

The prevalence of pelvic floor disorders in women that referred to the clinic of gynecology in Zeinab Hospital , Mashhad , IRAN , 2003

83/6/25 : _ 83/4/22 :

Abstract:

Objective : To define the prevalence of pelvic floor disorders and to determine predisposing factors include age, parity and mode of delivery.

Material and Method: This prospective study was done on 240 randomly selected women aged 15 years or higher that referred to the gynecologic clinic of Zeinab Hospital . These women were questioned about birth place, living place, occupation, parity, delivery method, and pelvic floor disorders included urinary incontinences, flatus and fecal incontinences, dyspareunia, hemorrhoids , and a data sheet was completed . Also women's weight and height were measured and BMI defined . Then data was analyzed with SPSS software and χ^2 test .

Results : The most common ages of 240 women's questionnaires were 35-54 years old , and the lowest common ages were 55 years or higher. 89% of the women had one pelvic floor disorder, 74% had two pelvic floor disorders , and 54% had three or more pelvic floor disorders. All types of pelvic floor disorders increased after first pregnancy and increased even more after the next pregnancies .] There was a significant difference between the mode of delivery and pelvic floor disorders including urinary incontinence , constipation , vaginal relaxation and dyspareunia . But there was no significant difference between flatus and fecal incontinence , hemorrhoids and the mode of delivery. A significant increase in the prevalence of hemorrhoid symptoms was seen in women after first pregnancy and not increased after the next pregnancies. In all women 33.7% had dyspareunia that was in the vaginal delivery group , three times higher than the cesarean group ; and in the instrumental vaginal group was three times higher than vaginal group. Nullipar women had no dyspareunia. Although the rate of pregnancies after first delivery did not have a significant relation in the women with pelvic floor disorders aging, obesity and type of delivery and continuous cough were seen in these women. Analysis shows there is no significant difference between spontaneous vaginal delivery and cesarean section , but there is a significant relation between the cesarean section and instrumental delivery.

Conclusion : Pelvic floor disorders are very common and are strongly associated with female aging, pregnancy, parity and instrumental delivery. Cesarean delivery is not associated with a significant reduction in long-term pelvic floor morbidity compared with spontaneous vaginal delivery.

Key Words: Pelvic floor disorders, Urinary incontinence, Anal incontinence, Vaginal delivery, Cesarean section ,] Instrumental vaginal delivery

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(9) .

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240

(%33/7) 35 54

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(182)

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15) 240

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%74 (58)
%26

(1) .

%45 %26
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1

4

240

(11)

1382 ()

(165) (23)

(9)

(32)

%89

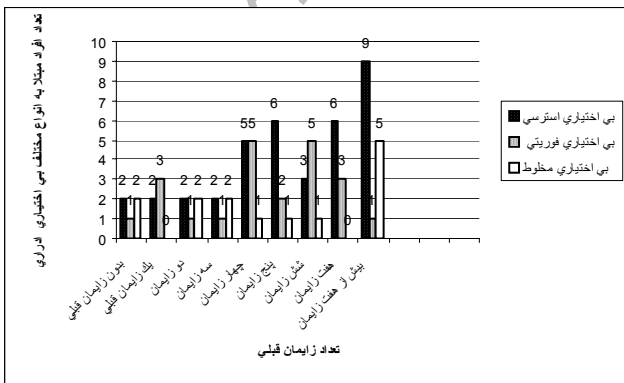
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%74

%54

χ^2	P	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
$\chi^2=20.3$ $\Pi<0.001$		(34/3) 11 (21/8) 7 (9/3) 3	(44/4) 4 (66/6) 6	(21/2) 35 (12/7) 21 (7/2) 13	(13) 3 (13) 3	(18/1) 2 (9) 1 2 (18/1)
$\chi^2=9.1$ $\Pi=0.058$		(6/2) 2 (25) 8	(44/4) 4	(2/4) 4 (15/7) 26	(26) 6	
$\chi^2=10.8$ $\Pi=0.037$		(40/6) 13	(11/1) 1	(60/7) 67	(34/7) 8	
$\chi^2=5.6$ $\Pi=0.22$		(25) 8	(22/2) 2	(26/6) 44	(13) 3	
$\chi^2=20.6$ $\Pi<0.001$		(40/6) 13	(22/2) 2	(43) 71	(4/3) 1	
$\chi^2=14.5$ $\Pi=0.006$		(25) 8	(33/3) 3	(40/6) 67	(13) 3	

