

15<sup>th</sup> World Congress on Gynecology, Obstetrics and Womens Health  
17<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Traditional Medicine and Acupuncture  
9<sup>th</sup> World Summit on Cancer Science and Oncology

MAY 26, 2022 | Webinar

## **Uterine torsion: A rare differential diagnosis for acute abdominal pain in pregnancy**

**Tin Yee Ling**

Auburn Hospital, Australia

**Introduction:** Uterine Torsion (UT) in pregnancy of >45-degree along the longitudinal axis is a rare occurrence and the aetiology remains unclear.

**Case:** 34-year-old G2P1 woman with history of one previous caesarean section presented at 36+2 weeks with sudden onset lower abdominal pain and syncopal episode. She was otherwise haemodynamically stable. Cardiotocography showed pathological trace with an initial prolonged bradycardia followed by tachycardia with reduced variability. An initial diagnosis of uterine dehiscence was made. She underwent an emergency caesarean section which revealed a 180-degree UT along the longitudinal axis. Detorsion of uterus was performed prior to delivery of the foetus, and anterior uterine wall was intact with no signs of rupture and no anatomical uterine abnormalities were found.

**Discussion:** UT is rare as the uterus is supported by uterine ligaments which limit the mobility of the structure. There are only a few hundred cases reported worldwide. Causes are unknown, but risk factors such as uterine abnormalities, increased uterine ligaments' flexibility in pregnancy and foetal malposition have been identified<sup>1</sup>. UT causes occlusion of

uterine vessels, which leads to ischaemic injury of the placenta causing premature separation of placenta, preterm labour and foetal morbidity and mortality if delivery is delayed<sup>2</sup>. Diagnosing UT is difficult clinically as most women present with symptoms mimicking placenta abruption or uterine rupture and one third are asymptomatic<sup>1</sup>. The management of UT involves detorsion of the uterus and delivery of foetus via caesarean section. Extra vigilance should be taken to identify the anatomy of the uterus experiencing torsion prior to hysterotomy<sup>1</sup>. There have been cases reported with hysterotomy on posterior uterine wall as it may be difficult to identify and reverse a gravid UT when foetal well-being is at stake<sup>3</sup>.

**Conclusion:** It is crucial to identify and address UT in pregnancy as it is associated with maternal and foetal morbidity and mortality.

### **Speaker Biography**

Tin Yee Ling is an obstetrics and gynaecology registrar working with NSW Health in Australia. She is also a Diplomate of the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.

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**Received Date:** May 13, 2022; **Accepted Date:** May 16, 2022; **Published Date:** June 01, 2022

15<sup>th</sup> World Congress on Gynecology, Obstetrics and Womens Health  
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## **Natural: From traditional goes to bio-molecular approach**

**Amarullah Hasanuddin Siregar**

Clayton College of Natural Health, USA

**B**iomolecule, also called natural patch, any of multitudinous substances that are produced by cells and living organisms. Biomolecules have a wide range of sizes and structures and perform a vast array of functions. So, molecular remedy is defined as the preface of inheritable material into cells, either for direct payoff of the cells or to grease the capability of the host to annihilate them, especially on habitual degenerative conditions.

Western medicines and target drugs for complaint treatment come with undesirable side goods that have limited their use in cases for an extended period of time. It's warranted to develop a treatment strategy with indispensable drugs to reduce toxin relating to medicines, in particular, cancer medicines. Therefore, a combination remedy with herbal drugs provides a more effective treatment system for hard-to-treat conditions. The recent improvements in naturally being small moles from herbal drugs have handed experimental substantiation and are clinically significant in treatment strategies.

This unique volume presents the recent developments in the field of herbal drugs for the treatment of habitual degenerative conditions. Recent progress on small moles insulated from herbal drugs that parade remedial benefits in humans is stressed. Several journals provide an overview of the significant discoveries and introducing benefactions of herbal drugs in combination with other medicines;

Recent scientific exploration decreasingly supports the notion that natural constituents and bioactive component factors have numerous implicit health benefits. Natural substance supplements marketers are adding health claims and structure/ function claims on products grounded on the good wisdom developing about them. Structure or Function claims are statements of health- promoting or nutritive benefit allowed on salutary supplement markers to mention and describe the support or conservation of the normal functioning of the body. Naturoceuticals are frequently defined synonymously with functional foods in the literature, covers those fortified foods that are amended with nutrients not natural to the food. Therefore, naturoceuticals are more rightly defined as corridor of a natural substances or a whole food that have a medical or health benefit, including the forestallment and treatment of complaint; pertaining to "a product insulated or purified from foods that's generally vended in medicinal forms (and) is demonstrated to have a physiological benefit or give protection figh and against habitual complaint."

