

# I S-15 Regional frequencies of congenital malformations in Japan

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[Purpose] To investigate regional prevalence of congenital malformations in Japan, the data obtained from JAOG (Japan Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists) programme, was analyzed. [Material & Method] Since 1972, JAOG Programme started hospital-based monitoring for congenital malformations collaborated with 270 hospitals in Japan. From 1984 to 1993, JAOG programme surveyed 1,265,291 births for birth defect monitoring. Whole countries was divided into 9 geographic areas. Incidence of main selected birth defects were shown by colored maps in each divided geographic areas. [Results] The reported rate of anencephaly was lower in northern parts and highest in Tokai areas. The highest incidence of Down syndrome was observed in Kanto and Tokai areas. The highest incidence of cleft lip was observed in Hokuriku area and cleft palate was highest in Hokuriku & Chugoku areas. [Conclusion] These maps may suggest some useful etiologic hypotheses or provide other clues into the causes of birth defects.

# I S-16 Ectopic Pregnancy: Five Years Experience in Maternity Hospital

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## 1. Objective

The objective of this study is to review the epidemiological and clinical attributes of ectopic pregnancy in terms of its occurrence, manifestation, diagnostic parameters, management and prognosis. Total of two hundreds & twenty nine patients with the clinical suspicion of ectopic pregnancy were included in this study from April 1969 to March 1994.

## 2. Results

This study shows incidence of ectopic pregnancy in relation to pregnancy related cases admitted is 0.26%. Of the classical triad of symptoms only 68% presented with acute picture. Amongst this group ruptured ectopic pregnancies were 94%. Emergency laparotomy done within 24 hours were 60% ultrasonography done in 38% of patients and confirmed the diagnosis. Sensitivity of ultrasound (i.e. true positive) were found to be 83% & its specificity of 40%. 80% of cases were from 20-24 years age groups. However no deaths occurred in this studied group, and all made good recovery in spite of some morbidity.

## 3. Conclusion

Ectopic pregnancy constitutes one of the most common gynaecological emergencies in maternity hospital. In patients who presented with subacute from the diagnosis is difficult i.e. more reliable investigation like serum B-HCG are needed to supplement the history and clinical findings.

## 4. Recommendations

Further long term follow up study is required to know the delayed morbidity, specially women's future fertility. In order to retain the future fertility, more conservative surgical approach is recommended.