

ISP-17-7 Awareness of Sexually Transmitted Disease among female North Korea defectors in a city of South Korea

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[Objective] This study is designed to understand awareness of STD and associated behaviors among female North Korea defectors. [Methods] We surveyed 119 adult female North Korea defectors lived in a city of South Korea. We asked history of sexually transmitted diseases (STD) and visit to obstetrics & gynecological clinic. Meanwhile we checked up for STD and HPV with 66 people. [Results] Only 6 people (5.5%) answered that they were infected by STD whereas we found 27 people (40.9%) were infected through check up. We found 1 case of *Mycoplasma genitalium*, 14 cases of *Mycoplasma hominis*, 7 cases of *Chlamydia trachomatis*, 10 cases of *Ureaplasma urealyticum*, 8 cases of *Ureaplasma Parvum* and 2 cases of *Trichomonas vaginalis*. 40 people (36.4%) visited obstetrics & gynecological (OBGY) clinic within 1 year. 23 of 70 people (32.9%) didn't visit because they didn't know that they needed to go to clinic. [Conclusion] Female North Korea defectors have difficulties in utilization of medical services. Many factors can be associated with like lack of awareness, difference of language, gap of culture, etc. We suggest to make a short leaflet when they need to go OBGY clinic guiding main symptoms of STD.

ISP-17-8 LARC utilization based on type of medical abortion follow-up at an academic center

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[Objective] Compare long acting contraceptive (LARC) utilization one month following a medical abortion among women who chose office versus telephone follow-up. [Materials and Methods] This retrospective chart review included women who underwent a medical abortion with mifepristone and misoprostol from July 2012 to October 2013 at a new program at the University of California, Davis. Women chose either a one week in office follow-up with ultrasonography or a phone conversation at one week, with another call and a home pregnancy test at 4 weeks. Patients who desired an implant or IUD were scheduled for placement at 1 and 4 weeks, respectively, after mifepristone administration. [Results] Seventy-nine women had a medical abortion during the study period, of which 45 (57%) chose office and 34 (43%) chose phone follow-up. Women were racially diverse (32% White, 15% African-American); 59 (75%) had a prior pregnancy and 26 (33%) had a previous abortion. Five (6%) women (3 office and 2 phone follow-up) were lost to follow-up. LARC methods were desired by 17 (38%) and 15 (44%) women in the office and phone follow-up groups, respectively. LARC methods were received by 12 (27%) and 10 (29%) women, respectively ($p=0.8$), which is about two-thirds of those who desired LARC in each group. [Conclusion] The choice of follow-up either in office or by phone did not change the rate of LARC uptake in the early phase of our new medical abortion program. Women who desire LARC should not be discouraged from choosing phone follow-up because of concerns over lower rates of LARC utilization.

ISP-17-9 The strategy of post menopausal metabolic syndrome with γ agonist

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[Objective] We examined the effectivity of post menopausal metabolic syndrome with γ agonist. [Methods] Female C57 black mice ($n=15$) which ovariectomized at 8 weeks of age were used. The mice were divided into a γ agonist (-) group ($n=8$), which was fed freely a normal diet from 20 to 33 weeks of age, and a γ agonist (+) group ($n=7$), which was fed freely an experimental diet containing γ agonist. Experiment 1) We measured serum total cholesterol, triglyceride, HDL cholesterol, LDL cholesterol and glycoalbumin with an enzymic method and were compared between the γ agonist (-) and γ agonist (+) groups at 33 weeks. Experiment 2) We measured CT of the γ agonist (-) and γ agonist (+) groups were taken at 33 week of age and ratios of subcutaneous fat and visceral fat were examined. [Results] Experiment 1) Only total cholesterol was significantly different between the two groups. Experiment 2) No difference in subcutaneous fat and visceral fat was seen between the two groups. [Conclusion] In this study, we did not show any visceral fat reducing effect of γ agonist. γ agonist is effective as a therapeutic drug for diabetes, but there are a few reports of the efficacy of the metabolic syndrome in postmenopause. It is necessary to examine further the combined effect of the γ agonist and HRT.