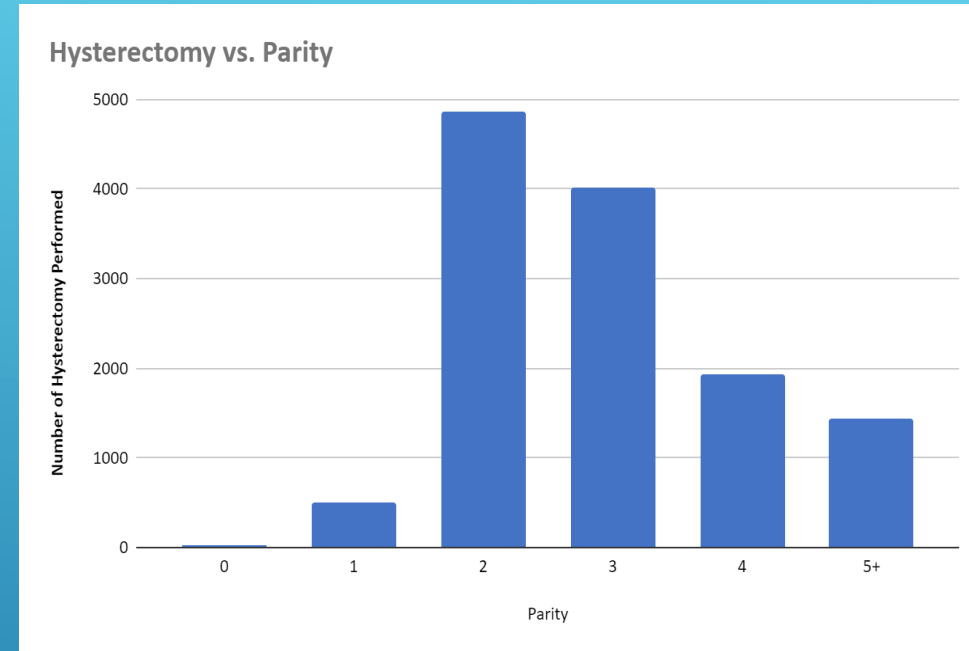
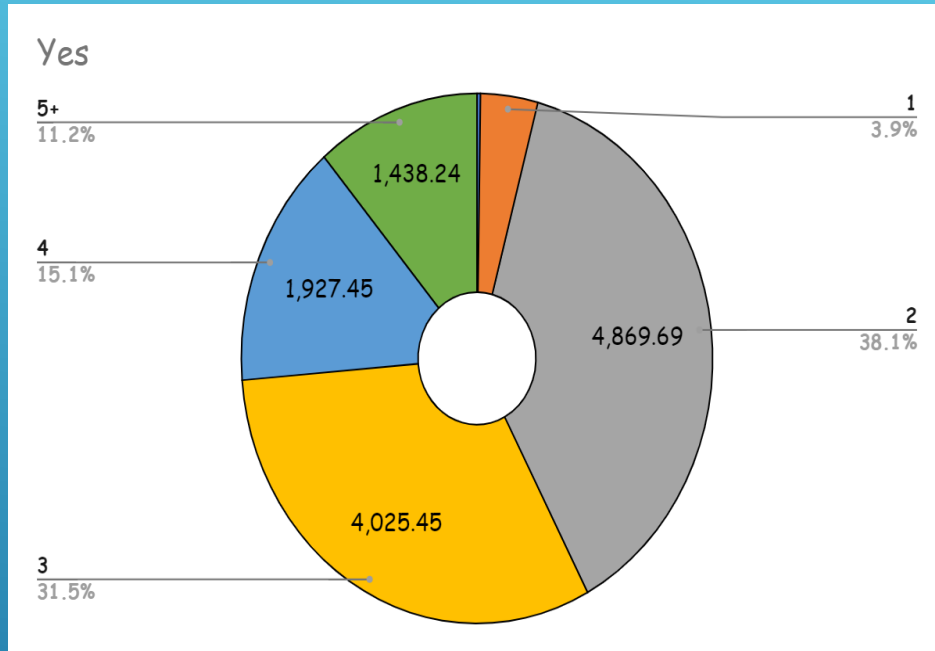


- Rural women (3.6%) were at a higher risk of hysterectomy compared with urban women (2.54%).
- A smaller proportion of women (2.42%) from the poorest wealth quintile had undergone a hysterectomy compared with 3.59 % from the Middle wealth.



