## An Epidemiological Study of clinic-demographic Profile of Patients with Infertility in Tertiary Hospital of North India.

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## Abstract

Background:Infertility is not merely a health problem, it is also a social injustice and inequality. Infertility have a serious impact on both the psychological wellbeing and the social status of the women in the developing world. Objectives: to find out clinicdemographic characteristics of patients with infertility attending Obstetrics and Gynaecology OPD of RMCH Bareilly.

Materials and Methods: This was a one-year hospital based cross-sectional comparative study carried out in Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Rohilkhand Medical College and Hospital, Bareilly, a tertiary care and teaching hospital in western Uttar Pradesh from 1st November 2019 to 31st October 2020 in women with age group 18-45 years presented with indications of primary and secondary infertility and the estimated sample size was 50.

Results: Highest percentage of cases (48%) have been reported for 21-30 age group, followed by 31-40 (38%), above 40 (12%) and below 20 age group (2%). The mean + SD value has been calculated as 31.96 + 7.77. Incidence among patients in high school is highest (34%), followed by primary school (32%), illiterate (22%), post high school (8%) and patients with graduate level education have reported lowest cases (4%). Homemaker profession has the highest percentage of cases (72%), followed by daily wage worker (14%), other professions (8%) and working women (6%). Class III SES represents the highest percentage (48%), followed by Class IV (40%), Class V (6%), Class II (4%) and Class I represents the least percentage (2%). Most common symptom is menstrual dysfunction (40%), followed by abnormal vaginal discharge (28%), pelvic pain (16%), Fever/Malaise/loss of weight (8%) and very few have been asymptomatic (4%).

Conclusion: There is urgent need of regular health checkups and appropriate preventive, promotive and therapeutic interventions.

Keywords:

infertility PID STI HIV