

The overall retrospective incidence of Pelvic organ prolapse among women who visited a Municipal Hospital in Ghana (2023-2024) was 5.66%

Background

Data on pelvic organ prolapse (POP) incidence and its associated factors are currently scarce in Ghana, highlighting a critical gap in the nation's women's health research.

This study retrospectively investigated the incidence of Pelvic organ prolapse and the associated factors in the Obstetric and Gynecology unit of a municipal hospital between January 2023 and December, 2024.

Methods

Information on patients who reported with POP was retrieved from the Electronic health records of the Obstetric and Gynecology unit, and recorded using a self-designed data extraction tool, which captured patient demographics, health profile, and treatment received.

Results

Age, number of parity and marital status were significantly associated with the incidence of POP.

Although mode of delivery was not significantly associated with POP incidence, it is worth noting that **most women had undergone vaginal delivery (n=46, 73.0%).**

The most common treatment prescribed for patients was physiotherapy (n=38, 60.3%), whereas both physiotherapy and surgery were prescribed to 13 (20.6%) patients

Implications

The recorded pelvic organ prolapse incidence rate is relatively high in our setting, despite the socio-cultural barriers that hinder the reporting of this condition. This highlights the need for targeted education to improve women's knowledge on Pelvic Organ Prolapse

Results

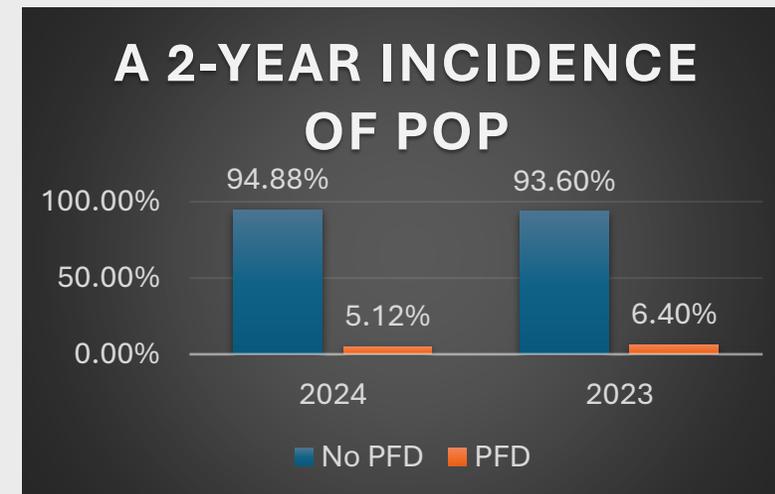


TABLE 1. ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DEMOGRAPHICS AND POP INCIDENCE

VARIABLES	CATEGORIES		P-VALUE
AGE	20-29		
	30-39		
	40-49	38.825	<0.001*
	50-59		
	60 & ABOVE		
MODE OF DELIVERY	SVD/CS		
	SVD	8.21	0.223
	CS		
NUMBER OF DELIVERY	1--3		
	4--6	16.923	0.010*
	7--9		
MARITAL STATUS	SINGLE		
	MARRIED	15.215	0.019*
	WIDOWED		

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