- 79% of hysterectomies in the northeast region were done in public institutions , Manipur having 98.85% hysterectomies in public sector, followed by 45% in the north .Public sector was highest in manipur(98.85%) , Nagaland (94.48%), Mizoram (86.25%) .
- a very small proportion (nearly 1%) of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) or not-for profit trusts.

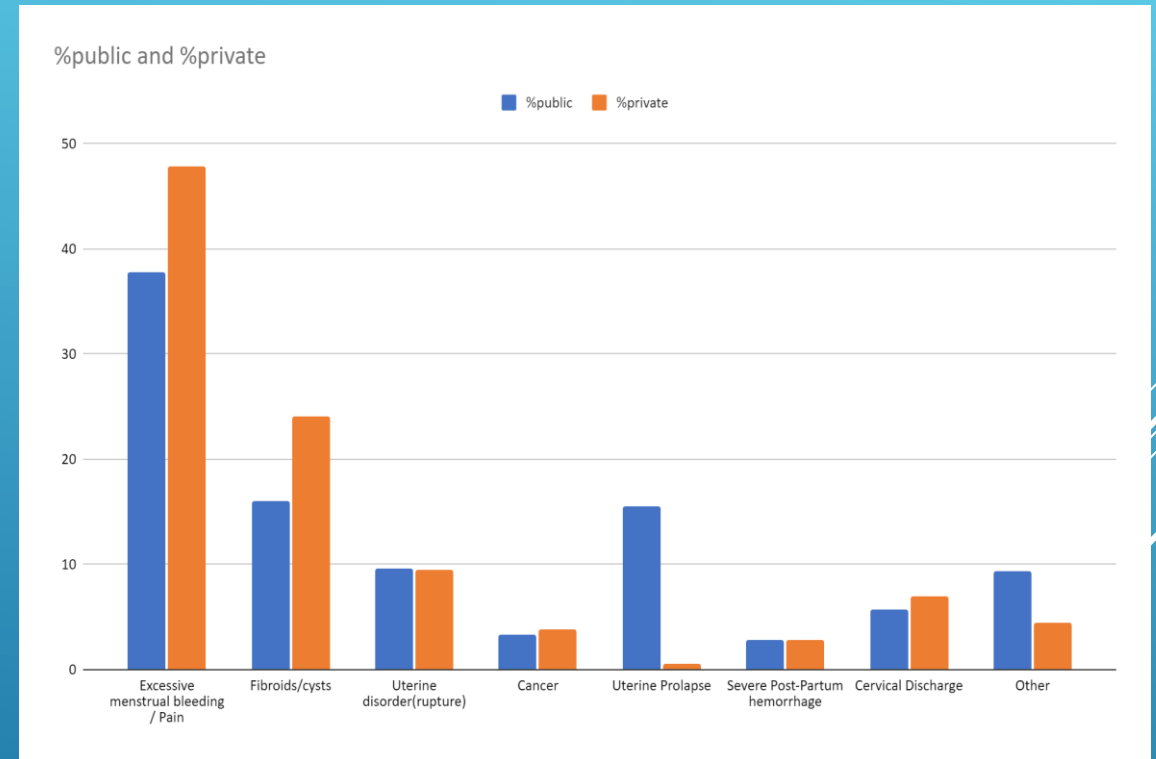
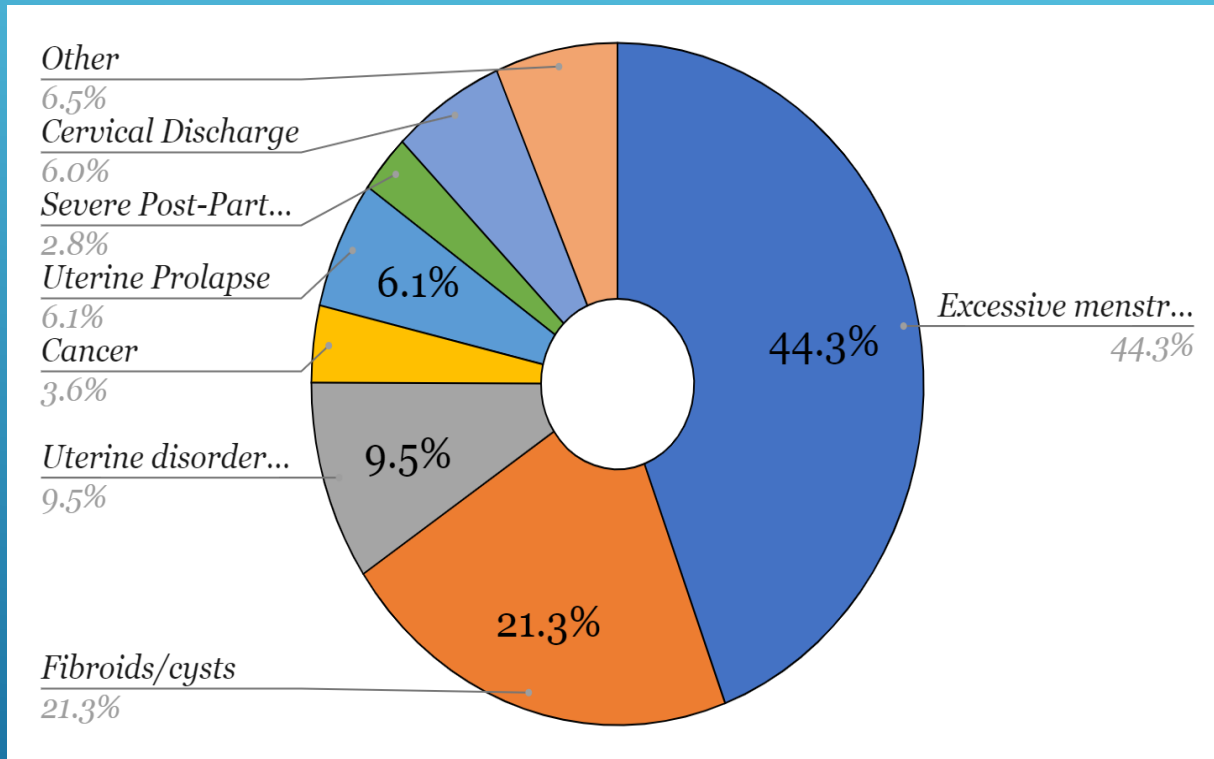
Parity



