

Prevalence of Hysterectomies in India

Source: TH

National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4 data shows higher hysterectomy (surgical removal of uterus) rates in India among low-income agricultural workers and affluent women, due to differing reasons.

Reasons for High Hysterectomy:

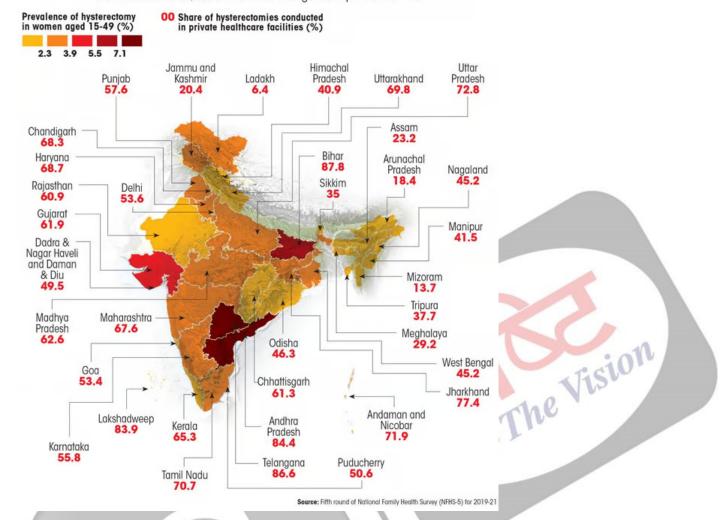
- Factors for agricultural workers include poor hygiene, menstrual taboos, delayed gynecological care, and physical labor.
 - Example: Maharashtra's Beed district reports an unusually high number of hysterectomies among female sugarcane workers.
- Wealthier women often opt for the procedure due to better affordability and access.
- Financial incentives under schemes like <u>Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)</u> sometimes lead to unnecessary surgeries.

Hysterectomy:

- About:
 - A hysterectomy is a surgical procedure to remove the woman's uterus (womb).
 - It is performed for gynecological conditions like **fibroids**, **endometriosis**, **abnormal bleeding**, and **pelvic inflammatory disease** when other treatments fail.
 - It is also used in **cancer treatment** and for **severe, unresponsive pelvic pain**.
- Prevalence in India:
 - NFHS-5 data shows that 3% of women aged 15-49 in India have undergone a hysterectomy.
 - **Highest Prevalence:** Andhra Pradesh (9%) and Telangana (8%)
 - Lowest Prevalence: Sikkim (0.8%) and Meghalaya (0.7%).
 - The Southern region has the **highest prevalence (4.2%),** followed by the Eastern region (3.8%), while the Northeast has the lowest (1.2%).

CUT ACROSS COUNTRY

Some 3.3 per cent of women aged 15-49 have undergone hysterectomy, a marginal rise since 2015-16. Most of the country, barring Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh and the eight northeastern states, see an increase in surgeries in private facilities



Read More: NFHS-5 National Report, Hysterectomy

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