

**UTERINE PROLAPSE AND ITS IMPACT ON THE HEALTH OF
MARRIED WOMEN
(A Case Study of Shodasha Devi VDC of Achham District)**

**A THESIS
SUBMITTED TO
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DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN POPULATION STUDIES**

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APRIL, 2016

RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that the thesis

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Entitled

**UTERINE PROLAPSE AND ITS IMPACT ON THE HEALTH
OF MARRIED WOMEN**

(A Case Study of Shodasha Devi VDC of Achham District)

is Recommended for External Examination.

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Date: April, 2016

VIVA-VOCE SHEET

We have conducted the viva-voce examination of the thesis
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and find that the thesis is an independent work of the student written according to the prescribed format. We accept the thesis as the partial fulfillment of the requirements for Master of Arts in Population Studies.

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DECLARATION

Except where otherwise acknowledged in the text, the analysis in this thesis represents my own original research.

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ABSTRACT

A small – scale descriptive and explorative study was carried out among those who are suffered by Uterus prolapsed to the asses the "Uterine Prolapsed and Its Impact on the Health of Married Women of Shodashadevi VDC Achham District. The study explores the socio-demographic characteristics, knowledge on uterine prolapsed and access the causes the health impact of uterine prolapsed among ever married women. The purposive sampling method was applied in selecting the respondents in this study. Interview schedule with open and closed types both questions were used to collect the data.

The socio-economic conditions are relatively considerable and literacy status in this VDC is poor. Access to health facilities is limited. This study finds the literate women 39 percent. Similarly, the respondents who suffer from uterine prolapse belonging to primary level of education are high (21%) than the upper level of education. Respondents who highly (83 %) suffer from the problem of uterine prolapse are agricultural based women as the other or non agricultural sectors. The highest number of 64 percent respondent's shows that suffered from uterus prolapsed at the age of 40-49 years. The number of 54 percent shows that suffered respondents Dalit caste and lower number of respondents 46 percentage were Chetri caste. And 35 percent respondents were got marriage at age of 15-18yeras and 16 percent were marriage at age of below 15 year s. It was found that 74 percent respondents were first pregnancy at the age of 15-17 years. This study shows that most of the respondent's perceptions about the causes of uterine prolapse are in adequate post-natal care and lifting weight load during household work. Most of the respondents were economically poor and uneducated, so women's reproductive health is very poor and they have various health problems. Most of the women are dominated by their husband, family and society. Due to the lack of awareness and health service, they do not go for medical treatment, but they usually consult with Dhmi–jhankri. They do not have practice to take care and rest at pregnancy and after delivery as well as they don't take nutritious food. This problem has been found deeply rooted and very severe in large part of the female population. But some are visited health centre or health camp for treatment themselves

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

FCHV	–	Female Community Health Volunteer
HPPE	–	Health Physical and health Education
INGO	–	International Non-government Organization
MCHW	–	Maternal and Child Health Worker
NGO	–	Non-government Organization
PHC	–	Primary Health Care
POP	–	Pelvic Organ Prolapsed
RH	–	Reproduction Health
SAB	–	Skilled Birth Attendant
SCF/US	–	Safe the Children Fund/ United State
SHP	–	Sub Health Post
TU	–	Tribuvan University
TUTH	–	Tribuvan University Teaching Hospital
UDP	–	Uterine Prolapsed Degree
UNFPA	-	United Nations population Fund
UNICEF	–	United Nation International Child Emergency Fund
UPI	–	Urinary Tract Infection
UVP	–	Uterus –vaginal Prolapsed
VDC	–	Village Development Community
VHW	–	Village health Worker
WHO	–	World Health Organization