

4th International Congress Debatable Topics on Obstetrics Gynecology & Infertility

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**Shahid Beheshti University International
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Poster Presentation

Anti-Mullerian hormone level in relation to physical activity and reproductive determinants in North Iranian infertile women

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Background and Aim : Anti-Müllerian Hormone (AMH) is one of the clinical markers of ovarian reserve. Physical activity may affect the reproductive system and AMH concentration in serum. We evaluated the association between physical activity and reproductive determinants in North Iranian infertile women.

Methods : This cross-sectional study included 234 women aged 18–45 referred to the Infertility Clinic of the Al-Zahra Hospital, Rasht, Iran. The reproductive characteristics and the amount of physical activity of the patients were recorded.

Results : There was no association between reproductive determinants and AMH level ($P > 0.05$). We observed lack of physical activity as well as vigorous physical activity, is associated with lower AMH concentration ($P = 0.025$, and $P = 0.039$ respectively).

Conclusion : The results of the present study showed that by improving lifestyle, including the appropriate amount of physical activity, it may be possible to improve the results of infertility treatments. However, a larger study is needed to verify the findings of this study.

Keywords : Anti-Mullerian hormone, AMH, female infertility, physical activity, lifestyle

The needs of woman with maternal near miss experience: a qualitative study of healthcare providers

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Background and Aim : Maternal Near Miss (MNM) case is defined as “a woman who nearly died but survived a life-threatening and failure organ during pregnancy or childbirth complication that the challenges of this group of mothers have not been addressed.

Methods : In this study 37 participants of key informants, health providers, NMM and their husbands were selected using purposive sampling. Semi structured in-depth interviews were conducted for data collection until data saturation was achieved. Data was analyzed using Graneheim and Lundman. MAXQDA 10 software was used for organizing data and managing the process of analysis.

Results : The analysis revealed the core category of "the need for comprehensive support". Eight categories included "psychological", "fertility", "information", "improvement of the care quality care", "sociocultural", "financial", "breastfeeding" and "nutritional" needs emerged from 18 sub-categories, were formed from 2112 codes.

Conclusion : Maternal health policy makers should call on health provider centers to work on program designed to support NMMs according to standard guidelines designed to assessment needs.

Keywords : Maternal Near Miss, maternal morbidity, qualitative study, needs

Fear, an unpleasant experience among undergraduate midwifery students: A qualitative study

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Background and Aim : Fear is a normal emotion that can evoke an appropriate response when facing threat. However, sometimes the consequences of fear can lead to responses that are maladaptive. Fear can have negative effects on learning. Research has focused on the experience of fear and its consequences among midwifery students during their undergraduate program.

Methods : A qualitative analysis was conducted of interviews with ten midwifery students in different years of an undergraduate program. The data was analyzed through a content analysis approach.

Results : Two main categories and five subcategories emerged. The first category, areas of fear in midwifery students, consisted of the following subcategories: fear of doing harm, fear of encountering their first childbirth, and fear of penalties. The second category, consequences of fear, consisted of the following subcategories: general physical and psychological consequences and interference in adopting the professional role.

Conclusion : In this study, fear not only raised the students' stress levels thereby, leading to physical and psychological issues but also hindered their adoption of their professional role. These findings will potentially inform support and retention strategies within midwifery undergraduate programs in the future.

Keywords : Student, Midwifery education, Midwifery, Fear

The effect of evening primrose oil capsule on postpartum pain in women multiple births

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Background and Aim : Postpartum pain is one of the problems of women in the postpartum period. The contractions of the uterus and its contraction after the removal of the placenta and membranes causes postpartum pain. These pains increase dramatically with the number of deliveries. Due to the side effects of chemical drugs and the tendency of people to use herbal medicines this study was performed to investigate the effect of evening primrose oil capsules on postpartum pain in multiple women.

Methods : This study was a three-blind randomized clinical trial, which was performed in 1400 on 90 multiple mothers with natural childbirth in Amolbinin Hospital in Mashhad. The research units were randomly divided into three groups of intervention, placebo and control based on inclusion criteria (study participation satisfaction, singleton pregnancy, gestational age 37-42 weeks, second to fifth normal delivery). In the intervention and placebo groups, in addition to routine care, if you have a pain score of 4 or higher, one capsule of evening primrose oil or placebo was randomly assigned up to 4 doses every 8 hours. The control group received routine care (in case of pain acetaminophen tablets). Pain intensity was measured at two hours postpartum and then one hour before and after each intervention using the Visual Pain Scale, and the McGill Questionnaire, which are valid and reliable tools, at the beginning and end of the intervention. Data were analyzed using SPSS software (version 16)

Results : The severity of back pain in the group consuming evening primrose oil capsule was significantly reduced compared to placebo and control ($P < 0.001$). The number of painkillers used in the evening primrose oil capsule group was significantly reduced compared to the placebo and control groups ($P < 0.001$)

Conclusion : Evening primrose oil capsule is effective in reducing the severity of postpartum pain

Keywords : evening primrose, back pain, multiple

EFFECTS OF EVENING PRIMROSE IN PREGNANCY AND POSTPARTUM: A REVIEW STUDY

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Background and Aim : Due to the side effects and risks of chemical drugs, women are willing to use complementary and herbal medicine during pregnancy and after childbirth. Because of this, researchers have focused significantly on medicinal plants. The aim of this study was to review the effects of evening primrose in pregnancy and postpartum.

