

AN ANALYSIS OF 1000 CASES OF PROLAPSE OF UTERUS

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1000 cases of prolapse of the uterus are analysed in relation to parity, age admitted into the Government Hospital for Women & Children, Madras, group, type of prolapse and degree of prolapse.

I. Prolapse of uterus in relation to parity.

Parity	Nulli-para	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	Total
No. of cases	38	151	183	142	144	99	75	63	45	29	18	8	1	—	4	1000
Percentage	3.8	15.1	18.3	14.2	14.4	9.9	7.5	6.3	4.5	2.9	1.8	.8	.1	—	.4	

II. Prolapse of uterus in relation to age group.

Age group	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-	Total
No. of cases	24	98	147	144	131	143	103	113	39	40	11	5	—	2	1000
Percentage	2.4	9.8	14.7	14.4	13.1	14.3	10.3	11.3	3.9	4	1.1	.5	—	.2	

III. Type of prolapse of the uterus.

Type of prolapse	Recurrent.	Vault.	Hypertrophied elongated cx.	Utero vaginal	Utero vaginal with marked cystocele	Uterovaginal with marked rectocele.
No. of cases	7	12	12	750	96	5
Percentage	.7	1.2	1.2	7.5	9.6	.5

Paper read at the Eighth All-India Obstetric and Gynaecological Congress held at Bombay in March, 1955.

Type of prolapse	Utero-vaginal with marked recto & cystocele	Utero-vaginal with enterocele	Total
No. of cases	77	41	1000
Percentage	7.7	4.1	—

IV. Degree of Prolapse of the uterus.

Degree of prolapse.	Hypertrophic elongation of cervix.	Vault.	Degree I	Degree II	Degree III	Procidencia	Total
No. of cases	12	12	40	192	683	61	1000
Percentage	1.2	1.2	4	19.2	68.3	6.1	—

V. Degree of Prolapse in relation to age groups.

	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69
Hypertrophic cervix	3	5	2	Nil	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vault	4	1	3	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Degree I.	—	8	3	7	4	6	3	4	3	1	—
Degree II.	6	29	40	29	28	17	17	17	5	4	—
Degree III.	10	54	95	102	90	114	73	76	27	28	10
Procidencia	1	1	4	6	6	4	9	16	4	7	1
Total	24	98	147	144	131	143	103	113	39	40	11

Age group (contd.)

	70-74	75-79	80-84	Total.
Hypertrophic cervix	..	—	—	12
Vault	..	—	—	12
Degree I.	..	1	—	40
Degree II.	..	—	—	192
Degree III.	..	3	1	683
Procidencia	..	1	Nil	61
Total	..	5	2	1,000

VI. Type of Prolapse in Relation to Parity.

	Nulli- para	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	Total
Hypertrophied & elongated cervix ..	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Vault ..	3	2	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Recurrent ..	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	12
Uterovaginal ..	22	106	141	116	101	78	51	49	36	24	14	8	1	—	3	750
Uterovaginal with marked cystocele ..	2	16	12	11	18	11	12	5	4	2	3	—	—	—	—	96
Uterovaginal with marked rectocele ..	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Uterovaginal with marked recto & cystocele ..	1	12	15	11	11	5	9	5	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	77
Uterovaginal with enterocele ..	2	11	8	1	7	4	3	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	41
Total ..	38	151	183	142	144	99	75	63	45	29	18	8	1	—	4	1000

VII. Type of Labour.

Type of labour.	Nulli.	Natural.	Forceps.	Prolonged & difficult labour.	Breech	Caesarean	Total
No. of cases ..	38	899	41	19	1	2	1000
Percentage ..	3.8	89.9	4.1	1.9	.1	.2	

Summary

1. Out of 1000 cases of prolapse of the uterus analysed 3.8% are found in nullipara.

2. Incidence of prolapse of the uterus is found high up to parity 4 and then gradually it declines.

3. Maximum incidence of prolapse of uterus is in the age group 25-44 years.

4. Uterovaginal type of prolapse is found to be the commonest and comprises 75% in this series. 9.6% marked cystocele, 7.7% marked rectocele and cystocele, 4.1% enterocele and only .5% marked rectocele in this series. Recurrent prolapse constitutes .7% and vault prolapse 1.2%.

5. 4% of prolapse of uterus belong to first degree, 19.2% second degree, 68.5% third degree and 6.1% procidentia. Hypertrophic elongation of the cervix is found in 1.2% of the cases only.

6. Hypertrophic elongation of cervix together with vault prolapse shows a maximum incidence in age group 15-24 and they form 46% of the total in nullipara alone.

7. 1st degree prolapse is maximum

in age group 20-24 (20%), 2nd degree in 25-29 age group (20%), 3rd degree in the age group 30-44 (44.8%) and procidentia in the age group 50-54 (26.2%) showing thereby a gradual increase in the degree of prolapse with increase in age.

8. Hypertrophic elongation of cervix alone is not seen after para II, maximum incidence of the same being in the nulliparas. (66.6%).

9. The incidence in the uterovaginal type of prolapse is maximum in para II and shows a decline in the incidence as the parity advances.

10. The incidence of rectocele along with uterovaginal type of prolapse forms only .5%.

11. Combination of rectocele and cystocele along with uterovaginal type of prolapse shows a maximum incidence in the parity group 1-4, comprising 63.6%.

12. Uterovaginal type of prolapse with enterocele is maximum in the Paras I-II and forms 46.3%.

13. 88.9% of cases in this series had natural delivery, 4.1% had forceps delivery, 1.9% gave a history of prolonged and difficult labour and only 1 case out of these 1000 had a breech extraction.