SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF HYSTERECTOMY IN INDIA: AN EVIDENCE FROM NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY

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Abstract - Evidence of hysterectomy in India is limited partly due to unavailability of data in large-scale representative surveys. For the first time in the NFHS series, NFHS-4 collected direct information on hysterectomy from women age 15-49 years. Hence, we use NFHS-4 data collected from 29 states and 6 UTs of India in 2015-16 to examine the Socio-economic determinants of hysterectomy in India in women age 30-49 years. We use binary logistic regression models to understand the determinants of hysterectomy in India and its states. Results indicate that 6% of women age 30-49 years have undergone hysterectomy in India. Percentage of women who have undergone hysterectomy varies considerably across the states and UTs of India. The main reasons of the hysterectomy is being reported by respondent are excessive menstrual bleeding/pain (57%) followed by fibroids/cysts (20%). Years of schooling, wealth quintiles, age, age at marriage, caste, religion, region and place of residence were found statistically associated with hysterectomy in India. Indeed, majority of hysterectomies were performed in the private sector.

Keywords - Hysterectomy, NFHS-4, India