

# Scientific Tracks & Sessions

## June 28, 2022

### *Gynecology 2022*



7<sup>th</sup> International Conference on  
**GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS**

June 28, 2022 | Webinar

# Sessions on

June 28, 2022

**Maternal Fetal Medicine | Health Care in Women | Diet & Obesity | High Risk Pregnancies | Gynecologic Disorders | Food Science | Healthcare in Women**



Chair

**Badreldeen Ahmed**

Weill Cornell Medical College | Qatar

## Session Introduction

- Title: **Title: Possible association between in vitro fertilization technologies and offspring neoplasm**  
**Maayan Hagbi Bal** | Ben Gurion University (BGU) | Israel
- Title: **Title: Non-epithelial Ovarian Cancer; NCI study**  
**Ashraf Abdelhamid Sobhy** | Cairo University | Egypt
- Title: **Title: Abortion related deaths and drivers of teenage mortality in Sub-Saharan Africa**  
**John A** | University of Huddersfield | UK
- Title: **Title: Medians for maternal serum markers of fetal abnormalities: Progress in prenatal screening**  
**Sandeep Thapa** | Nova International Diagnostics Pvt. Ltd | Nepal
- Title: **Title: The impact of the pandemic situation on the psychological and physical well-being of pregnant women in Kosovo**  
**Jehona Luta** | Maternal and Child Health National Expert, UNICEF | Kosovo
- Title: **Title: How to make a universally defined definition of 'Fever' and 'Hyperthermia'**  
**K. M. Yacob** | Marma Health Centre | India

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## Possible association between *in vitro* fertilization technologies and offspring neoplasm

**Maayan Hagbi Bal**

Ben Gurion University (BGU), Israel

**Objective:** To investigate the relationship between fertility treatments, the course of therapy, and the risk of neoplasm in offspring up to age 18.

**Design:** A retrospective cohort study based on the population.

**Setting:** The sole tertiary medical facility and *in vitro* fertilization (IVF) unit in southern Israel, Soroka University Medical Center (SUMC).

**Patients:** All children born at the SUMC between 1995 and 2018 following IVF treatment (the exposed group), as well as those conceived naturally (the unexposed group). The study was carried out at the SUMC, the only tertiary medical facility and IVF unit in southern Israel.

**Intervention(s):** The SUMC, the only tertiary medical facility and IVF unit in southern Israel, was the site of the study. Based on the mother's age and the month of delivery, the exposed and unexposed were matched 1:4. The couple's medical histories, information about the delivery, and diagnoses of children's neoplasms were all included in the data collection. Offspring neoplasm of any kind and delay to diagnosis in each group are the primary outcome measures.

**Result(s):** The study comprised a total of 1,583 exposed and 5,874 offspring. The rates of benign neoplasm in the offspring of the IVF and spontaneous groups were 14 (0.9 percent) versus 21 (0.4 percent), and the incidences of malignancies were 17 (1.1 percent) versus 29 (0.5 percent), respectively. After correcting for covariates, such as mode of delivery and pregnancy problems such as hypertension, gestational diabetes, and premature delivery in comparison to naturally conceived offspring, the link between method of conception and

offspring neoplasm risk remained significant. Children who were transferred as fresh embryos, at an earlier stage of development (cleavage stage), or after three or more aspirated oocytes were more likely to develop neoplasms within the IVF group. The risk was higher among offspring who were returned as fresh embryos, at an earlier embryonic stage (cleavage stage), or after three or more aspirated oocytes.

**Conclusion:** IVF treatment is related with an increased risk of neoplasm in offspring.

### Recent Publications:

1. Bal MH, Harlev A, Sergienko R, Levitas E, Har-Vardi I, Zeadna A, Mark-Reich A, Becker H, Ben-David N, Naggan L, Wainstock T. Possible association between *in vitro* fertilization technologies and offspring neoplasm. *Fertil Steril.* 2021 Jul;116(1):105-113. doi: 10.1016/j.fertnstert.2020.12.013. Epub 2021 Feb 14. PMID: 33597091.
2. Tsumi E, Lavy Y, Sheiner E, Barrett C, Harlev A, Hagbi Bal M, Wainstock T. Assisted reproductive technology and long-term ophthalmic morbidity of the offspring. *J Dev Orig Health Dis.* 2021 Aug;12(4):627-631. doi: 10.1017/S2040174420000938. Epub 2020 Nov 20. PMID: 33213597.

