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International conference on Gynecology and Obstetrics

October 11-12, 2023



Liknaw Bewket Zeleke

University of New South Wales Sydney, Australia

Title: Treatment Outcomes of Obstetric Fistula in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: A scoping review

Introduction. Obstetric fistula is an abnormal opening between the reproductive tract and lower urinary and/or gastrointestinal tract resulting from obstetric complications, affecting nearly two million women worldwide. It imposes physical, economic, social, and mental consequences on the affected women. The treatment outcomes vary, and mostly, surgical treatment results in improved quality of life and successful subsequent pregnancy for survivors. **Objective.** To examine and map the treatment outcomes of obstetric fistula in low- and middle-income countries. **Methods.** The data were extracted from primary research, systematic reviews, reports, and any other relevant literature accessed from databases, gray literature, university repositories, and other sources. Data were summarized using an Excel datasheet and analyzed to map treatment outcomes. **Result.** The review examined the full text of 54 studies on the treatment outcomes of obstetric fistula. The findings were grouped into two themes: short-term and long-term outcomes. The short-term outcomes included repair results incontinence, infection, urine retention, hemorrhage, and retained catheter. The long-term outcomes included fistula recurrence, residual incontinence, quality of life, reproductive issues, mental health, family and social support, and financial status. **Conclusion.** The treatment outcomes of obstetric fistula can be grouped into short-term and long-term outcomes. Although this review found adequate studies for the analysis, most study designs were poor. Stronger studies are recommended in the future to guide policy and decision-making. We would like to suggest that researchers conduct systematic reviews and meta-analyses independently for short-term and long-term outcomes.

Biography

Mr. Liknaw Bewket Zeleke studied BSc in Midwifery and MSc in Midwifery Education at University of Gondar and Mekelle University, respectively, in Ethiopia. Currently, he is studying PhD in Obstetrics and Gynecology at University of New South Wales Sydney, Australia. He is also affiliated at Debre Markos University, Ethiopia, with an assistant professorship academic rank. Mr. Liknaw managed more than 25 article publications in reputable journals.

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Leyang Liu

Capital Medical University School of Nursing, Beijing 100069, China

Title: Effects of a low glycemic index or low glycemic load diet on pregnant women at high risk of gestational diabetes: A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials

Aims: To evaluate the effect of low glycemic index or low glycemic load diets on maternal and neonatal outcomes at high risk of gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM). **Data synthesis:** Several databases (PubMed, Cochrane Library, Web of Science, Embase, OVID, Clinical Trials.gov, China National Knowledge Infrastructure, China Biomedical Database, and Wanfang Database) were searched from January 1990 to January 2022 (updated to November 2022). Randomized controlled trials of low glycemic index diets interventions for women at high risk of GDM were included. From 2131 articles initially were screened, after eliminating duplicates, 1749 titles and abstracts were analyzed. 71 documents that met the inclusion criteria were selected and 3 documents were obtained through searching the reference lists. After reading the full text, 10 studies were retained. Two authors evaluated the studies, extracted data and conducted quality assessment independently. A total of 10 studies with 2304 patients met the inclusion criteria. Compared with the control group, a low glycemic index diet could control the range of weight gain (WMD -1.01, 95% CI -1.41 to -0.61), decrease the incidence of excessive weight gain (OR 0.69, 95% CI 0.54–0.87), lessen the incidence of large-for-gestational-age infants (OR 0.32, 95% CI 0.16–0.62) and reduce the incidence of preterm infants (OR 0.45, 95% CI 0.29–0.71). **Conclusion:** A low glycemic index or low glycemic load diet could control maternal weight gain, reduce the incidence of excessive weight gain, and decrease the incidence of large-for-gestational-age infants and preterm infants in group with high risk of GDM.

Biography

Leyang Liu, 22 years old, has a bachelor's degree. She is studying at Capital Medical University of China for a master's degree in nursing. Her main research direction is the prevention and management of gestational diabetes mellitus. She has excellent academic performance and has published one SCI paper.

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Ciela Kadeshka A. Fuentes

Dr. Paulino J. Garcia Memorial Research and Medical Center; Nueva Ecija, Philippines

Title: Heterotopic Gestation with a Successful Obstetrical Outcome: A Case Report

Heterotopic pregnancy is a rare condition when at least two pregnancies are present simultaneously at different implantation sites. Such cases may lead to devastating outcomes if not diagnosed early and managed.

