

Vaginal Prolapse in Women

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Received date: September 1, 2021; Accepted date: September 15, 2021; Published date: September 22, 2021

Citation: Gayatri D (2021) Vaginal Prolapse in Women. J Women's Health Reprod Med Vol.5 No.5:e022.

Description

A subsequent vaginal prolapse occurs when the thin wall that separates from the vagina, when it is weakened, allowing swelling of vaginal wall. The rear vaginal prolapse is also called rectocele. Delivery and other processes that put pressure on pelvic tissues can lead to the rear vaginal prolapse. A small probable can cause signs or symptoms. If a probable vaginal prolapse is large, it can create a considerable protrusion of the fabric through vaginal opening. This protuberance can be uncomfortable, but it is rarely painful. If necessary, self-creation measures and other non-surgical options are often effective. The serious probable vaginal prolapse can request surgical repair. A small rear vaginal prolapse can cause signs or symptoms. Many women with the experience of the rear vaginal prolapse of the other pelvic organs, such as the bladder, uterus or women who have had surgery to eliminate the uterus (hysterectomy). The subsequent vaginal prolapse is common, even in women who have had children. In fact, it is also possible that you don't even know that you have the back vaginal prolapse. But sometimes moderate or serious vaginal prolapse can be annoying or uncomfortable.

The subsequent vaginal prolapse occurs when the wall that separates the vagina and the rectum weakens over time, sometimes due to the sidewalk strain. This allows the rectal fabric to be input on the rear wall of the vagina. Some women with this condition find more difficult to have an intestinal movement, as well as having other symptoms. They can feel they fail to completely empty their intestines, or they can escape from stools unexpectedly. Rectocele can often be successfully managed by making changes in lifestyle to soften the stool and avoid constipation, like eating a high diet and drink enough

water. You may also want to discuss other options with the doctor, including the physical therapy of the pelvic floor, to strengthen the pelvic muscles. A vaginal prolapse is a fall of vagina from its normal position in the body. The vagina, also called the birth channel, is the tunnel that connects the uterus out of a woman's body. Your vagina is one of the numerous organs resting in the pelvic area of your body. These organs are kept in place by muscles and other tissues. These muscles come together to create a support structure. During his life, this support structure can start weakening. This can happen for a number of reasons, but the result is a flaccidity of its organs. When your organs fall or fall from its normal position, this is called a prolapse.

The prolapse can be small with only a small movement or great. A small prolapse is called incomplete prolapse. A great prolapse (called complete prolapse) is one in which the organ has changed significantly from its normal place. A complete prolapse can lead part of the body protruding from the body. This is a very serious prolapse. A person with a vaginal prolapse could not try serious symptoms. Sometimes, however, a vaginal prolapse can lead to problems that require medical care. Treatment depends on the severity of the collapse, the general health of the person and symptoms they are experiencing. Treatments range from non-invasive style and lifestyle to surgical procedures to repair the damaged area. The prolapse occurs when the connective tissue weakens, which makes the organs drop. It can occur for a number of reasons, such as childbirth. , Streaks, surveys or certain medical conditions. The typical treatment involves the use of the pessaries, which can help to keep the organs in normal positions. Although people may not need surgery, some lifestyle changes can help treat and prevent the possibility of developing pelvic.