### Biography

Maayan Hagbi Bal has completed her MD-MPH at the age of 27 years from BGU, Israel. She is now a PhD candidate researching Recurrent Preterm Birth, Risk Association with Environmental and Genetic Factors in the Epidemiology department at BGU. The role of the MD-PhD MPH is neither being a clinician nor an epidemiologist, but rather to bridge between the two professions whilst gaining expertise in public health administration. The ability to combine clinical knowledge, experience and skills with experience in scientific questioning, methodology and applications allows for a more holistic clinical and research-based approach to patients.

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## Non-epithelial Ovarian Cancer - NCI study

**Ashraf Sobhy**

National Cancer Institute (NCI) - Cairo University, Egypt

**Background:** Non-epithelial cancers of the ovary are uncommon. Malignancies of germ cells, sex cord stromal cells, metastatic ovarian carcinomas, and a number of incredibly rare ovarian cancers, such as sarcomas and lipoid cell tumors are among them. About 10% of all ovarian tumors are non-epithelial malignancies. Reviewing the five-year management of non-epithelial ovarian cancer at NCI Cairo University was the goal.

**Objective:** To review the management of non-epithelial ovarian cancer in the NCI Cairo university during a period of 5 years.

**Materials and Methods:** Retrospective study with 114 patients who had non-epithelial ovarian cancer diagnosed and treated. The department of cancer epidemiology and biostatistics provided the data.

**Results:** Out of 114 patients, 25(21.9%) were benign and 25(21.9%) were borderline malignant, 55(48.2%) were malignant and 9(7.89%) of them were unpredicted biological behavior. The median age of the study population was 49.7 years (range 14\_83years). Panhysterectomy was done in 77(67.5%) of the patients; ovariectomy and debulking were done in 22(19.3%); salpingo-oophorectomy was done in 10(8.8%) of patients and cystectomy was done in 3(2.6%), and 2 cases underwent biopsy.

**Conclusion:** Sex cord-stromal tumors and malignant germ cell tumors are the most common non-epithelial ovarian cancers. These tumors frequently, but not always, exhibit side effects from either androgen or oestrogen overproduction. The overall prognosis for early stage illness in all histological subtypes is often extremely excellent, making early diagnosis of these masses crucial. Initial surgical resection is used to

treat both ovarian malignant germ cell tumors and sex cord stromal tumors. Malignant germ cell tumors of the ovary as well as sex cord-stromal tumors can both be treated with fertility-saving surgery. Both expectant management and adjuvant chemotherapy are options for postoperative management, depending on the pathology diagnosis and stage of the disease. It is advised that all patients with non-epithelial ovarian cancer be regularly checked for signs of the illness returning.

### Recent Publications:

1. The annual conference of National Cancer Institute - Cairo University "Bridging Gaps in Oncology" : InterContinental Citystars Cairo hotel. 3 - 5 November, 2021. J Egypt Natl Canc Inst. 2022 Mar 21;34(Suppl 1):15. doi: 10.1186/s43046-022-00106-7. PMID: 35307810; PMCID: PMC8934599.
2. Gamil M, Murad M, Ali el din NH, Zakaria AS. Fibroepithelial Breast Tumors: Cohort Study. Tumori Journal. 2020;106(1\_suppl):39-39. doi:10.1177/0300891620914176

### Biography

Ashraf Sobhy had obtained his MSc degree (2013) and MD degree (2017) in Surgical Oncology at National Cancer Institute (NCI), Cairo University. He worked in several hospitals beside NCI. Now he works at 57357 Children's Cancer Hospital, Egypt. He is an author of many papers and also a member and speaker in many national and international conferences.