### **Speaker Biography**

Amarullah Hasanuddin Siregar is a Profession in Health Care Specialist, Homeopathic Medicine Consultant, Naturopathic Medicine Consultant, and Anti-Aging Medicine Practitioner Functional Medicine Practitioner. She was secretary in District Indonesian Medical Assoc, South Tapanuli Chairman in District Indonesian Red Cross, South Tapanuli. Member in Selection of District Model Doctor.

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**Received Date:** May 24, 2022; **Accepted Date:** May 26, 2022; **Published Date:** June 01, 2022

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## **Funicular cord, double knot and hypertorsion: A dangerous combination as cause of stillbirth**

**Vito Leanza**

San Marco Policlinico University Hospital, Italy

The association of true double knot and hypertorsion of cord is a rare and unpredictable condition during pregnancy, that may cause fetal circulation damage and give a sudden Intra-Uterine Death. The incidence of true knot ranges from 0.3 to 2 % of all deliveries, though even rarer when it is double. Coils number/cm identifies Umbilical-Coiling Index (UCI). Hyper coiled cord is defined when UCI exceeds 0.3 coils/cm. We report one case of an association of two congenital anomalies (double knots and hyper torsion of cord) occurred at Catania S. Marco's University-Hospital. A 37 years old woman, in her third pregnancy (with a previous cesarean and an abortion) came into the emergency room at 37 weeks referring absence of fetal movements for unspecified days. Routine ultrasound, carried out 10 days before admission, resulted regular together with normal values of Pulsatility Index (PI) of both Middle cerebral artery and Umbilical artery. After hospitalization, a diagnosis of fetal death was done, however the cause death was not clarified at moment. A

transperitoneal caesarian section (CS) was performed and a stillborn of 2.3 kg was extracted. A double tight true knot together with hyper torsion of umbilical cord with two coils/cm detected. Despite the knowledge of risk factors and modern diagnostic techniques, this condition is not possible to be prevented. Since the movements of the child and the onset of both knot and coiling cord with mechanical ischemic alterations do not depend on the clinical management, but often on fortuity, no fault can be attributed to the medical team.

### **Speaker Biography**

Vito Leanza is a Medical Doctor in Obstetrics and Gynaecology works at "1Department of General Surgery and Medical Surgical Specialities, San Marco Policlinico University Hospital, Catania, Italy. He mainly dedicates himself to work in the delivery room and the gynecology and obstetrics emergency unit.

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**Received Date:** February 01, 2022; **Accepted Date:** February 03, 2022; **Published Date:** June 01, 2022

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## **Herlyn-Werner-Wunderlich syndrome and central placenta previa: A case report**

**Giosue Giordano Incognito**

University of Catania, Italy

The Herlyn–Werner–Wunderlich syndrome (HWWS) is a rare congenital malformation of the female urogenital tract, characterized by the triad: uterus didelphys, obstructed hemivagina, and ipsilateral renal agenesis. We report a rare case of a pregnant woman with HWWS and central placenta previa (CPP). We describe a 39-year-old pregnant woman, admitted to our hospital for preterm labor risk at 32 gestational weeks. She referred a previous cesarean section at term and three miscarriages. Non-invasive prenatal testing (NIPT) revealed no alteration of 13, 18 and 21 chromosomes. TORCH screening was negative. Speculum examination allowed visualization of the left cervix, whereas the contralateral one was hidden under the obliterated vaginal septum. Ultrasound examination showed CPP, double uterus and, in addition, right renal agenesis. Subsequent Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) at 32 weeks + 2 days confirmed the condition of uterus didelphys and right renal agenesis, associated with total CPP, covering both uterine

cervices. Instead of the classic triad where the uteri are apart, in our case the uterine cavities were in communication, as an iatrogenic consequence of previous CS. The patient is treated with tocolytic, progesterone and betamethasone therapy in attempt to reach almost to the term for a planned CS. In conclusion, HWWS and CPP are a dangerous association owing to the risk of metrorrhagia, miscarriage, preterm birth and either intracesarean or postcesarean hysterectomy. Such a case of association has not been reported so far.

