**“Association of Hysterectomy & Gynecological Morbidity: Prospective study from remote area of Maharashtra in India.”**

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**Abstract:**

**Background:** Hysterectomy is currently one of the most common gynecological operative procedures performed for over 150 years in the worldwide. However considering an questionable area of persistent controversy is whether the procedure, when required should be carried out or not? It is serious topic where work should be requires showing association with social and demographic factors of women who underwent hysterectomy from rural areas in India and their morbidity outcomes. Hence present study was planned by us to study the association of hysterectomy for clinico-pathological reasons with morbidity outcomes and evaluated gynecourological morbidity outcome after hysterectomy.

**Material & Methods:** The present study included 330 post hysterectomy patients from hospitals in and around Lonand town from Satara District in Maharashtra in India. Data was collected ondemographic, clinical and surgical parameters, including perio-postoperative complications and morbidity on follow up.

**Results:** After analysis on the basis of complaints listed pelvic inflammatory disease was noted most commonly in 58.79% patients while prolapse was noted in 17.58% patients. On the basis of analysis of questioners the most of the patients found benefits from hysterectomy without any effect on regular work after hysterectomy in 88.79% patients. Postmenopausal symptoms were not found in more than 65% patients.

**Conclusion:** Present study concluded definite improvement in the morbidity after hysterectomy. Maximum patients resumed the normal work within six months after surgery. The result from study of 330 women clearly showed that there is definite improvement of symptoms for which they were operated.

**Keywords:** Hysterectomy, Postoperative complications in hysterectomy

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