CHARACTERISTICS AND SURGICAL OUTCOME OF OBSTETRIC FISTULA CASES, WESTERN DARFUR STATE- SUDAN.

A. Fazari¹,², A. Yahia³, W. Mohamed², N. Salheldeen², E. Gailii²

¹. Reproductive & Child health Research UMST, Sudan
². Omdurman maternity Hospital Khartoum, Sudan
³. Al-genina Hospital West Darfur, Sudan

Background: Obstetric fistula is a preventable calamity, which has been an age-long menace in sub-Saharan Africa.

Objective: Aimed to study characteristics and surgical outcome of obstetric fistula cases at Al- Genina fistula centre, Western Darfur State- Sudan.

Methodology: It was a retrospective review. 241 records of obstetric fistula cases had undergone surgical repair from January 2009 to March 2013 were reviewed. A descriptive statistical analysis was carried out.

Result: The successful rate was 87%. The mean age was 20.6 years. 29% (70/241) of the cases came from Chad and the rest were Sudanese in origin, out of them 58% (140/241) were internally displaced and 13% (31/241) were from the state population. With respect to education level 95% (230/241) are illiterate, only 5% (11/241) had some primary education. 88% (212/241) of the cases came with their first delivery and 12% (29/241) were multiparous women. All the cases were subjects of difficult (prolonged and obstructed labors), 16% (39/241) of the cases delivered with cesarean section 5% (13/241) were ended with instrumental delivery and 78% (189/241) delivered vaginally. The perinatal outcome was 94% (227/241) in form of stillbirths and only 6% (14/241) were alive. Regarding fistula types, 97% (233/241) are vesico-vaginal ones (VVF), 2% (5/241) were recto- vaginal fistulae (RVF) and 1% (3/241) were RVF&VVF. 96% (232/241) were approached vaginally and 4% (9/241) were operated abdominally.

Conclusion: This successful rate might be rated as good. More commitment in support, training, and obstetric setup upgrading are crucial to manage and end fistula.