

عنوان مقاله:

Investigation of sexual satisfaction of women undergoing caesarean section referred to health and treatment centers in Urmia city

محل انتشار:

دومین کنفرانس بین المللی پرستاری، مامایی و مراقبت (سال: 1402)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 7

نویسندگان:

Fatemeh Aliasghari – Master of Midwifery Education, Department of Midwifery, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Urmia, Iran

Mahdi Javan Gharebagh – Bachelor of Science in Operating Room Technology, Department of Operating Room, Faculty of Paramedicine, Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Urmia, Iran

Syamak Rashidi Kechalanlou – Bachelor of Science in Operating Room Technology, Department of Operating Room, Faculty of Paramedicine, Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Urmia, Iran

Amirhesam Ghafouri – Bachelor of Nursing, Department of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Urmia, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:

In cesarean delivery, an incision is made in the abdomen and uterus to deliver the baby. This surgical method is used to deliver a baby when natural delivery is medically dangerous. C-sections can be planned in advance or performed in an emergency. This method has more risk than natural childbirth and the recovery period is a little longer. The idea of disrupting sexual relations in natural childbirth (as a possible complication after childbirth) has caused many women to request elective cesarean section. However, such complaints and disorders are strongly dependent on the beliefs and culture of the society. Therefore, it was decided to find out the difference in the decrease of sexual satisfaction between two delivery methods during a study. The current research is a cross-sectional descriptive-analytical study that was conducted in ۱۴۰۱ in Urmia health centers. In this cohort study, a group of women who ended their first pregnancy by vaginal delivery (۳۰۳ people) with another group, women who gave birth by elective cesarean section for the first time (۳۱۵ people) from the beginning of delivery to one year later They were compared from it. The investigated variables include demographic characteristics, obstetric records, history of urinary incontinence and the desired outcome of sexual satisfaction. Satisfaction with marital relations was significantly higher in the vaginal delivery group than in the cesarean delivery group. (۷۶% vaginal versus ۶۰% cesarean). Dissatisfaction with sexual relations in all patients and also according to the type of delivery did not show any statistically significant relationship with pelvic pain in different follow-ups (۴۰ days, ۳-۶-۱۲ months). Despite the fact that many women choose cesarean delivery due to the lack of disruption in marital relations, despite the fact that many women choose cesarean delivery due to the ability to establish successful and satisfied sexual relations after childbirth, but no results were obtained in this examination of the fetus. In other words, the selective request for cesarean section under the pretext of sexual satisfaction after childbirth is not justified

کلمات کلیدی:

sexual satisfaction, elective caesarean section, childbirth

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/1692421>