The patient is a 38 year old Gravida 6 Para 4 (4014), who presented with severe hypogastric pain, pallor, amenorrhea with positive pregnancy test and a transvaginal ultrasound showing a strong consideration of heterotopic gestation. Emergency exploratory laparotomy for ruptured tubal pregnancy, Left salpingectomy, and evacuation of hemoperitoneum was done, with a bulbously enlarged left fallopian tube with a 2-cm point of rupture seen intraoperatively. The procedure was well tolerated and postoperative course was generally uneventful. Repeat transvaginal ultrasound on hospital day three prior to discharge revealed a live intrauterine gestation at 10 weeks and 1 day. The intrauterine gestation reached term at 38 weeks and 1 day age of gestation, and the patient delivered vaginally with good obstetrical outcome.

In conclusion, a successful intrauterine pregnancy with a ruptured heterotopic gestation who underwent surgical intervention though rare is a great possibility. Still, high index of suspicion, complete history and physical examination, sonographic findings in the light of a pregnancy test positive are all imperative to its diagnosis and appropriate management.

Biography

Dr. Fuentes is licensed pharmacist and physician. She graduated BS pharmacology at the University of Santo Tomas (UST) in Metro Manila Philippines. She finished her medical degree at the University of the East Ramon Magsaysay Memorial Research and Medical Center in Quezon City, Metro Manila, Philippines. At present, she is a resident trainee of the department of obstetrics and gynecology at a tertiary government hospital in Nueva Ecija, Philippines.

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Evangelia Michail Michailidou

Apollonion Private Hospital, Cyprus

Title: Psychological effects of breast cancer and their management by non-specialized personnel

Introduction: Breast cancer, as well as the operations to which patients undergo, are particularly stressful situations. The psychological effects of the above experiences are of great gravity, as a result of which the mental well-being of the patients is shaken, thus worsening their general state of health. There is a constant interaction between the two, which is often called upon to deal with unqualified personnel, since access to specialized agencies (psychologists, social workers) is not always possible.

Main Issue: According to research results, the most frequent consequences of the psychological burden of breast cancer are depression and anxiety. Furthermore, a large number of patients report a feeling of discomfort and alienation, while in patients who undergo a mastectomy, the feeling of loss of femininity and a negative change in their self-image prevails. In the latter, the identity crisis is also common: they feel the change in their body as “disharmony”.

In the management of the above by common health professionals, the main problem is the lack of training on communication with the patient and on her psychology. During the studies conducted, it was observed that questions about sexuality and self-confidence were blocked by moral barriers and attachment to certain perceptions, which led to a lack of information about alternatives. On the contrary, in an evaluation of interventions by nurses specialized in breast care, an early diagnosis of depressive symptoms and a reduction of the patient’s discomfort and stress during radiotherapy were observed.

Conclusion: The psychological dimension of the disease is critical and has an influence on every other dimension of the disease. The effects it can have on the patient are numerous and need attention. In addition, the training of health professionals in matters of psychology and communication, as well as the utilization of specialized personnel, are currently an unfulfilled need.

Epilogue: Mental health appears to be of major importance in breast cancer patients, and medical and nursing staff can play an important role in improving it. It is necessary both to try to improve the management of the patient and to carry out more studies on the issue.

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Biography

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Farah Abdeljalil Elsiddig Dafalla

University of Gezira, Faculty of Medicine

Title: Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice towards Family Planning among Married Women in ALTI city, AL-Gezira state , Sudan, March-2023.

Family Planning (FP) is defined as a way of thinking and living that is adopted voluntarily upon the bases of knowledge, attitude and responsible decisions by individuals and couples. Family planning refers to a conscious effort by a couple to limit or space the number of children they have with contraceptive methods.

This study aims to assess the concept, attitude and practice of family planning among married women in ALTI town. 45 women were interviewed, data were collected using a structured and pretested questionnaire, which included study participants' socio-demographic characteristics, access to FP services, knowledge, attitude and practice of FP.

The data were collected and analysed by Google form, software values were expressed in percentage and tables.