Ashraf Sobhy had obtained his MSc degree (2013) and MD degree (2017) in Surgical Oncology at National Cancer Institute (NCI), Cairo University. He worked in several hospitals beside NCI. Now he works at 57357 Children's Cancer Hospital, Egypt. He is an author of many papers and also a member and speaker in many national and international conferences.

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## Abortion related deaths and drivers of teenage mortality in Sub-Saharan Africa

**John A**

University of Huddersfield, UK

In recent years, abortion related death is a cause of concern in sub Saharan Africa, with about 8 million abortions each year and 75.6% of it unsafe. Abortion accounts for 9.6% of all maternal death. Mortality rates increased from early teenage years (10-14 years) exponentially and maternal related factors remains a leading factor. HIV and tuberculosis accounts for 11%, road traffic accidents 5% (females) and suicide 6% of all deaths. At the second decade of life, having escaped the diseases of early childhood, adolescents are presumed to be healthy, yet teenagers die. More recently, efforts to improve maternal health has been directed towards sexual and reproductive health on the global scale as this has shown to give better outcome and results in reducing maternal mortality rate. Though largely preventable, annual abortion rate of up to 1.25 million (in Nigeria) and 56% from unintended pregnancies, unsafe abortion and its eventual mortality and associated disabilities is of a global concern. Sepsis and bleeding is the direct leading cause of death in teenage pregnancy related mortality in sub Saharan Africa. As Nigeria and majority of sub Saharan Africa still

upholds restrictive laws against abortion and coupled with a low socio-economic index, low contraceptive reach, growing number of out of school children, children on the street, children for the street and low educational attainment. The burden of teenage maternal mortality among teenagers is with increasing indices, lack of education and poverty being the strongest risk of unintended pregnancy and with its resultant unsafe abortion. It is important to channel resources in form of intervention, research, management and policies that will propagate the desired target of reducing adolescent and pubertal mortality to the barest minimum, fulfilling the sustainable development goal.

### Biography

John A completed his MBChB 7 years ago at Olabisi Onabanjo University in Nigeria, He worked as a public health physician in the civil service, mainly on the field as a program officer, monitoring and evaluation and health policy implementation. He also worked in the area of community-based research. He currently rounding off his post graduate studies at the University of Huddersfield, England

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## Medians for maternal serum markers of fetal abnormalities: progress in prenatal screening

**Sandeep Thapa<sup>1,2</sup>, Nilam Thakur<sup>1,2</sup>, Govardhan Joshi<sup>1,2</sup>, Santosh Khanal<sup>1,3</sup>, Manisha Sapkota<sup>1</sup>, Ujwal Thakur<sup>1</sup>, Sumida Tiwari<sup>1</sup>, Ajaya Jang Kunwar<sup>1,2</sup>**  
Nova International Diagnostics Pvt. Ltd, Nepal

In developed countries, prenatal screening and diagnosis of Down's syndrome (DS) through maternal serum screening (MSS) has been established. Screening identifies apparently healthy people who may be at increased risk of a disease or condition, enabling earlier treatment or better-informed decisions. Maternal serum screening is a valuable tool in prenatal management and is used to identify pregnancies at high risk for certain birth defects and chromosomal abnormalities. 50 samples of each week between weeks 15 and 18 of pregnancy during the second trimester were included in the study. Blood samples were collected from each subject with an information sheet. The levels of alpha-fetoprotein (AFP), human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG), unconjugated estriol (uE3), and Inhibin-A were measured through standard reagents in the Access 2 Immunoassay System analyzer. All the details (personal, anthropometric, clinical history and related symptoms, and disorders) of the specific sample along with the accurate value of the four markers were filled accordingly in the Benetech® prenatal risk assessment (PRA) software with version 3.4.0.1 for the analysis of risk factors. The normal median value was recorded for further investigation to screen Down's syndrome, Edwards' syndrome and Patau's syndrome. In conclusion, in the setting of a health maintenance organization where abnormal screening tests were managed by a conventional method, marker screening will be effective. The population-specific median values for the biomarkers may be used as reference values during prenatal screening in Nepalese pregnant women. Establishment of normal medians for the prenatal serum markers will be a valuable tool in prenatal management that can be used to identify pregnancies at increased risk for certain birth defects

and chromosomal abnormalities.