### **Speaker Biography**

Giosue Giordano Incognito is a Resident Medical Doctor in Obstetrics and Gynaecology Resident at “Azienda Ospedaliero Universitaria Policlinico G.Rodolico - San Marco”. He mainly dedicates himself to work in the delivery room and the gynaecology and obstetrics emergency unit, as well as the diagnostic service for outpatients (both obstetric and gynaecological).

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**Received Date:** February 02, 2022; **Accepted Date:** February 05, 2022; **Published Date:** June 01, 2022

15<sup>th</sup> World Congress on Gynecology, Obstetrics and Womens Health  
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## **Twin pregnancy: Emergency McDonald procedure after delivery of early premature first birth: A case report**

**Vito Leanza**

San Marco Policlinic University Hospital, Italy

**T**win pregnancies are associated with a high risk of preterm delivery, resulting in infant both morbidity and mortality.

Delivery of the presenting fetus in twin gestation is usually followed by the subsequent second fetus birth.

In selected cases, after birth of first fetus (late abortion or early preterm birth), the problem of continuing pregnancy in order to allow neonatal viability arises. This event is defined as a delayed delivery of the second twin, and has been reported as a management strategy to decrease morbidity and optimize the survival of the remaining fetus. Despite the interest in this subject, in the literature there is still a lack of a universally-accepted guide line for the optimal management of these unusual cases.

We report a case of a 34 year old patient with dichorionic diamniotic twins undergoing a hasty delivery of presenting fetus at 23 weeks, following rupture of membranes. Despite

intensive neonatal cure, the new born (Apgar: 5; weight: 490) survived three days only. An emergency McDonald cerclage was placed in order to permit saving the second fetus. Cerclage allowed pregnancy prolongation till 28 weeks and 6 days and survival of the fetus, which was born with 8 Apgar and weighing gr 1.100 after cesarean section due to unrestrainable labour. The postoperative course was uneventful for the mother and outcome of new born was satisfactory.

### **Speaker Biography**

Vito Leanza is a Medical Doctor in Obstetrics and Gynaecology works at "Department of General Surgery and Medical Surgical Specialities, San Marco Policlinic University Hospital, Catania, Italy. He mainly dedicates himself to work in the delivery room and the gynecology and obstetrics emergency unit.

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**Received Date:** February 01, 2022; **Accepted Date:** February 03, 2022; **Published Date:** June 01, 2022

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## **Immigration and risk of sexually transmitted diseases, United States: The national health interview survey 2000-2020**

**Dina Aly and Augustine J Kposowa\***

University of California, USA

**Objectives:** The purpose of the study was to investigate differentials between immigrant women and US born native women on selected sexually transmitted diseases in the United States.

**Method:** Data utilized were from the US National Health Interview Survey, 2000 and 2019. Logistic regression models fit to the data, and analyses were limited to women between 18 and 49. This age group was selected due to childbearing potential.

**Findings:** It was observed that immigrant women had much higher odds of reporting sexually transmitted diseases than their US born counterparts even after adjusting for the possibly confounding effects of socioeconomic status. Age was significantly associated with STDs with a higher concentration in the age group 18 to 24. Among immigrant women, the odds of STDs varied depending on region of origin, housing tenure and duration of US residence. Among native born women, single status was associated with sexually transmitted diseases, but housing tenure was irrelevant.

Among all women marital status was significantly associated

with greater odds of sexually transmitted diseases. Single status had an especially pronounced association.

**Conclusion:** It was concluded that there are differences in odds of getting sexually transmitted diseases by immigration/nativity status. The association does not seem to be mitigated by socioeconomic status. Policies about reducing morbidity by education are likely to be successful, but more attention may need to be placed on identifying whether some cultural differences may be at work for immigrant women.

**Keywords:** Immigration, Nativity, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, US.

### **Speaker Biography**

Dina Aly Ezzat, PhD, is a Fulbright Egyptian Scholar affiliated with the Department of Sociology, University of California Riverside. She is a lecturer in the Department of Sociology at Cal State University San Bernardino and University of California Riverside. Her stream of research adopts a multi-disciplinary approach that encompasses Intimate Partner Violence, Medical Sociology, Gender and Middle Eastern Societies, and Environment and Society.

