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RETROSPECTIVE REPORTING ON THE DETERMINANTS OF POST PARTUM AMENORRHEA IN RURAL MANIPUR

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Abstract

Background : As one of the major components of human closed birth interval, post partum amenorrhea (PPA) is the temporary infencundable period of a woman, defined to be the time period from termination of a pregnancy to the beginning of successive ovulation. The present study is to investigate the determinants of the duration variable. **Methods** : A cross sectional as well as community based study of 1257 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 July, 2011 to February, 2012. Survival analysis has been applied on the censored data. **Results** : The median duration of PPA is found to be 6 months. A strong positive association is observed between duration of PPA and that of breast feeding ($P < 0.01$). The death of previous child during infancy is also found to be significant effect on the amenorrheaic period. Among the socio-economic factors, family income and Islam religion have significant contribution on the duration. **Conclusion** : Among the explanatory variables of interest, five variables - infant mortality, type of feeding, duration of breast feeding, family income and religion have their significant effect on the variation in PPA.

Key Words : *Breast feeding, Censored case, Child mortality, Relative risk.*

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