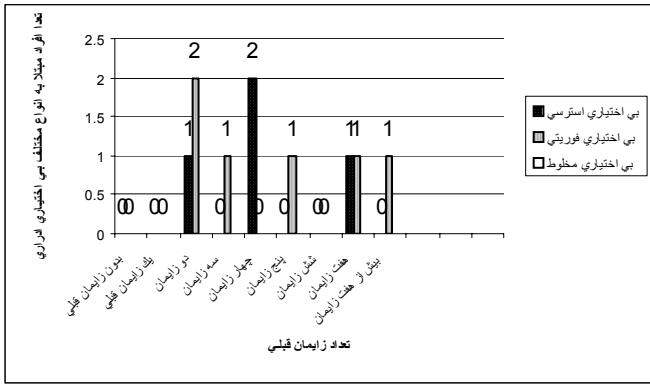
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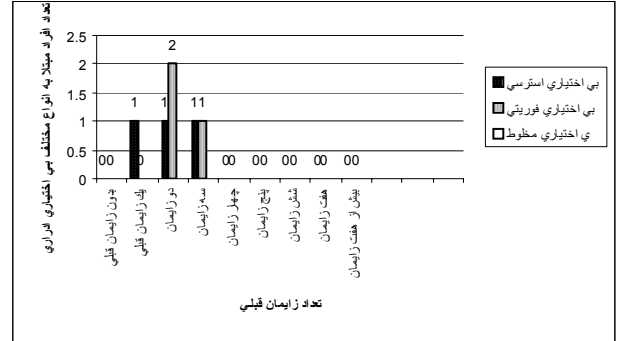
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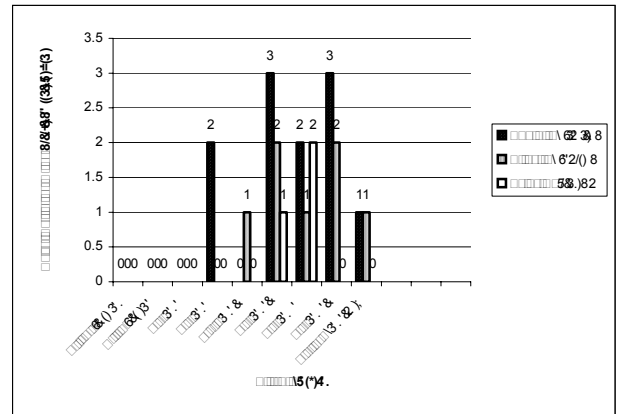


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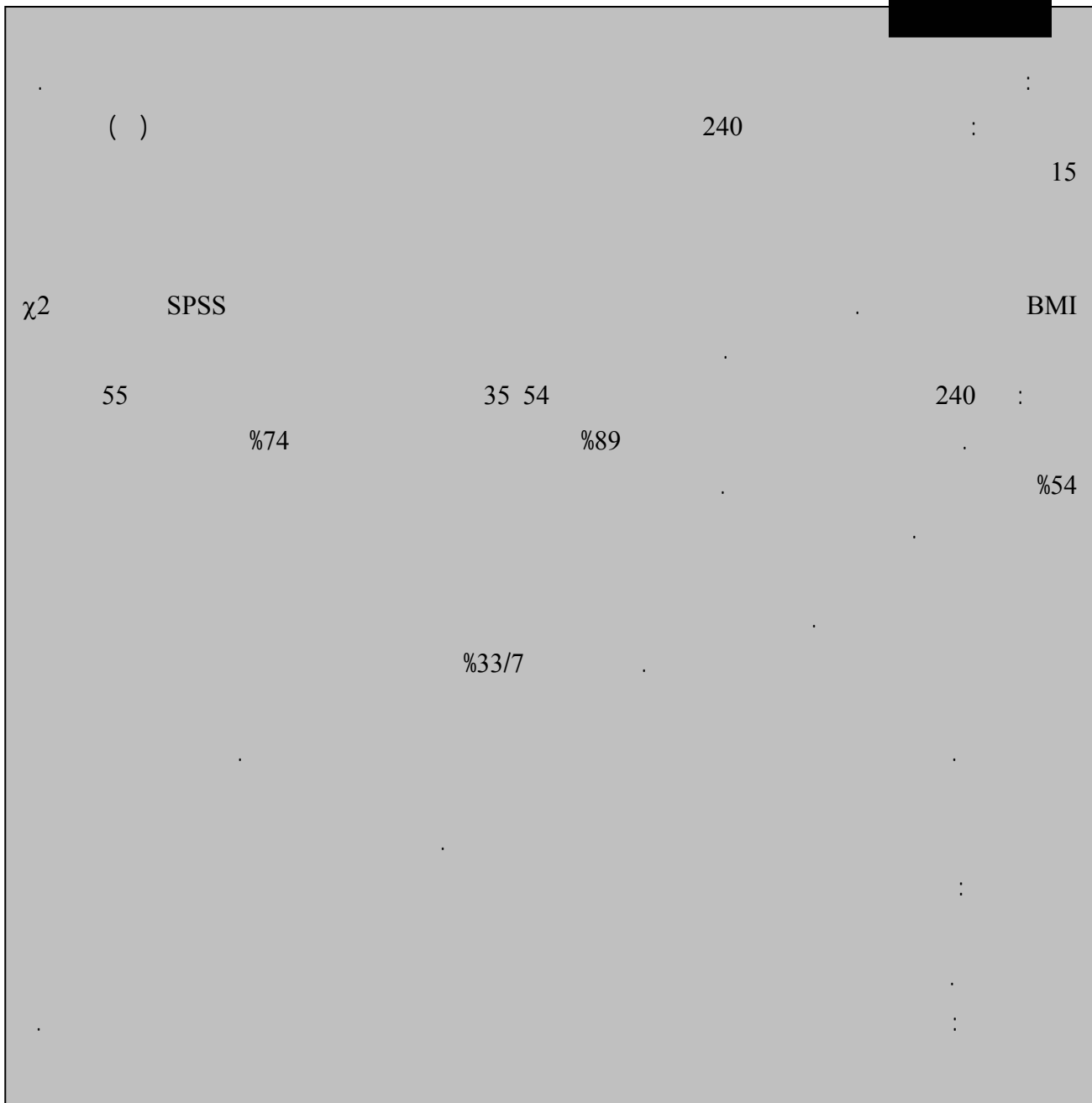
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