Hysterectomy and Pain: Implications of the Inter-Relationship in **Obstetrics and Gynecology**

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Abstract

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This letter to editor aimed at implying the inter-relationship between hysterectomy and pain Maharishi Markandeshwar in women towards practice, Institute of Physiotherapy education and research in (Maharishi Markandeshwar Obstetrics and Gynecology. University), Mullana - Chronic pelvic pain could be due to endometriosis which is an indication for hysterectomy and was shown to have beneficial effects whereas certain risk factors such as presence of preoperative pelvic pain, previous cesarean section, other (ÓBG, Govt. Lady Goschen pain problems and pain as an Hospital), Associate Professor, indication for hysterectomy Dept. of Obstetrics and lead to chronic pain posthysterectomy in women.

> *Keywords:* Postpain; Gynecological palliative care; Pain evaluation; Pelvic pain.

This letter to editor of aimed at implying the Physiotherapy, interrelationship Pandeshwar, Mangalore, between hysterectomy and pain in women practice, education and research Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Chronic Pelvic Pain

Chronic pelvic pain in could be women effectively treated with hysterectomy with improvements in pain levels and functional activities with associated improvements in mental health, physical function, social function, dyspareunia, but about 21-40% may continue to experience pain, 14% may have worsening of symptoms and 26% may have a slower recovery than expected.[1]

Differentiating cyclic pain from other forms of non-cyclic pain is important in identifying the condition, Hysterectomy was a successful approach for treating chronic nonspecified pelvic pain associated with endometriosis.[2]

Post-Hysterectomy Pain Epidemiology and Risk Factors

of women undergoing 17-32% hysterectomy reported chronic postoperative pain, which was associated positively with presence of preoperative pelvic pain, previous cesarean section, other pain problems and pain as an indication for hysterectomy, negatively with spinal anesthesia.[3,4,5] Outpatient laparoscopically assisted vaginal hysterectomy and laparoscopic hysterectomy did not differe on their postoperative pain levels.[6] Accurate identification and appropriate evaluation would delineate the clinical causes and differential diagnoses such as sacral osteomyelitis.[7]

Chronic pelvic pain could be due to endometriosis which is an indication for hysterectomy and was shown to have

beneficial effects whereas certain risk factors such as presence of preoperative pelvic pain, previous cesarean section, other pain problems and pain as an indication for hysterectomy lead to chronic pain posthysterectomy in women.

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