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**Received Date:** February 26, 2022; **Accepted Date:** February 28, 2022; **Published Date:** June 01, 2022

15<sup>th</sup> World Congress on Gynecology, Obstetrics and Womens Health  
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## **Complicated (ruptured) malignant ovarian Yolk sac tumor in a 7 year old female: A rare case report and literature review**

**Yasmine El Masry**

Tanta University, Egypt

Ovarian neoplasms in pediatrics are rare with incidence of 2.6/100.000 girls/year, also ovarian malignancy is even rarer. The germ cell tumors (GCT) are the most common tumor in childhood. They account for 3% of pediatric cancers. Yolk sac tumor (YST) often presents in young women (18-30) years old; 33% of YST patients is premenarchal. They account for 3% of pediatric cancers. The incidence frequency of ovarian GCT in the pediatrics is considered to be the highest one (58-70%) if compared with the other ovarian tumors. YST is highly malignant growing rapidly with a very brief duration of symptoms which metastasizes fast to all intra-abdominal structures and retroperitoneal lymph nodes. Pre-operative diagnosis is difficult, as YST do not have a specific radiological image. YST was universally life-threatening before the combination chemotherapeutic regimens administration which was introduced by the end of 1970s, the 5-year survival rates of YST significantly increased from 14% to nearly 90%.

High values of alpha fetoprotein (AFP) orientate strongly

to diagnosis of YST. Also, it is a sensible marker for tumor's evolution; in fact a rapid decrease of serum AFP levels after surgery is a sign of absence of residual tumor and normalization of AFP reflect the efficiency of chemotherapy. The treatment generally involves debulking surgery of tumors followed by systemic chemotherapy, which improved the survival rates dramatically and fertility preserving surgery has become possible. Our review highlights the importance of YST in children, and we provided our valuable experiences in the approaches of diagnosis and treatment for YST in children. We described diagnosis and management of a rare complicated case of YST in a 7-year-old girl.

### **Speaker Biography**

Yasmine El Masry has completed her MD in obstetrics and gynecology at the age of 35 years old from Tanta University, Egypt. She is a lecturer in obstetrics and gynecology department, faculty of medicine, Tanta University.

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**Received Date:** April 18, 2022; **Accepted Date:** April 20, 2022; **Published Date:** June 01, 2022

15<sup>th</sup> World Congress on Gynecology, Obstetrics and Womens Health  
17<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Traditional Medicine and Acupuncture  
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## **Implementation of post-partum rubella vaccination protocol at Women's Wellness and Research Centre: An intervention generated audit model**

**Shyamala Vijayanand Halubai**

Hamad Medical Corporation, Qatar

**Introduction:** WHO designated Congenital Rubella Syndrome has been the dreaded consequence for congenital rubella infection in early pregnancy. Postpartum Rubella Vaccination is tested and recommended intervention to reduce the risk of congenital rubella infections in subsequent pregnancies in line with the WHO recommendations. However, it is challenge to find prevalence of immunity to rubella in a multicultural and multi-ethnic country like Qatar.

**Objectives:** The purpose of this audit is to find the prevalence of non-immunity to rubella in post-partum mothers. To evaluate the postpartum vaccination programme and compliance of the postpartum mothers to the two doses of the vaccine.

**Material and Methods:** The study was conducted in all the post-natal units of WWRC. All patients were screened for Rubella during the postpartum period. Any cases who were non-immune were administered with 1st doses of the vaccination given soon after delivery and were instructed to come for the 2nd dose administered at an interval of 4- 6 weeks postpartum.

**Results:** Percentage of post-natal patients screened with

Rubella IgG was 100%. Total patients non-immune to the Rubella was 61 in October 2019 and 60 patients in November 2019. Mean Deliveries during this time was 1200 deliveries per month. The incidence of non-immunity to rubella was 0.05%. Mean age group of the patient was 31.4; 74.5% of non-immune mothers were not immunized in childhood. 22% remembered that they had taken vaccine in childhood. Only 36% of the patients presented for the second dose of vaccine.

**Conclusions:** The incidence of non-immunity to rubella in a multicultural and multi-ethnic population like Qatar is 0.05%. However proper utilization of the post-partum vaccination programme will help to bridge this gap

### **Speaker Biography**

Shyamala Vijayanand Halubai has completed her MBBS graduation from Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore. Later she completed her post-graduation from Mysore Medical College, Mysore, and further Fellowship in Reproductive Medicine at prestigious Manipal Hospital, Bangalore. Currently she is working at Doha, Qatar as a Specialist at Women's Wellness Center for past 8yrs, with special interest in Infertility and Reproductive Medicine.

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**Received Date:** April 20, 2022; **Accepted Date:** April 22, 2022; **Published Date:** June 01, 2022