

A Cross Sectional Study on Based Survey of Females of Infertility Knowledge in Rural and Urban Population

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Abstract

Infertility is the most common health problem in the world, which is mostly seen in both villages and cities. Now various methods and good procedures are available to overcome infertility.

Aim - The only aim of studying this survey is to find out how much knowledge do rural and urban women have about the problem of infertility and through this study, all age groups can get knowledge and avoid this problem.

Result- According to this cross sectional survey, I have conducted a study on 50 rural and urban women. Out of which 45 women were from urban and 05 women were from rural areas. A total of 90 % women in urban and 10 % women in rural areas were found to be suffering from infertility disease.

Conclusion – According to this survey, we can say that rural women have very little knowledge and information about infertility disease. They should also be told about infertility disease. So that you can get your treatment on time.

Keyword: Infertility, Primary, Secondary, Knowledge, Women, Rural, Urban etc.

Introduction

Through this survey, we would like to inform that infertility is defined as the inability to conceive after unprotected sexual intercourse for a period of one year in women aged between 25 to 40 years(1). To be tried for couples in which the woman is above 40 years of age. Through this study, primary infertility is a condition in which no pregnancy has occurred before in all rural and urban women. Secondary infertility is a condition in which a prior pregnancy has occurred, although not necessarily a live birth (2). I want to tell you through an article I studied that 6.1 million people in the United States or about 10-15% of the people in the reproductive age group are affected by infertility. From 1990 to 2015 there were an estimated 51.5 million infertile couples worldwide. Only little change has been observed in the overall prevalence of infertility problems in most countries. The prevalence of female infertility has increased since 1990, but overall secondary infertility has declined (3). According to my study, Tuboperitoneal factors are responsible for approximately 35 -46% of female infertility. The prevalence of pelvic diseases, genital tract tuberculosis, chronic infections etc. is quite common in our country (4). Therefore, the incidence of tubal factors is higher in infertile women - such as right side tube blockage, left side tube blockage, tube blockage on both sides and fluid filling in the tube etc. (5). For evaluation

of tubal patency, various methods have been developed for SSG and sonosalpingography. In this survey, we want to tell that Sonosalpingogram is a good investigation which is a very cheap and pain less investigation for women suffering from infertility (6) . This investigation should be done first so that women suffering from infertility can avoid pain and do not get scared while getting their treatment. It is a much better and cheaper investigation than hysterosalpingography (7) .

Material And Methods

This cross sectional survey has been conducted between 15 October 2023 and 15 April 2024 among urban and rural 50 women to know which category of women has better information related to infertility. This study has been done in collaboration with the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Uttar Pradesh University of Medical Science , Saifai , Etawah , Uttar Pradesh , India and after studying various articles. Through this cross sectional survey, all patients with primary and secondary infertility who fit the inclusion and exclusion criteria were selected into the study. A detailed history of the patient was taken and clinical examination was conduct.

DISCUSSION -

According to this cross sectional survey, I have conducted a study on 50 rural and urban women. Out of which 45 women were from urban and 05 women were from rural areas. A total of 90 present women in urban and 10 present women in rural areas were found to be suffering from infertility disease. Even if a survey was conducted about the knowledge of infertility among these women, rural women along with decreasing number of women, lack of knowledge has also been found among rural women. According to this survey, we can say that the number of infertility diseases is high in the city and so is the infertility knowledge. Due to knowledge of infertility disease, urban women start their treatment early. And urban women remain more likely to be disease free.

Table: - Representation of frequency distribution of cases with respect to type of Area .

Type of Area	No of cases	Percentage
Urban	45	90.0
Rural	5	10.0
Total	50	100.0

Table and Fig. show the frequency distribution of types of area , where 45 subject were found in Urban i.e. 90 % and 05 subject were found in Rural i.e. 10 %.

RESULT

According to this cross sectional survey, I have conducted a study on 50 rural and urban women. Out of which 45 women were from urban and 05 women were from rural areas. A total of 90 % women in urban and 10 % women in rural areas were found to be suffering from infertility disease. According to this survey, we can say that rural women have very little knowledge and information about infertility disease. Therefore, we want to say through this article that rural women should also be given information about infertility disease so that they can also take timely treatment of this disease.

CONCLUSION

According to this survey, we can say that rural women have very little knowledge and information about infertility disease. They should also be told about infertility disease. So that you can get your treatment on time.

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