The study showed that the overall proper knowledge, attitude and practice of women towards family planning (FP) was 63%, 40% and 41% respectively. Factors associated with the practice of FP were residence, marital status, educational status, age, occupation and knowledge and attitude and number of children. In this study, the level of knowledge and attitude towards family planning was relatively low and the level of family planning utilization was quite low in comparison with many studies. Also, there is an association between women who use contraceptives for a long time and infertility. Every health worker should teach the community on family planning holistically to increase the awareness so that family planning utilization will be enhanced. Besides, more studies are needed in a thorough investigation of the different reasons affecting the non-utilization of family planning and how these can be addressed are necessary.

Biography

Farah Abdeljalil Elsiddig Dafalla is a fifth-level student at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Gezira, trainer in Family planning association, Diploma in pharmacology BAFADNY CENTRE, Neuro Linguistic Programming Assistant.

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Andrea Gonzalez-Montoro

Spanish Research Council (CSIC) and Polytechnic University of Valencia (UPV), Camino de Vera s/n, 46022, Valencia, Spain

Title: Role of Positron Emission Tomography (PET) imaging in the detection and follow-up of gynecological cancers

The International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics has recognized the benefits of using Positron Emission Tomography (PET) imaging in the detection, stage evaluation and follow-up of gynecological cancers. However, conventional state-of-the-art PET scanners offer low sensitivity and insufficient spatial resolutions for the correct diagnosis of onco-gynecological lesions. Extending the use of PET in gynecological practice therefore requires the development of a patient-adaptable scanner with time-of-flight (TOF) capabilities and high sensitivity. In addition, the equipment must achieve homogeneous spatial resolutions < 2 mm in the entire field-of-view (FOV), better image contrast and be affordable. The inclusion of dedicated PET equipment in gynecological oncology will impact the socio- health field since better image quality enables better diagnoses, which is a key factor in the recovery and life expectancy of patients. In this presentation, each of these points is reviewed, delving into the impact of PET imaging in gynecological oncology and how it contributes improving diagnostic and therefore patient recuperation.

Biography

During my 9-year academic career, I have been working on the study and improvement of PET technology. From 2014 to 2019, I worked at the i3M designing and building pre-clinical and clinical PET prototypes. Some of the developed devices were successfully transferred to the industry.

In March 2019, I joined Stanford University as a Postdoctoral Fellow for implementing TOF-PET. In 2023 I got a postdoctoral fellowship at the i3M-CSIC.

I am the co-founder and president of Women of Science, an association developed with the Spanish Foundation: Royal Academy of Sciences to promote the presence of women in science.

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Amina AQUIL

Higher Institute of Health Sciences, Hassan First University of Settat,
Morocco

Title: Body image dissatisfaction in Moroccan Women with breast and gynecological cancer treated with radical surgery : Associated factors

The present study aimed to assess the prevalence of body image dissatisfaction in a population of Moroccan women with breast or gynecological cancer who underwent radical surgery and to identify associated factors. This cross-sectional study was conducted at Ibn Rochd Casablanca University Hospital over a ten-month period. Two hundred patients with breast or gynecological cancer who had undergone radical surgery were included. The questionnaire collected data on the women's sociodemographic factors and clinical characteristics. The assessment tools used were the Body Image Scale (BIS) and the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS). The prevalence of body image dissatisfaction, as assessed by the BIS, was 54% in mastectomized women and 45% in women who had undergone a hysterectomy or oophorectomy. A strong correlation was found between body image dissatisfaction and anxiety and depressive disorders (p-values <0.001). Factors associated with body image impairment included age, marital status, number of children, monthly income, occupation, occupational status, tumor stage, and type of surgery. This study underscores the importance of implementing a psychological support protocol for patients with gynecological and breast cancer.

Biography

Amina AQUIL has completed his PhD at the age of 27 years from Hassan First University of Settat, Morocco. She is responsible for the nursing care center of the simulation center at the Higher Institute of Health Sciences, Hassan I University, Settat, Morocco. She has published more than 5 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as a reviewer of repute.

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Azza Fthelrhman Abdelhalim

Title: Management and successful closure of obstetric fistula in Kassala Saudi Hospital: a retrospective review of records

Background: Globally, 50,000–100,000 women develop obstetric fistula annually. 33,000 of these women live in Sub-Saharan Africa where limitations in quality obstetric care and fistula repairs are prevalent. Among women with fistula in resource-limited settings, there is paucity of data on quality of care received. The aim of this study was to characterize obstetric fistula among women managed at Kassala Fistula Center, and evaluate predictors of successful fistula closures.

