

Fact Sheet on Uterine Prolapse



Uterine Prolapse is a disease that affects the reproductive health of women.

- At present, 6,00,000 women are affected by the disease; and Among them, 2,00,000 require immediate treatment (WHO, UNFPA & TU Teaching Hospital).

A 2004 study of field-based health camps in 10 districts of Nepal conducted by the Safe Motherhood Network revealed the following statistics about women afflicted by Uterine Prolapse:

- Among the 415 patients who came for health check-ups, 70 percent represented women from the hilly region and 30 percent represented women from the plains;
- Fifty-eight percent were Brahmin/Chettris, while the rest were from indigenous groups and Dalits;
- Although the disease is usually detected among Nepali women aged 25 to 50 years, the study found that a 16 year-old girl and 80 year old woman were also among the patients;
- 86 percent of the women were already married by the age of nineteen and among these women, 31 percent were women between the ages of 20 and 24 and 19 percent were women between the ages of 15 and 19;
- Ninety-five percent of the women had carried large and heavy loads within 45 days of child birth;
- Sixty-one percent of the women had between three and five children;
- Among the women who visited the health camps, 40 percent had one child while 22 percent had two children;
- Among the 2900 women who went through a health check-up, 10 percent were affected by the disease; (Medical Study Institution, 2006)
- Prolapse was more prevalent among women who were deprived of general health services;
- Generally Uterine Prolapse occurred because of a lack of nutritious food, appropriate rest, and health services and care; and
- Lack of health education was also one factor for the high prevalence of the disease.