

**IS-76** Prevalence of Various Species of Candida in Vulvovaginal infections

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**Objectives:** To determine the prevalence of various species of candida in vulvovaginal infections in Kerman, southeast of Iran, with respect to the dry climate in this city with lowest and highest percent of relative moisture 7% and 98%, respectively in four seasons during a year.

**Methods:** We carried out a cross-sectional study on 500 consecutive patients attending the Women's Hospital Of Kerman complaining of vaginitis symptoms. A sample of the vaginal discharge of every patient was cultured on Nickerson media and various species of candida were differentiated based on macroscopic and microscopic characteristics and germ tube test. A questionnaire was completed based on their demographic characteristics, pregnancy, signs and symptoms of the disease, drug consumption, recurrence and history of diabetes mellitus.

**Results:** The prevalence of candida vaginitis was 19.8%, among them 75% were albicans and the remaining nonalbicans species. Of the second group 19 patients had positive culture for candida glabrata, 2 candida cruzei, 3 parapsilosis and one tropicalis. 17 cases of glabrata and all other nonalbicans species were found in chronic and recurrent cases whilst only 7 patients in albicans group had history of chronicity or recurrence. There was a significant statistical relationship between pregnancy and vaginal candidiasis. Clinical diagnosis had relatively low sensitivity and high specificity.

**Conclusion:** Considering the above results, more etiologic investigation and using highly specific culturing methods are recommended particularly in chronic and recurrent cases of candida vaginitis.

**IS-77** Determination of Sensitivity and Specificity of Breast Tumor Diagnosis by Health Care Providers (Behvarz)

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**Objectives:** The main aim of this study was to find a practical screening strategy to detect breast tumors in those who cannot refer to specialists due to some problems such as their geographical locations, economical obstacles, etc and for this purpose the sensitivity and specificity of diagnosis of breast tumors made by health care providers (Behvarz) was determined and compared with that made by specialists.

**Method:** 2000 married women over 20 who were under the care of 17 health care centers in Kerman and Zarand cities were selected by clustering method. After the training of all Behvarzes working in these centers about the methods of breast examination, the screening of cases at high risk for breast cancer and other related diagnostic and practical points, all the selected subjects were examined by Behvarzes and then by a gynecologist. The results of their examinations were recorded in two separate questionnaires for each patient. Collected data were analyzed by EPI6 and by using descriptive statistics and Chi-square test. Sensitivity and specificity were calculated by using the related formula.

**Results:** Among 2000 examined women by Behvarzes 170 cases were reported to have pathological signs and 1830 cases were reported without any pathological sign. Among 169 cases diagnosed by physician as having pathological signs, 162 cases had been diagnosed by Behvarzes too, and there were only 7 cases diagnosed by physician who had been missed by Behvarzes. There were 8 cases diagnosed by Behvarzes as having pathological signs that were reported healthy by physician. Based on these findings, the sensitivity and specificity of the diagnosis of breast tumors made by Behvarzes were 99.18% and 95.8% respectively compared to that made by specialist.

**Conclusion:** Considering the obtained results the screening program of breast tumors by Behvarzes can be very helpful in early diagnosis of breast tumors.

**Key words:** Breast tumors, Behvarz, screening

**IS-78** Emotional Stress during Peri-Implantation Period Induced IUGR in Mice.

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[Objective] Stress adversely affects pregnancy outcome and has been implicated as an abortogen in animals. Our report presents data from the experiment on the effect of exposure to ultrasonic sound stress in pregnant mice and offspring. [Methods] Ten week - aged Jcl-ICR pregnant mice were exposed to ultrasonic sound stress (100 decibel, random frequency between 9 - 34 KHz) for a period of 8 hours on 3rd, 5th and 7th day of pregnancy. At the 18th day of pregnancy we dissected mice and observed body and uterine weight of mother, number of alive and dead embryos and weight of placenta and embryos. Growth maturity of embryos were estimated by counting tail bones. 9 pregnant mice were used as control group. Observation points were same as stressed group. [Results] Placental and uterine weight were significantly decreased at 7th day ( $P < 0.05$ ) comparing with other groups. The weight of alive embryos was decreased which is statistically significant ( $P < 0.01$ ) and growth maturity which was deteriorated badly when stressed at 7th day of pregnancy. [Conclusion] Intra-uterine growth retardation is significantly observed when the ultrasonic stress was delivered at 7th day of pregnancy, mechanism of which should be elucidated in further study.