IS-76  Abdomen Palpation with Ou manipulation (APOM) for Differential Diagnosis of Acute Abdominal Pain in Women

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Introduction: The proximity of intra-abdominal organs can cause significant overlap of abdominal pain presentations that make the decision difficult for a surgery. Abdominal palpation with Ou manipulation (APOM) (Journal of emergency medicine, in press) may help improve the present diagnostic evaluation for women with acute abdomen. Methods: From January 2006 through January 2009, 97 women who were referred for evaluation of abdominal pain by gynecologist after initial evaluation by emergency department (ED) doctor had received APOM. Of the 97 women, 76 had a final diagnosis of pelvic organ disease while 21 had a final diagnosis of non-pelvic organ abdominal disease. Results: Sensitivity of APOM for pelvic organ disease was significantly greater than that of the initial ED doctor and bimanual pelvic examination (each, P<0.05). APOM also showed greater specificity in excluding pelvic organ disease than did ED doctor or bimanual pelvic examination (each, P<0.05). Conclusions: APOM showed high sensitivity and specificity for pelvic organ disease. This approach holds potential as an ancillary examination to improve the accuracy of acute abdomen evaluation.

IS-77  Bladder perforation during intravaginal mid-urethral sling operation: Any predisposing factor and long term sequela

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Introduction: Intravaginal slingplasty (IVS)–tension free vaginal tape (TVT) was first reported by Ulmsten since 1995. There are more generations afterwards, such as SPARC, TOT (TVT-O, MONARC). IVS is more popular and widely accepted as the first line surgical treatment for stress urinary incontinence in the world. However, potential intraoperative complications including bladder perforation, intraoperative blood loss, major vessel injury, nerve injury, and urethral lesion, were noted. Bladder perforation is the most common intraoperative complication (0–22%, reported in the literature). The aim of this study was to investigate any predisposing factor and long term sequel of this group of patients. Material and methods: Between June 1999 and December 2004, total 675 patients urodynamically proven stress incontinence, underwent IVS with or without concomitant surgery. 25 patients had bladder perforation. Record items including age, menopause, BMI, hormone therapy, parity, mode of delivery, grading of prolapsed, previous pelvic or anti-incontinence surgery, mode of anesthesia, concomitant surgery, blood loss, site of perforation, Foley indwelling duration, postoperative LUTS, pre/post-operative parameters of urodynamic study and pad test. Result and Discussion: The only predisposing factor to cause the bladder perforation is learning curve. 100 cases is the cut-off point. Most of the cases of bladder perforation during IVS can be detected under urethroscopy intraoperatively. No long term sequela was observed. Conclusion: Learning curve is the only predisposing factor to cause bladder injury during IVS procedure. Bladder injury has no long term sequelae and will not affect the continent outcome of IVS. Controlling the direction of trocar insertion and careful intraoperative urethroscopy examination decrease the incidence of bladder injury during IVS procedure.

IS-78  Adolescent Reproductive Behavior and Health Care Facilities of Rajshahi District, Bangladesh

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[Objective] This study examines the reproductive behavior and health care during pregnancy of the married adolescents and some socio-economic and behavioral characteristics of them in Rajshahi district as well as in Bangladesh.[Methods] Information of 6000 ever–married women by interview method from the rural, urban and sub–urban areas was collected. All these information were taken by purposive sampling method. Bivariate and multivariate statistical techniques were used to assess the net and interaction effects of the independent variables.[Results] The study indicates that the mean age at first birth for adolescent mothers is 16.34 year and on average, each married women aged 10–19 has 0.65 births. The data shows that, 53.0 percent adolescent women did not take medical check up during the pregnancy. Respondent's education, husband's education, husband's occupation and place of residence appears as the most important factor determining the mean number of children ever born. The logistic analysis shows that mother's education, father's education, place of residence, father's occupation, electricity and radio or television in the household are more associated with antenatal care seeking behavior of adolescent mothers.[Conclusion] The outputs of the study demonstrate the policy implications that can improve the reproductive behavior of married adolescents.