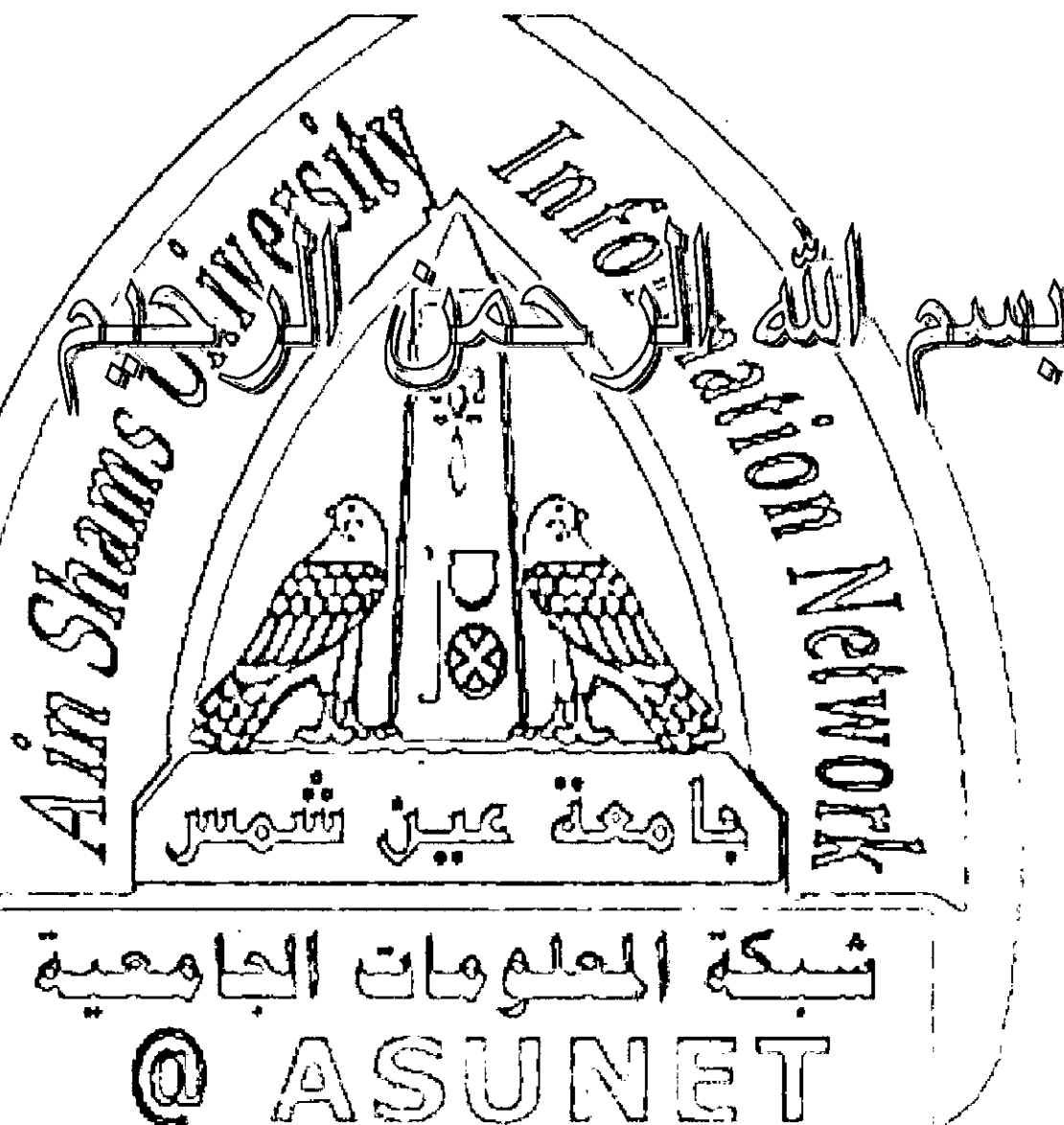




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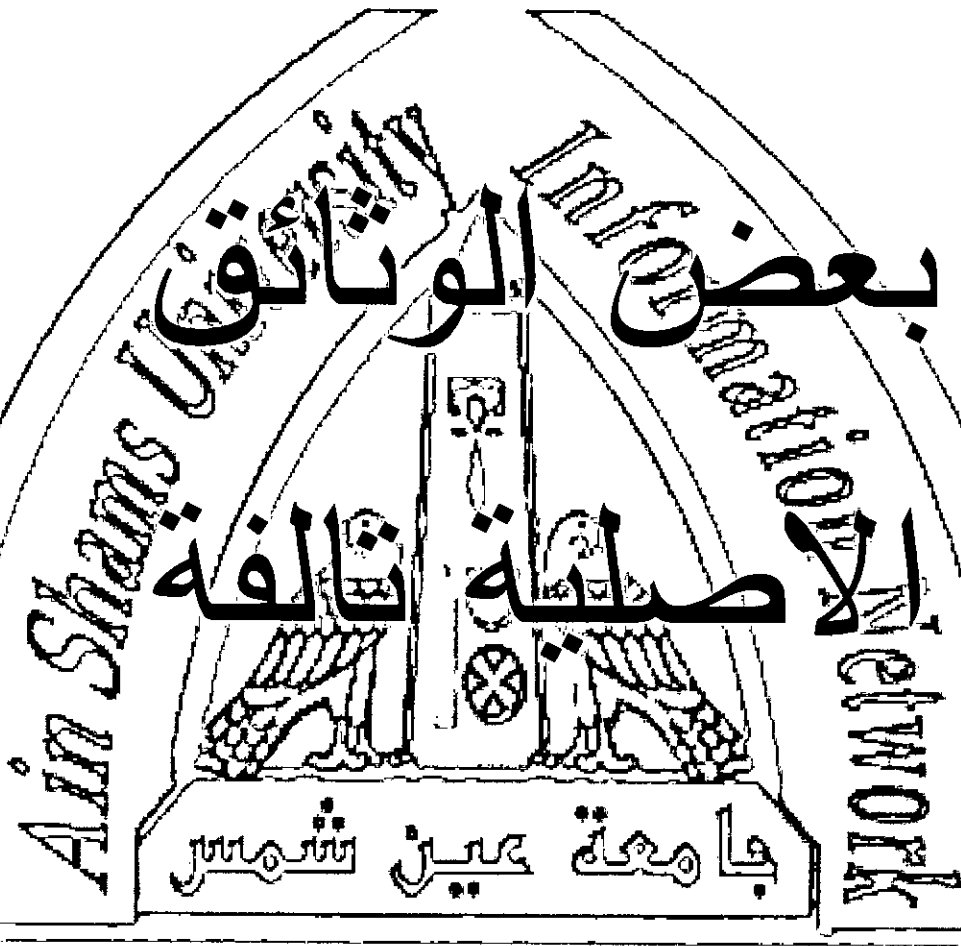


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Effect of Hysterectomy on Women's Quality Of LIFE

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Thesis
Submitted to the Faculty of Nursing
Tanta University

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement of Master Degree In
Maternity and Gynecological Nursing

By


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INTRODUCTION

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Hysterectomy is the second most common major surgery among women in the United States ⁽¹⁾. The most common major surgery that women have is caesarean section delivery. Hysterectomy is a surgical removal of the uterus (womb), it can also involve the removal of the fallopian tubes, ovaries and cervix to cure or alleviate a number of gynecological complaints. ⁽²⁾

Hysterectomy may be done through an abdominal incision (abdominal hysterectomy) or may be through the vagina. A subtotal (or supracervical) hysterectomy is removal of just the upper portion of the uterus, leaving the cervix intact. A total hysterectomy is the removal of the entire uterus and cervix. A radical hysterectomy is the removal of the uterus, the tissue on both sides of the cervix (parametrium), and the upper part of the vagina draining lymph nodes. Following this operation the woman will no longer have menstrual periods, she will not be able to have any more children ^(123,124).

Hysterectomy is performed under general anaesthesia in the majority of cases; however, spinal anesthesia may be done in small number of cases. The residual effects of general anaesthesia may be lost within several weeks after operation like feeling of tiredness and difficulty in concentration, these effects will disappear by time. ⁽³⁾