### Recent Publications:

1. Bhattarai, B.R.; Khadayat, K.; Aryal, N.; Aryal, B.; Lamichhane, U.; Bhattarai, K.; Rana, N.; Regmi, B.P.; Adhikari, A.; Thapa, S.; et al. Untargeted Metabolomics of *Streptomyces* Species Isolated from Soils of Nepal. *Processes* 2022, 10, 1173. <https://doi.org/10.3390/pr10061173>
2. Pokhrel A, Rayamajhee B, Khadka S, Thapa S, Kapali S, Pun SB, Banjara MR, Joshi P, Lekhak B, Rijal KR. Seroprevalence and Clinical Features of Scrub Typhus among Febrile Patients Attending a Referral Hospital in Kathmandu, Nepal. *Trop Med Infect Dis.* 2021 May 13;6(2):78. doi: 10.3390/tropicalmed6020078. PMID: 34068402; PMCID: PMC8163188.

### Biography

Sandeep Thapa has his Master's degree in Biochemistry from Bangalore, India (2010). He is a founder and researcher at Kathmandu Center for Genomics and Research Laboratory (KCGRL) which is basically focused on several genetic, infectious diseases and neurological disorders in Nepalese population. Beside these, he is also working as a teaching fellow in several paramedical colleges. Additionally, he is a Managing Editor of Journal of microbiology Research Society, Nepal (JMRS, <http://journal.mrs.org.np/>) and Joint Secretary of Neuroscience. Being a life time and executive member of numerous associations, he is actively organizing and managing various, events, workshops, social awareness and volunteering program since few years. His objective is to gain more knowledge and understand the intricacy of the public health and its managements. He envisions himself as a researcher working further in the relevant researches in Nepal where he can execute possible ideas and vision to develop technology and opportunities to combat the tragedies of health, research and science.

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## The impact of the pandemic situation on the psychological and physical well-being of pregnant women in Kosovo

**Jehona Luta**

Maternal and Child Health National Expert, UNICEF, Kosovo

The pandemic situation has caused a psychological, social, and economic disruption worldwide, especially for pregnant women who have had additional stress. Therefore, to see the impact of the situation we created a survey and delivered it to pregnant women throughout Kosovo. The participants in the survey (60%) concluded that the situation caused by COVID-19 has caused them additional stress during their pregnancy and around 70% of all participants think that the stress conducted by this situation is affecting their fetus in one way or another. 43.8% of pregnant women concluded that they are scared to go to their routine obstetric visits to the doctor because of the risk of getting infected and 77% of them think that if they get infected with the virus their pregnancy is at risk. Around 32% of surveyed pregnant women

have difficulty sleeping and 50% of them need more moral support from medical personnel to explain the risks of the virus. More than 85% are not engaged in any physical activity or walk outside to mitigate the risk of getting infected.

### Recent Publications:

1. Sahadete Shala, Lumturi Merkuri, Astrit Gashi, Jehona Luta, Hypertensive Disease in Pregnancy - A Retrospective Study

### Biography

Jehona Luta completed her Master's at the age of 22 years from the University of Prishtina, Kosovo. She is a full-time maternal and child health national expert in UNICEF Kosovo. She has various publications that she authored or co-authored in various journals.

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## How to make a universally defined definition of 'Fever' and 'Hyperthermia'?

