

## I S-17

**The Rupture of the Uterus in Maternity Hospital**

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**1.Objective**

The study was done to find out the incidence of the rupture of the uterus in Paropakar Shree Panch Indra Rajya Laxmi Devi Maternity Hospital, a very busy maternity hospital of Nepal.

**2.Materials & Methods**

There were 100000 deliveries from April 1985 to November 1993. Patient records of the rupture of the uterus were reviewed.

There were sixty five cases of rupture of the uterus in this period.

Their caste, age, husband's occupation, attendance of antenatal clinic. If multipara, whether previous deliveries were in the hospital or at home, whether the admission was emergency or routine were noted.

The operation notes were studied from the time of admission to intervention. The type of lesion, management, post-operative morbidity, fetal outcome were recorded. Blood transfusion and days of hospital stay were also recorded.

In case of death, the cases of death were audited.

**3.Results**

Out of 65 cases of uterine rupture, the highest was found to be in the 25-34 years age group (38), the incidence related with high parity, mostly 4th gravida patients. The total maternal mortality of this hospital deliveries was 0.17% and prinalatal mortality was 4.8%, the caesarean section rate was 7%.

## I S-18

**Maternal Morbidity Among Women Admitted for Delivery at a Public Hospital in Kathmandu, Nepal**Rajbhandari Swaraj,  
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**Objectives:** In 1994, a pilot study aimed at investigating the problems and patterns of maternal morbidity was conducted at the Maternity Hospital in Kathmandu.

A total of 274 women admitted for delivery completed structured interviews on their experiences with maternal morbidity. The overwhelming majority(94.1%) of respondents suffered from some problem or illness during pregnancy or during labour and delivery, although these problems varied in clinical importance.

**Findings:** The most prevalent maternal morbidities reported during pregnancy were dizziness(60.9%), excessive vomiting (56. 2%), edema(36.9), blurred vision(24.1%) and urinary problems(19.7). Prevalence of non-obstetric diseases which may be aggravated by pregnancy appeared to be low. Almost 75% of respondents reported two or more morbidities during pregnancy. A high proportion (62.0%) of women reporting problems sought care for at least one maternal morbidity. Of women who sought care, most went to a government hospital (61.8%).

The most prevalent postpartum morbidities reported by women who had previous pregnancies were urinary tract problems (41.2), uterine pain(38.2%), breast pain(33.1%), bleeding (23.5%), and fever less than 3 days (16.9). Symptoms of uterine prolapse and urinary problems were often reported during the last birth interval, fistula and haemorrhoids appeared to be uncommon.

**Conclusion:** This study suggests that there is considerable unmet need for maternal morbidity services. Further population-bases research is recommended.