At the national level, adjusted analyses indicate that higher age and parity (at least two children) were associated with higher odds of hysterectomy

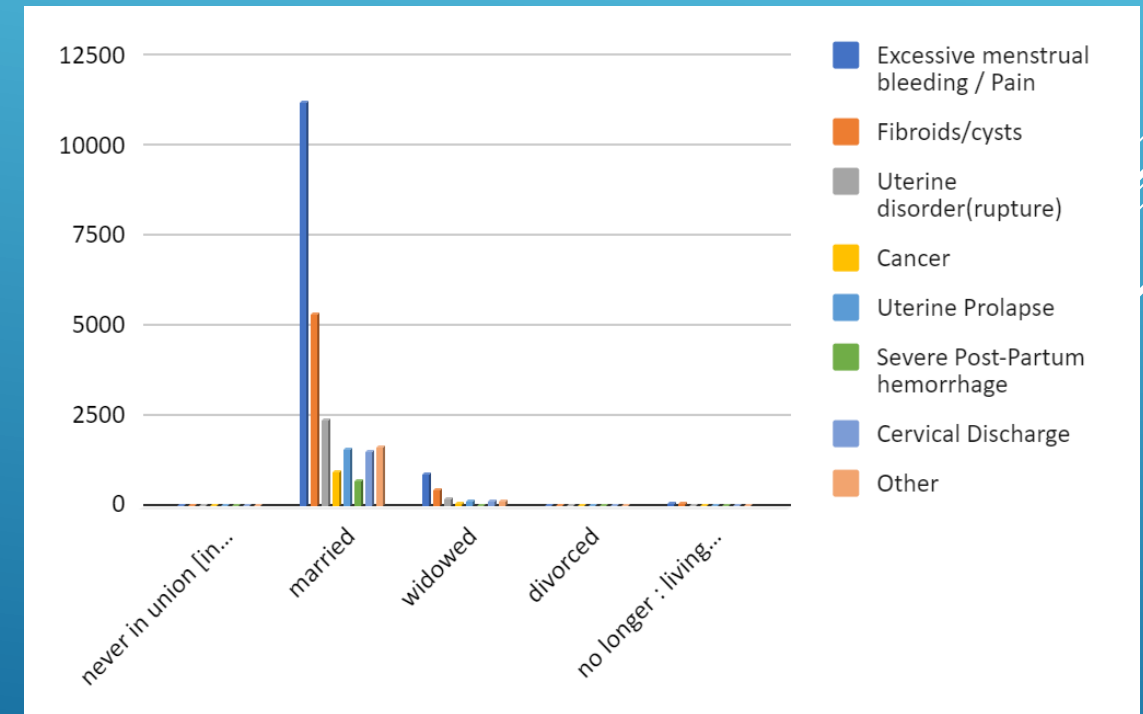
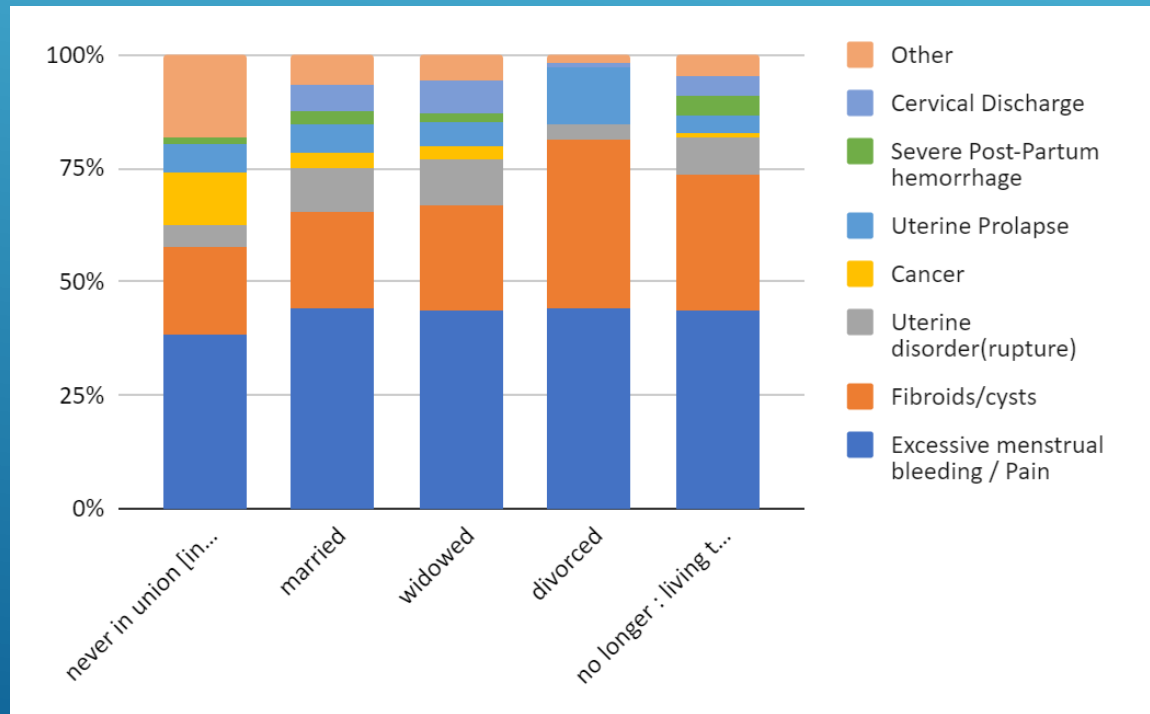
Reasons for Hysterectomy

- chronic pain, excessive bleeding, endometriosis, pelvic floor prolapse, uterine and cervical cancers, uterine disorders, etc.



- Public institutions have been preferred when the reason for having a hysterectomy was Uterine Prolapse.

- Hysterectomy has been seen most in married women as compared to widowed, divorced, etc.
- The reason for undergoing hysterectomy at the national level was mostly from women suffering from excessive menstrual bleeding/pain (44.3%), followed by fibroid/cyst (21.3%).
- Women suffering from Fibroids/cysts were mostly found in divorced women.



THANK YOU