**K M Yacob**

Marma Health Centre, India

Today, fever is defined as a body temperature of 38 degrees Celsius (100.40 F). Hyperthermia is diagnosed at the same temperature. The only common sign of fever and hyperthermia is a temperature above 38 degrees. Since there is no difference between fever and hyperthermia, both conditions are treated by lowering body temperature. Therefore, no specific definition, diagnosis, or treatment is required to distinguish between the two. Researchers agree that 'fever', and 'hyperthermia', are not yet universally defined<sup>1</sup> and that there is no basic knowledge of fever in the modern medical literature<sup>2</sup>. There is a difference between fever and the temperature of fever. Temperature of fever is only a part of the fever. Both during the start and the conclusion of a fever, the temperature does not increase. There is a difference between fever and the temperature of fever, symptoms of fever and symptoms of hyperthermia, and signs of fever and signs of hyperthermia, actions of fever, and actions of hyperthermia. There are no similarities between these. But there is no similarity between what happens when there is a fever and what happens when there is hyperthermia, and they are contradictory. The symptoms, indications, and behaviors of fever and hyperthermia differ significantly. There is no similarity between these. Fever-inducing drugs cannot cause hyperthermia. Nor can fever be created by hot sub-

stances that cause hyperthermia. Fever cannot be created by heat-inducing substances. Fever can be created by heat-reducing materials. In Tamil Nadu, "Thalaikkuoothal" refers to the technique of killing someone by inducing a fever. Fever never shows symptoms, signs and actions of hyperthermia. At the same time, fever also exhibits all of the hypothermia's symptoms and warning indications. That indicates that these occurrences are supported by a shared basic science.

### Recent Publications:

1. K M Yacob. Marma Health Centre, India. K M Yacob, The purpose of temperature of fever *Pediatr Ther* 2018, Volume 8. DOI: 10.4172/2161-0665-C9-074.
2. Mathai Y (2021) The Purpose of Temperature of Fever in Covid-19. *J Pat Care* 7:e102.

### Biography

K. M. Yacob is a practicing physician in the field of healthcare in the state of Kerala in India for the last 34 years and is very much interested in basic research. His interest is spread across the fever, inflammation, and back pain. He is also a writer. He already printed and published ten books on these subjects. He also wrote hundreds of articles in various magazines. After scientific studies, he had developed 8000 affirmative cross-checking questions which can explain all queries related to fever.

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# Video Presentation

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## The outcome of Eating Disorders: Longitudinal study for pregnancy, afterbirth including mother and complications and Postpartum Depression

Mariko Makino<sup>1</sup>, Masahiro Hashizume<sup>1</sup>, Mitsuo Yasushi<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Toho University, Japan

<sup>2</sup>Chu-o University, Japan

**Background:** Eating Disorders (EDs) are common mental disorders during puberty and pregnancy when physical and psychological change occurred. However, EDs are experienced mostly during pregnancy and giving birth. We investigated among the women who had completely recovered from EDs. We found some influenced factors for ED relapse, postpartum depression and child and mother complications. For 10 years, 55 EDs had ED recovery and pregnant. Of them 55 consented to participate in this study (21 Bulimia Nervosa, 4 with Anorexia Nervosa).

**Objective:** To identify ED relapse during pregnancy and afterbirth and postpartum depression and also the association between ED relapse and postpartum depression.

**Methods:** We used Eating Attitudes Test-26(EAT-26) and Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) in Japanese version. We used two-sided unpaired test for statistical analysis. We made two groups. One was ED relapse group during pregnancy, the other was Non-relapse group. We compared these two groups as for postpartum depression rate, ED relapse rate and infant weight etc.

**Results:** In total, ED relapse after delivery was 50%, postpartum

depression rate was 50%. Infant weight was heavier in non-depression group than postpartum depression group. Although sample size was small, we found various kinds of complications such as placenta previa, Diabetes mellitus, etc.

**Conclusions:** We found that the rate of ED relapse and that of suffering from postpartum depression were remarkable in this group, suggesting that the necessity for long-term follow-up for Eating Disorders.

### Recent Publications:

1. Makino M, Yasushi M, Tsutsui S. The risk of eating disorder relapse during pregnancy and after delivery and postpartum depression among women recovered from eating disorders. BMC Pregnancy Childbirth. 2020 May 27;20(1):323.

### Biography

Mariko Makino began to see and treat eating disorder patients from 1986. Since then she has been seeing over 1500 patients with EDs. After recovering eating disorders, patients and Mariko have been keeping in touch for many years. She has completed her PhD two times, one is at the Toho-university and the other was at the university of Melbourne. Her hobby is heli-skiing, every year she visits Canada.

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