IS-79 Analysis of 6-year trends of sexual assault victims in urban area of Japan: Did anything change after legislation of Basic Act on Crime Victims?

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[Objective] In 2004, Basic Act on Crime Victims (BACV) was legislated, by which local governments started to give aids to crime victims. In this research, we investigated the background and medical care of sexual assault victims and examined the effect of BACV legislation.[Methods] A total of 512 victims treated at a community hospital in one of the urban areas of Japan were analyzed. The following data were examined: age, place of assault, trauma of genital or other body area, sperms in the vaginal content, prescription rate of antibiotics or emergency contraceptives, and return-to-clinic (RTC) rate within 6 months. No information about an individual was included. This study was approved by institutional review board.[Results] Eighty-six percent of victims were under 30. Place of assault was at home (19.6%), motor vehicles (16.9%), and hotel rooms (14.2%), respectively. Trauma in the genital and other body area were found in 9.7% and 30.9%, respectively. Sperm positive rate was 11.2%. The prescription rate of either antibiotics or emergency contraceptives was elevated from 63.6 to 74.7%. RTC rate was elevated from 1.5 to 5.1%.[Conclusion] In general, sexual assault victims in Japan were properly examined and were provided with necessary medical care. However, the RTC rate remained extremely low, although a small improvement was observed after legislation of BACV.

IS-80 Attributed Causes of Cancer in China: Hormone Replacement Therapy, Oral Contraceptives and Reproductive Factors

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Objective: To provide an evidence-based, consistent assessment of the burden of cancer related to hormone replacement therapy (HRT), oral contraceptives (OC), and reproductive factors (RFs) in China in 2005. Methods: We calculated the proportion of cancers attributable to HRT use, OC use and several RFs. Data on the prevalence and relative risk of these risk factors were extracted from publications through systematic search and represent at national level or from large-scale studies in China. Results: The total change in AF due to reproductive factor change for breast cancer is 1621% and for ovarian cancer is 1065%. There were 7594 breast cancer cases and 2129 breast cancer deaths attributable to change in reproductive factors, respectively, which accounts for 5% in both breast cancer incidence and mortality and less than 1% in all cancers. The overall prevalence of OC use in women aged 15-49 years old is 1.74% and the total AF change in breast cancer attributable OC use is 0.80%. Considering low breast cancer cases and deaths in young age group, total numbers of breast cancer cases and deaths attributable to OC use in parous women are 347 and 100. The total AFs of HRT to breast cancer is 0.32%, and HRT use was responsible for 87 deaths and 302 cases in breast cancer. Conclusions: Because of different policy and attitude toward reproduction, oral contraceptives and HRT in Chinese population, AF of these factors attributable to breast cancer or ovarian cancer was relatively low, compared with other countries. Key words: HRT, Reproductive Factors, Oral Contraceptives, Cancer, Attributable Fraction

IS-81 The clinical research of hormone replacement therapy in peri-menopausal period women

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Objective to evaluate the safety of the hormone replacement therapy. Methods blood-fat, biochemistry test of urena, gonadal hormone, estrogen, folliculin, colpo ultrasonic examination, endometrium test and extreme infra-red ray test of mammary gland were detected in Premarin group (39 cases) and Livial group (35 cases). Results the contents of the triglyceride and high density lipoprotein before using the medicine was significant higher than the one after using the medicine (P<0.05), the contents of the low density lipoprotein cholesterol was significant lower than the one after using the medicine (P<0.05) in both two groups, there was no significant difference in the thickness of endometrium (P>0.05), and after using both two medicine, the volume of uterus was minimization, degree of hyperplasia of mammary glands was lessen. Conclusions the point of using the hormone replacement therapy more safely was using the hormone in correct way, to reduce the neopathy of abuse using. Key words: post-menopause hormone replacement therapy blood-fat osteoporosis hormon lever