Methods: A retrospective review of records for all obstetric fistula women managed at Kassala Fistula Center, between 2015 and 2022 was performed. Patient socio-demographics, obstetric characteristics and fistula repair outcomes data were reviewed. A multivariate logistic regression model was used to analyze predictors of successful fistula repair.

Results: A total of 281 women aged between 16 to 38 years and with a mean age of 22.6 years were included. Of these, 9 were lost to follow, 93 (34.2 %), 48 (17.6 %), 65 (24 %) and 64 (23 %) women had vesico-vaginal fistula, recto-vaginal fistula, urethrovaginal fistula and vesico-uterine fistula, respectively. 69.5 and 26.5 % of cases were associated with obstructed labor complications and iatrogenic factors, respectively. Successful fistula closure was achieved among 86.3 %. Women with fistula who reported being in labor for ≥ 3 days, having ≥ 1 previous fistula repair attempt, and having lived with the fistula for > 1 year, had significantly lower odds of successful repair.

Conclusions: Successful fistula closure rates of about 89 % among women of index repair attempt were achieved. Conversely, reported histories of ≥ 3 days in labor, ≥ 1 previous failed attempts at repair and a fistula duration of > 1 year, were significant determinants of failed fistula closures. To effectively mitigate obstetric fistula burden in Eastern Sudan, a comprehensive package of services including quality emergency obstetric care, increased availability of and access to quality fistula repair, active surveillance to identify community-based women with fistula and a strong political will towards effective fistula care, are recommended.

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Evangelia Michail Michailidou

Apollonion Private Hospital, Cyprus

Title: Postoperative analgesia in breast cancer

Introduction: In the context of the care of a patient with breast cancer, it often becomes necessary to carry out operations, therapeutic (mastectomy, lumpectomy) and rehabilitation. The post-operative hospitalization phase is accompanied by acute pain, which without prompt treatment may turn into a chronic one, as well as a state of immunosuppression, regarding which the underlying risk of metastases should not be ignored. Undoubtedly, the choice of the most appropriate analgesic regimen in each case is critical.

Main Issue: While opioid analgesics have been shown to be effective in treating pain, modern studies converge on the need to reduce their use, due to their unwanted effects. It is advisable to use paracetamol, which seems to be the safest, as well as other analgesic, muscle relaxant and antispasmodic drugs, but without ignoring the limitations in their use and the insufficient analgesia they provide when they are not combined

According to studies, interventions involving local nerve blocks are more effective than pharmacological interventions and have fewer side effects. Their use provides satisfactory analgesia and protection against postoperative immunosuppression and significantly reduces opioid requirements. However, optimal analgesia is achieved when combined with a local anesthetic.

Conclusion: Indisputably, prophylactic and multifactorial analgesia administration, with central and peripheral action, is preferred, while in terms of frequency, the data indicate the superiority of systemic administration.

Epilogue: The absolutely ideal analgesic regimen does not exist, however, to ensure relief and protection against chronic neuropathic pain and metastases, the use of adequate analgesia in every circumstance and continuous research on the subject is of utmost importance.

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Mohsen Safaei

Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Title: The Goals and Applications of Synthetic Biology in Gynecologic Cancer Diagnosis or Treatment

Synthetic biology is an interdisciplinary field that combines principles of biology, engineering, and computer science to design and construct new biological parts, devices, and systems with useful applications. In the context of cancer diagnosis, synthetic biology offers innovative approaches to improve early detection, prognosis, and treatment selection for cancer patients. The primary goal of synthetic biology in this field is to engineer and manipulate biological components and networks to develop advanced diagnostic tools with enhanced sensitivity and specificity. One significant application of synthetic biology in cancer diagnosis is the development of biosensors. These biosensors are designed to detect specific molecular markers or biomolecules associated with cancer development or progression. By engineering cells or biological circuits, synthetic biologists can create biosensors that produce a measurable signal in response to the presence or activity of these cancer biomarkers. These biosensors can be integrated into diagnostic platforms to provide rapid, cost-effective, and accurate cancer detection. Furthermore, synthetic biology also enables the design and construction of gene circuits that can accurately identify and classify different cancer subtypes or stages. Genetic circuits can be engineered to sense and respond

