

Practice of Colpocleisis in Gondar University Hospital: Retrospective study, Gondar, Ethiopia

Background

- Health is important component of human rights.
- “Services to be scientifically and medically appropriate and of good quality” is one of the essential elements of right to health.

Objective

- To assess the practice and appropriateness of colpocleisis surgery among women treated for POP at the University of Gondar Referral Hospital

Method

- Study Design – retrospective chart review
- Study site - University of Gondar Referral Hospital, Ethiopia
- Study period – April 2014-May 2015
- Study population - All patients who underwent colpocleisis surgery during the study period

Conclusion and Recommendation

- Most surgeries were conducted without appropriate patient selection.
- The surgical techniques employed were unscientific
- Promote updated, evidence-based surgical techniques
- Establish clear clinical guidelines for patient selection
- Prioritize patient safety in all surgical decision-making

Results

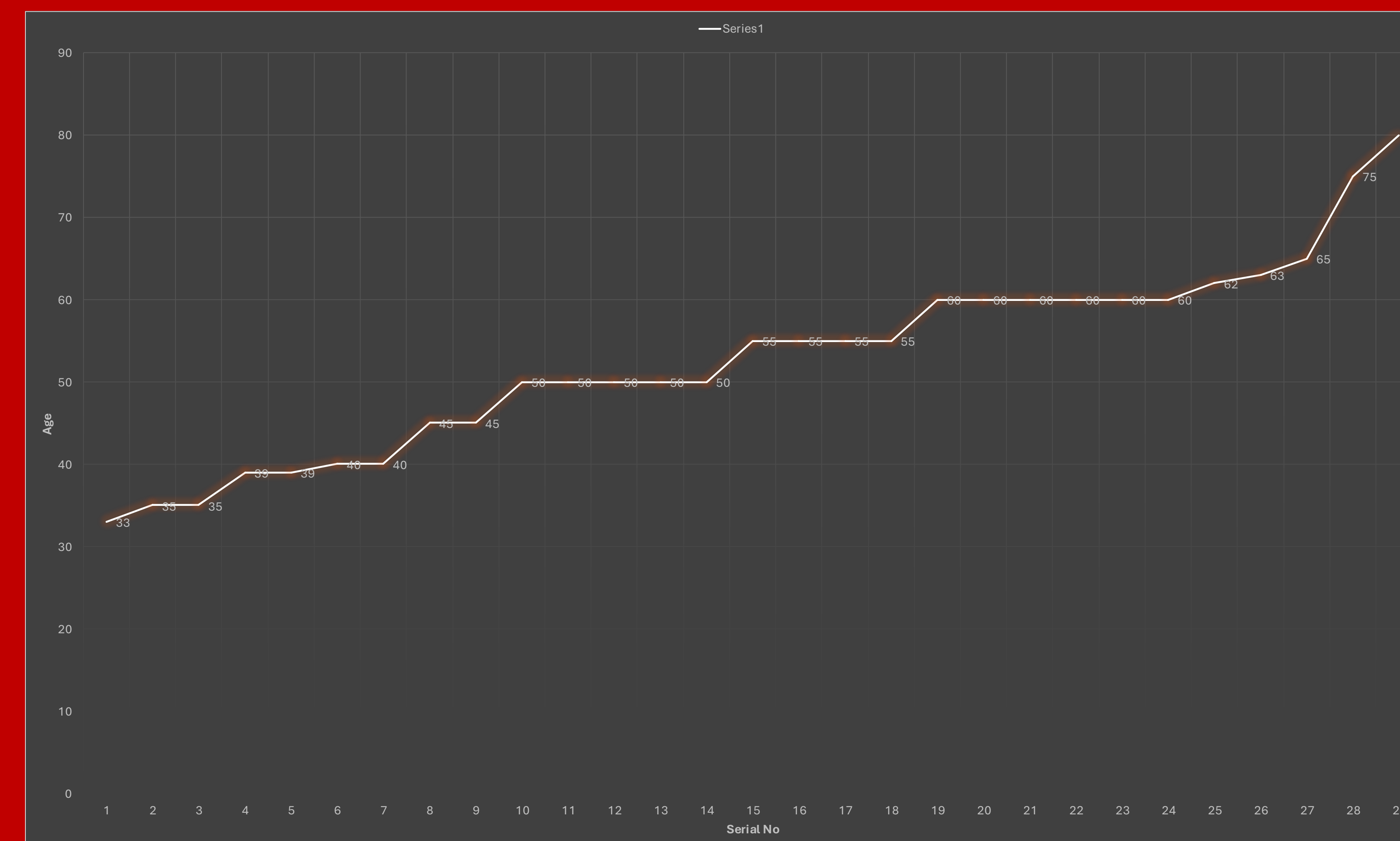
- Total cases reviewed: 32
- Incomplete records: 3 (excluded from full analysis)
- Final sample analyzed: 29
- Mean age: 52.6 years (SD= 11.6, range 33-80)
- Marital status – 41.4% divorced, 37.9 married, 21% widowed

Clinical diagnosis

- Vault prolapse: 27.6%
- Uterine prolapse with cystocele: 72.4%

Comorbidity

- 1 case: Hypertensive heart disease + Diabetes Mellitus
- 2 cases: Stage 1 Hypertension and Asthma
- 90% had no documented co-morbidities



Surgical and Anesthesia Details

- All received spinal anesthesia
- Mean operation time: 1.5 hours (SD=0.5)
- Hysterectomy performed for all cases with a uterus
- Type of colpocleisis:
 - Partial 62.1%
 - Total: 37.9%