

Anal incontinence following child birth

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There were a statistical significance of incontinence symptoms with instrumental deliveries pared with normal vaginal deliveries at six weeks, four (15) in the instrumental delivery (0.034). General perception of health was also unsatisfactory and statistically significant in five women (19) ($p=0.012$). Birth weights of more than 3.5 kg was found to have significant association with unsatisfactory perception of health at six months, nine women (9) ($p=0.0003$) also significant association between incontinence symptoms and this group, seven women (0.017). Caesarean section done in labor was found to have significant unsatisfactory general compared to caesarean section not done in labor at six weeks. Women who were in labour 8 hours showed a significant association with unsatisfactory general health at six week. There were no statistical symptoms when compared to forceps and vacuum delivery, episiotomy suturing by medical officers and medical student~ with 1st and 2nd degree perineal injuries, position of vertex at delivery. The proportion of anal incontinence in the present study is relatively smaller than reported in other countries. A much larger community based study should be undertaken to evaluate this problem and identify preventive measures.