

A CLINICAL FOLLOWUP STUDY OF 1000 CASES OF Cu.T. IN GOVERNMENT GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUNTUR

By

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SUMMARY

One thousand cases of Cu.T insertions were studied. 76% of the women were in the age group of 20-29 years. 42.2% were primi para, 38.2% were 2nd para, 8.4% were nullipara and 11.2% were multiparae. 84.4% of the acceptors were educated and 15.6% were illiterate.

Complications were found to be less in comparison to other workers. Menorrhagia was found in post M.T.P. insertions. There was no case of perforation of uterus or ectopic pregnancy in this series.

Introduction

In a developing country like ours, where the scant resources available are not sufficient to meet the increasing demands of an ever increasing population, it is only natural that contraception or birth control measures play a pivotal role in guiding its density. There is a great deal to commend in the usage of the intra-uterine devices as a means of achieving this end because of the various advantages to be obtained—e.g. simplicity, safety, long duration of action.

Material and Methods

The present study was conducted during September, 1984 to March 1987 in Family Welfare Department of Government General Hospital, Guntur.

The study consisted of 1000 women who had Cu.T inserted in Family Welfare Department. These acceptors were fol-

lowed-up periodically in the out-patient department.

Observations

780 (78%) were Hindus, 153 (15.3%) were Muslims, and 67 (6.7%) were Christians.

48.6% were in the age group of 20-24 years followed by 28.3% in 25 to 29 years. Average age is found to be 27 years.

42.2% were primipara and 38.2% were para 2 who have accepted the device. Others were Nullipara 8.4% and Multipara 11.2%.

156 (15.6%) were illiterate, 17.2% had primary education, 41% had secondary education, 22.4% were graduates and 3.8% were medical graduates.

677 (67.7%) women were employed, 323 (32.3%) were house wives.

Acceptors were more in the interval group (69.6%), followed by 19% in women who had M.T.P. in this hospital. 10% were in the postnatal period and only a small percentage (1.4%) accepted I.U.C.D. following spontaneous abortion.

TABLE I
Time of Insertion of Cu.T.

Time of insertion	No. of cases	Percentage
After abortion	14	1.4
Following M.T.P.	190	19.0
Postnatal	100	10.0
Interval	696	69.6
Total	1,000	100.0

TABLE III
Removals

Time of removal	No. of cases	%
1-3 months	12	1.2
3-4 months	37	3.7
1-2 years	286	28.6
2-3 years	94	9.4
Total	429	42.9

TABLE II
Complications

Complications	No. of cases	Percentage
Menorrhagia	120	12
Dysmenorrhoea	80	8
Pelvic infection	42	4.2
Expulsion	20	2.0
Vaginitis	72	7.2
Pregnancy	6	0.6
Total	340	34.0

Out of 1000 acceptors, 340 women had complications. Menorrhagia was found in 12%, dysmenorrhoea in 8% in 2% the device was expelled and in 6 cases (0.6%) there was pregnancy, 2 of them continued the pregnancy after removal of the device and delivered. Rest of the 4 had M.T.P. done. Infection was found in 4.2%. So it was removed and antibiotics were administered. There was no case of perforation or ectopic pregnancy in our series.

In 429 women the device was removed. In 28.6% it was removed after 1-2 years. The early removals were due to complications.

Out of the 1000 acceptors followed, 429 (42.9%) had removal of Cu. T. for various reasons. Medical indication was found in 9.2% and non-medical indication in 33.7%. Though 12% had menorrhagia the removal rate was only 3.6%. These women had early removals. In the rest, the bleeding was controlled after 5-6 cycles.

Discussion

It can be inferred that Cu. T. is safe and effective. Excessive uterine bleeding was the commonest complication (12%). Mathur (1984) reported excessive bleeding in 15.4%. Deshmukh *et al* (1977) had a low incidence. Sirin (1973) had 9.78%,

TABLE IV
Indication for Removal

Indication medical	No. of cases	%	Non-Medical	No. of cases	%
Menorrhagia	36	3.6	Wants to conceive	224	22.4
P I D	42	4.2	Wants reinsertion	63	6.3
Pregnancy	6	0.6	Wants sterilisation	50	5.0
Missed threads	8	0.8			
Total	92	9.2		337	33.7

(Grand Total—429)

Randhana (1981) reported 4.9% incidence. The heavy bleeding can be explained by the fact that menstruation is usually heavy after M.T.P. or abortion. Removal rate, due to bleeding in this study was 3.6%, whereas Lewel (1973), Randhana (1981) and Mathur (1982) found it to be 6.4%, 6.5% and 3.4% respectively.

The expulsion in our study is 2% while Tatum (1972), Alwani (1978), Randhana *et al* (1981), Mathur (1984) reported it to be 7.2%, 5.2%, 3.25% and 2.4% respectively.

In the present study the pregnancy rate was 0.6%, whereas Mathur (1984) reported 1.6% and Randhana (1981) as 1.5%.

The other complications like dysmenor-

rhoea, P.I.D., vaginitis were 8%, 4.2% and 7.2% respectively. No case of perforation of the uterus was seen in our study.

References

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