to specific gene expression patterns or physiological changes associated with different types of cancer cells. By integrating multiple sensors and signal amplification modules into a single circuit, synthetic biologists can create diagnostic systems capable of precisely characterizing cancer cells, thus aiding in personalized treatment selection. Moreover, synthetic biology has the potential to revolutionize cancer therapeutics by enabling the development of targeted therapies. Through synthetic biology techniques, researchers can design and construct intelligent drug delivery systems that specifically target cancer cells while sparing healthy tissues. These systems utilize engineered cells, nanoparticles, or viral vectors to deliver therapeutic agents, such as chemotherapeutic drugs or gene therapies, precisely to cancerous tissues. This targeted approach minimizes the side effects commonly associated with conventional chemotherapy, improving patient outcomes and overall treatment efficacy. In summary, synthetic biology provides a promising avenue for gynecologic cancer diagnosis or treatment (such as breast and ovarian cancers) by utilizing biosensors, genetic circuits, and targeted therapeutic strategies. By leveraging the principles of biological engineering,

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synthetic biologists aim to develop more sensitive, specific, and personalized cancer diagnostic tools. As this interdisciplinary field continues to advance, further progress is expected in the application of synthetic biology to improve early detection, prognosis, and treatment of cancer patients.

Biography

Dr. Mohsen Saffari is affiliated to Health Research Center, and Health Education Department, Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences, Iran. Dr. Mohsen Saffari is currently providing services as Associate Professor. Dr. Mohsen Saffari has authored and co-authored multiple peer-reviewed scientific papers and presented works at many national and International conferences. Dr. Mohsen Saffari contributions have acclaimed recognition from honourable subject experts around the world. Dr. Mohsen Saffari is actively associated with different societies and academies. Dr. Mohsen Saffari academic career is decorated with several reputed awards and funding. Dr. Mohsen Saffari research interests include Medical Science.

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Scott L. Baughan

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Title: Functional Analysis of Candidate Variants Provides Insight into Missing Heritability

Accurate ascertainment of genetic risk can be potentially lifesaving for patients with hereditary cancer. However, a large number of patients will test negative despite family history of cancer or test positive for a variant of unknown significance (VUS), complicating clinical management. These patients may fear disease they are not at great risk for or may not be given access to potentially lifesaving early screening procedures. To address this problem, we have developed and validated an approach that can be applied to investigate likely pathogenic mutations in at-risk populations. A cohort of patients with likely hereditary cancer syndromes but no known genetic diagnosis was selected and the exomes of these patients were sequenced and analyzed. Several likely pathogenic variants were selected from the pool of likely pathogenic mutations and representative models of these variants were then assessed using an array of in vitro functional studies to determine the biochemical defect, if any, conferred by the variants. Analysis of the variants revealed internally and externally consistent phenotypic data and demonstrated the ability of our methodology to identify mutations with diverse phenotypes in small populations. With further study, the data generated by this project alone can be applied clinically to improve diagnostic accuracy for hundreds of patients a year. In addition, this search and validation strategy can be applied to different cohorts, small or large, of at-risk patients with hereditary cancer patterns to improve the accuracy and reliability of cancer genetic testing, and is capable of addressing the problem of missing heritability directly. The use of functional assays to interrogate the biochemical properties of the specific variants avoids high false positive and false negative rates and provides internal validation through the use of multiple, replicated assays. The use of curated variants from the test population further reduces the risk of random error. Altogether, we demonstrate an effective “cohort to clinic” pipeline for the discovery and assessment of likely pathogenic variants from high risk populations.

Biography

Scott L. Baughan is an MD-PhD candidate at the Wayne State University School of Medicine. He completed his PhD in molecular genetics and genomics in the lab of Michael A. Tainsky with work on candidate variant analysis in hereditary ovarian cancer.

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Dr. Varsha Christy Rani Balaji

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Title: Recurrent Scar Endometriosis After Excision-an Uncommon Surgical Aftermath

INTRODUCTION

Endometriosis is the presence of endometrial glands and stromal tissue outside the uterus, which is estrogen dependent. It affects 5-10% of women of reproductive age. The common sites for endometriosis-ovaries, round and broad ligaments, tubes, rectum, sigmoid colon.

