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DYNAMICS OF POST-PARTUM AMENORRHEA IN MANIPUR: ACROSS-SECTIONAL RETROSPECTIVE REPORT

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Abstract

Background: Postpartum amenorrhea (PPA) is the temporary infecundable period of a woman, defined to be the time period from termination of a pregnancy to the beginning of successive ovulation. Being a physiological phenomenon, the complex fashion of PPA plays an important role in birth interval dynamics. The present study is to investigate the differentials and determinants of the duration variable. **Methods:** A cross sectional as well as community based study of 1294 ever-married women having at least one live birth was conducted in rural areas of four valley districts of Manipur under cluster sampling. The survey was performed during April, 2009 to December, 2009. Survival analysis techniques have been applied on the censored data. **Results:** The median duration of PPA is found to be 6.5 months. A strong positive association is observed between duration of PPA and that of breast feeding ($P<0.01$). The survival status of previous child is also found to be significant effect on the amenorrheaic period. **Conclusion:** Among the explanatory variables of interest, three variables– infant and child mortality, age and duration of breast feeding have their significant effect on the variation in PPA.

Keywords: breastfeeding, censored case, relative risk, age, child mortality

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