P3-IS-43 DSCR expression in the preeclamptic placentas

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of Catholic University of Korea
Gu Se Ra Lee, Yoon Seung Jo, Mee Won Seo, Hyun Young Ahn, Young Lee, Jong Chul Shin

Objective: DSCR is strongly induced by VEGF-A and provide a negative feedback loop that inhibits VEGF-A-induced endothelial cell proliferation and angiogenesis. We therefore hypothesized that the expression of DSCR is altered in placentas from preeclampsia, which exhibit inappropriate growth and differentiation of the terminal villi reduced fetal capillary branching and reduced levels of VEGF.

Methods: Placenta tissues were collected immediately after delivery from 5 preeclamptic patients and 5 normal pregnant women. Total RNAs were extracted and hybridized for a cDNA microarray. Reverse transcriptase–polymerase chain reaction was used to confirm the results of cDNA microarray.

Results: The expression of DSCR in preeclamptic placenta was increased by 2.2 times compared with normal placenta using microarray. It was confirmed by RT–PCR, the expression level was 5.23 times higher in preeclamptic placenta than in normal placentas.

Conclusion: The increased expression of DSCR is related to placental morphometric changes and might inhibit the expression of VEGF in the preeclamptic placenta.

P3-IS-44 Averting deaths from post partum hemorrhage: A study of near miss death in five different teaching hospitals in Nepal

Dept of Ob/Gyn, TUTH, Nepal¹, Kathmandu Med Col TH¹, Mat Hospital¹, Nepal Med CoMC TH¹, Kathmandu Univ²
Akanchyana Rana¹, Ashma Rana¹, Chanda Karki¹, Achala Vaiday², Pramila Pradhan¹, C D Chowla¹

Aim: To study how many deaths from PPH could be averted in different teaching hospitals (TH). Methods: Retrospective analysis of maternal mortality and near miss deaths was done for a period of one year 2006 (Jan–Dec) from five main hospitals, Maternity Hospital, K U TH, KMC TH, N M C TH and TUTH, Nepal and all the maternal deaths and near miss deaths were collected. Criteria’s for near miss were mainly based on one of the critical care areas like ICU, CCU, SICU (Surgical intensive care unit) and ICCU (Intermediate Coronary Care Unit) and Dialysis Unit. For example eclampsia with haemolysis, elevated liver enzymes and low platelet (HELLP) syndrome, jaundice with hepatoportal syndrome, some of those requiring more extensive surgery like two surgeries at a time (caesarean and surgical intervention) emergency obstetric hysterectomy, repeat laparotomy for surgical complication, double anesthaesia exposure within a single hospital stay or any anaphylactic shock. Results: There were 76 near misses, giving a ratio of 2.7 with 26 maternal mortalities from 3 TH giving MMR as 403 per hundred thousand live births. PPH (26) was first and foremost problem; where in luckily 20 (77%) maternal deaths could be averted. Safe landing was possible because of the commendable management in grave shock due to PPH, some following home delivery 4 (with retained placenta (1) or without (3)). All other 10 hospital vaginal deliveries in singleton pregnancy came across some complications like cervical tear (3); retained placenta (1); instrumental ventouse delivery (2). There were 6 cases of CS and one was for twin. Measures taken were uterine vaginal packing (1), repair of cervical tear (2), hysterectomy 5 (cesarean (3) or peripartum (2 for retained placenta, and cervical tear); reinforcement of uterine incision and uterine angle at relaparotomy after CS was a case each; survival remarkable with blood transfusion up to 10-12 units, oxytocics and misoprostol. Conclusions: If not for proper interventions and critical care many women would have died of PPH which seems to be the most feared complications of death in Nepalese context while not letting it happen should be the motto as unavoidable PPH are fewer.

P3-IS-45 Knowledge on Teenagers Reproductive Health: A Comparative Study On 3rd grade students at Government Senior High School and Religion Based Senior High School in Bandung, West Java, Indonesia

Maranatha Christian University, Faculty of Medicine, Bandung, West Java, Indonesia¹, Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Hasan Sadikin General Hospital, Faculty of Medicine, University of Padjadjaran, Indonesia²
Ruswantri, W.S. Sukarya

Objective: To identify The Comparison of Teenagers'Knowledge on Teenagers'Reproductive Health Between 3rd grade students at Government Senior High School and Religion Based Senior High School in Bandung, West Java, Indonesia

Method: This study use comparative method with cross sectional survey. The collected data was primary data, and measured with an instrument in the form of questionnaire filled with questions about Teenagers Reproductive Health.

Result: The study showed that the teenagers reproductive health knowledge of students at Government Senior High School was better than Religion Based Senior High School in Bandung, West Java, Indonesia (which was 93% vs 75%).

Keywords: Comparison, Reproductive Health