CASE PRESENTATION

34 years/P2L2/2 LSCS/not sterilized/LCB- 5 years with C/o. intermittent abdominal pain over caesarean scar site for one year; pain increased during menstrual cycles. H/o. similar complaint after LSCS in 2013-Excisional biopsy done.

O/E:

P/A: Minimal tenderness over hypogastric region

No guarding/rigidity

Suprapubic transverse scar+

A nodular mass (0.5x1 cm) felt

P/V:

Uterus normal size, mobility mildly restricted

Left forniceal tenderness+

Minimal cervical motion tenderness+

USG shows scar endometriosis

HPE confirmed diagnosis.

Patient initially treated with intravenous antibiotics for 1 week. Since pain persisted, MRI whole abdomen confirmed scar endometriosis. WLE performed.

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DISCUSSION

One of the theories concerning scar endometriosis is direct implantation of endometrial tissue in scars during operation. Under proper hormonal stimulus, these cells may proliferate or neighborhood tissue may undergo metaplasia, which leads to scar endometriosis.

Clinical diagnosis is by careful history and physical examination. The most common symptom- Colicky pain over surgical site; in some, palpable mass found.

Diagnostic methods-USG, CT & MRI. HPE is gold standard. WLE is the treatment of choice.

CONCLUSION

Scar endometriosis though a rare entity (<1%), should be kept in mind as a differential diagnoses when woman present with painful swelling in abdominal scar especially with H/o. LSCS and nature of pain changes with menstruation. Hence thorough physical and clinical examination is important.

Biography

Dr. Rani varsha christy balaji (29) is a highly skilled and experienced General physician. With over 5 years of experience, Dr. Rani varsha christy balaji is known for her exceptional medical expertise and compassionate patient care. She has dedicated her career to diagnosing and treating a wide range of medical conditions while providing personalized healthcare services to her patients.

Dr. Rani varsha christy balaji is known for her compassionate and personalized approach to patient care. She takes the time to listen to her patients' concerns and works closely with them to develop a treatment plan that meets their individual needs.

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Anurupa Nayak

Department of obstetrics & gynaecology, T.N. Medical College & B.Y.L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Mumbai, India

Title: Emergency Obstetric Hysterectomy: a retrospective observational analytical study.

Introduction

Emergency obstetric hysterectomy is a life saving procedure which involves surgical removal of the uterus and is usually performed for uncontrollable maternal haemorrhage when all other conservative management has failed. On one hand , it is the last resort to save a mother's life , and on the other hand,mother's reproductive capability is jeopardized. This study is conducted with an aim to determine the indication and feto-maternal outcome associated with emergency obstetric hysterectomy in a tertiary care centre.

Methods

We conducted a retrospective , observational and analytical study over a period of 2 years, from January 2018 till December 2019. A total of 29 cases of emergency obstetric hysterectomy were studied in the dept of obstetrics and gynaecology, Nair hospital, Mumbai.

Results

Out of total 6290 deliveries, the number of emergency obstetric hysterectomy in our study was 4 following vaginal delivery and 25 following cesarian section. The mean age for EOH was found to be 29 years. Multigravidas (26 out of 29) in particular were at high risk. Out of all EOH , the most common risk factor was found to be previous lscs (68.9%) and the most common indication being atonic PPH (38%) followed by placenta previa and placenta accreta spectrum. 18 out of 29 cases (62%) required intensive care and 3 patients(10.3%) were put on mechanical ventilation. There was no mortality following EOH in those 2 years of study. Although, perinatal morbidity was 20.7% and mortality 13.8%.

Conclusions

A balanced approach to emergency obstetric hysterectomy can prove to be life saving at times when conservative surgical modalities fail and interventional radiology is not immediately available .Our study highlights the place of extirpative surgery in the face of rising rates of cesarean section and multiple pregnancies.

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Biography

Dr. Anurupa Nayak has completed her MBBS from Medical College, Kolkata in the year of 2018 followed by post graduation & specialization (MS OBGY) in the subject of obstetrics and gynaecology at T.N.M.C & B.Y.L Nair Charitable Hospital (2019-2022). As part of the research, she has done her post graduation thesis work on umbilical coiling index & its effect on adverse perinatal outcome. Also during COVID-19 pandemic, she has participated in a study to find out the effect of co-infection of malaria & dengue in pregnant patients with SARS-COV-2 infection.

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