



Factsheet on

End Obstetric Fistula Programme in Rajshahi Division

Fistula Context in Rajshahi Division

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Obstetric fistula is one of the most devastating pregnancy related morbidity in Bangladesh, mostly affecting women from marginalized socio-economic backgrounds- people who are often referred to as 'left behind.' Due to significant number of people are living behind char areas, hard to reach areas, ethnic community. Rangpur division particularly, identifying fistula cases in significant fistula cases in last decades which means the burden of fistula is high, owing to inadequacy of maternal health care, and the consequent challenges to access quality health care in the areas. DGHS with the support of UNFPA and its implementing partner LAMB has been implementing the Fistula Elimination Programme in Rajshahi division (Include Rajshahi, Bogura, and Sirajganj districts) since October 2020.

Impact in 2021

Number of cases identified at community:	32
Number of cases referred to a facility for diagnosis and management:	23
Number of fistula cases diagnosed at the referral facility:	23
Number of Women operated:	14
Number of Women operated successful:	12
Number of Women rehabilitated and reintegrated in the society:	14



COVID-19 responses in 2021

- Psychosocial support was ensured to all fistula Survivors during COVID 19.
- Health awareness on basic Infection Prevention and Control were provided.
- All women with fistula received awareness on COVID19 & counseling.
- The fistula survivors received rehabilitation support with the coordination of Women welfare and Social welfare department.

Approaches

- Community detection by the govt field level health care providers, community fistula advocates, volunteers etc.
- Diagnosis at the fistula corner in district hospitals/ in upazila health complexes and refer for clinical management.
- Need based rehabilitation and reintegration support for the fistula survivors through different departments (Social Welfare, Women and Children's Affair, Youth and Development, Local Government etc). Effective coordination with the Civil Surgeon Offices.
- Building strong referral linkage to treat fistula patients in Rajshahi Medical College Hospital.

Way forward

Rajshahi division is aimed to eliminate obstetric fistula by 2030 in partnership and collaboration with different stakeholders and make sure no one leaving behind.





Factsheet on End Obstetric Fistula Programme in Rangpur Division

Fistula Context in Rangpur Division

Fistula Context in Rangpur Division
Obstetric fistula is one of the most devastating pregnancy related morbidity in Bangladesh, mostly affecting women from marginalized socio-economic backgrounds- people who are often referred to as 'left behind.' Due to significant number of people are living behind char areas, hard to reach areas, ethnic community. Rangpur division particularly, identifying fistula cases in significant fistula cases in last decades which means the burden of fistula is high, owing to inadequacy of maternal health care, and the consequent challenges to access quality health care in the areas. DGHS with the support of UNFPA and its implementing partner LAMB has been implementing the Fistula Elimination Programme in Rangpur division since October 2018.

Impact in 2021

Number of cases identified at community:	100
Number of cases referred to a facility for diagnosis and management:	93
Number of fistula cases diagnosed at the referral facility:	93
Number of women operated:	76
Number of women operated successful:	57
Number of women rehabilitated and reintegrated in the society:	303
Fistula survivors received training on sanitary pad making:	20



COVID-19 responses in 2021

- Psychosocial support was ensured to all fistula survivors during COVID 19.
- Health awareness on basic Infection Prevention and Control were provided.
- All women with fistula received awareness on COVID19 & counseling.
- The fistula survivors received rehabilitation support with the coordination of Women welfare and Social welfare department.

Approaches

- Community detection by the govt field level health care providers, community fistula advocates, volunteers etc.
- Diagnosis at the fistula corner in district hospitals/ in upazila health complexes and refer for clinical management.
- Need based rehabilitation and reintegration support for the fistula survivors through different departments (Social Welfare, Women and Children's Affair, Youth and Development, Local Government etc). Effective coordination with the Civil Surgeon Offices.
- Building awareness to identification suspected fistula cases from the hard to reach areas, char areas, ethnic community etc.
- Engage electronic and press media in advocacy and building awareness on fistula.
- Build strong referral linkage at the national level with OGSB in fistula repair.
- Organize Fistula repair camps to accelerate number of repairs.

Way forward

Rangpur division is aimed to eliminate obstetric fistula by 2030 in partnership and collaboration with different stakeholders and make sure no one leaving behind.





Factsheet on End Obstetric Fistula Programme in Sylhet Division

Fistula Context in Sylhet Division

Obstetric fistula is one of the distressing pregnancy-related morbidity in Bangladesh, mostly occurs in marginalized living behind population. Sylhet division is one of the hard to reach division due to its geographical landscape include haor, hills and teagardens. In addition women living in the teagardens are in high risk due to inadequate maternal health care and challenges to access quality care. The DGHS with the support of UNFPA and its implementing partner CIPRB has been started fistula elimination programme in Sylhet division since January 2019.

Impact in 2021

Number of cases identified:	86
Number of women referred:	81
Number of women identified in the teagardens:	15
Number of women identified in the haor areas:	28
Number of women operated:	63
Number of women rehabilitated and reintegrated in the society:	55
Number of fistula corners are functional at DH:	04



COVID-19 responses in 2021

- Psychosocial support was ensured to all fistula survivors during COVID 19.
- Health awareness on basic Infection Prevention and Control were provided.
- 252 women with fistula received awareness on COVID-19 & counseling.
- 55 fistula survivors received rehabilitation support with the coordination of Women welfare and Social welfare department.

Approaches

- Building strong coordination, partnership and referral linkage for fistula repairs in MAMMS Institute and OGSB Fistula Centre.
- Using four questions checklist for community detection by the govt. field level health care providers include Health Assistant and Family Welfare Assistant.
- Diagnosis at the fistula corner in district hospitals / in upazila health complexes and refer for clinical management.
- Need based rehabilitation and reintegration support for the fistula survivors through the Department of Social Welfare, Department of Women and Children's Affairs and, Department of Youth & Development in the division.
- Effective coordination with the Civil Surgeon Office.
- Building awareness to identification suspected fistula cases from the hard to reach teagarden community haors etc.

Way forward

Sylhet division is aimed to eliminate obstetric fistula by 2030 in partnership and collaboration with different stakeholders and make sure no one leaving behind.





Factsheet on End Obstetric Fistula Programme in Chattagram Division

Fistula Context in Chattagram Division

Around 20,000 women are suffering with obstetric fistula in Bangladesh. Every year adding many new cases. Trends of Iatrogenic Fistula is increasing. Fistula case identification is challenging in Hill Tract areas and Islands. Few facilities and few dedicated surgeons are performing surgery. Rehabilitation and reintegration support is limited.

Impact in 2021

New fistula cases identified in health facilities	102
Women with fistula referred to tertiary institutions	92
Number of fistula patients operated	92
Fistula survivors received rehabilitation support	79
Number of health care providers oriented on fistula	1230



Approaches

- Fistula orientation for government health workers.
- Fistula identification through screening camps, SRH Centers in Rohingya Camps.
- Fistula case searching by Fistula Ambassadors at household level (host community).
- Need based rehabilitation and reintegration support for the fistula survivors through the Department of Social Welfare, Department of Women and Children's Affairs and, Department of Youth & Development in the division.
- Strengthen coordination and liaison with the district to scale up fistula elimination programme in other districts of the division like in Feni.

Way forward

- HOPE aims to treat at least 200 fistula cases in Chattagram Division in 2022.
- HOPE aims to establish an International standard 'Fistula Surgery Training Center' at Cox's Bazar by late 2022.