Methods : In this systematic review study, all articles in Persian and English available in SID, Magiran, Google scholar, Science Direct, Scopus, PubMed databases using Persian keywords Maghrib, pregnancy, post Searched from childbirth and English keywords evening primrose, obstetrics, onagracea, postpartum until 2021. The quality of the articles included in this systematic review was evaluated using the Jadad scale and 8 articles were evaluated.

Results : In this study, 5 studies related to cervical readiness, 1 study related to diabetes and 2 studies related to postpartum grief scored 3 and more and other studies were excluded. The results showed that the use of evening primrose had significant effects on improving the lipid profile of gestational diabetes and the duration of postpartum grief and in relation to cervical readiness, contradictory results were obtained.

Conclusion : Due to the small number of studies and conflicting results related to the effect of evening primrose in pregnancy and postpartum, further studies in this area are necessary.

Keywords : Evening primrose, pregnancy, postpartum

Psychometric properties of Persian version of Midwives' Attitudes and Beliefs Questionnaire toward physiological childbirth

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Background and Aim : Since attitudes and beliefs can predict behavior, policy, and performance of an individual, so the midwives' attitudes and beliefs toward labor and delivery can also affect their caring behavior and performance, and the prenatal consequences of the mother and neonate. And the baby is effective. There was no suitable Persian tool to measure the attitude and belief of midwives toward physiological delivery, so this present study was performed with aim of translating and psychometric evaluation of the Persian version of the questionnaire of attitude and belief of midwives toward physiological delivery.

Methods : This methodological study was performed on 200 midwives working in the selected hospitals of Tehran University of Medical Sciences in 2018. The midwives were asked to complete a demographic questionnaire and midwives' attitudes and beliefs questionnaire toward physiological childbirth. At first, the face and content validity of the questionnaire was performed qualitatively. Then, construct validity was performed by confirmatory factor analysis. The reliability of the questionnaire was confirmed by stability reliability method and internal consistency.

Results : The face validity and qualitative content of the questionnaire of midwives' attitudes and beliefs toward physiological childbirth were confirmed. Also, confirmatory factor analysis by estimating weight Partial Least Squares showed that the Persian version of this questionnaire has a suitable structure. In order to determine the reliability, the Cronbach's alpha coefficient was estimated as 0.68 to 0.733 for domains of the tools and the Intra-class correlation coefficient was 0.78; both of which indicated good reliability of the Persian version of the questionnaire.

Conclusion : Persian version of the questionnaire of midwives' attitude and belief toward physiological childbirth is valid and reliable and can be used as an appropriate instrument for assessing the attitude and belief of midwives toward physiological childbirth in Iran.

Keywords : Attitude Belief Midwives Physiological childbirth Psychometrics Questionnaire

Exploring the intensity, barriers and correlates of physical activity In Iranian pregnant women: a cross-sectional study

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Background and Aim : Objectives To determine the intensity, barriers and correlates of physical activity (PA) in Iranian pregnant women.

Methods : This cross-sectional study was carried out with 300 eligible pregnant women referred to the Ilam health centres and bases using stratified random sampling with proportional allocation. Data collection tools included a demographic and obstetrical history questionnaire, the Pregnancy Physical Activity Questionnaire and the Exercise Benefits/Barriers Scale. The association between demographic and obstetrical characteristics and PA intensity and barriers were studied using multiple linear regression models.

Results : The mean and SD of the total score of PA intensity were 47.15 and 26.25 metabolic equivalent of task (MET)-hour/week, respectively. The highest and the lowest barriers were related to the time expenditure (42.77 ± 18.04) and family discouragement (50.72 ± 24.99) constructs, respectively. The PA intensity was significantly associated with prepregnancy or early pregnancy body mass index ($B=25.6$), ethnicity ($B=16.94$), level of education ($B=?8.77$), number of children ($B=5.95$), gestational age ($B=0.81$), participation in childbirth preparation classes ($B=?11.27$), habitual exercise before pregnancy ($B=6.09$), income ($B=?9.22$). The PA barriers were significantly associated with ethnicity ($B=?4.96$), income ($B=2.23$) and habitual exercise before pregnancy ($B=?1.35$).

Conclusion : PA intensity may be enhanced by encouraging individuals to be more physically active before pregnancy. Additionally, strategies to enhance support from friends and family to engage in PA throughout pregnancy and PA interventions focused on women with lower levels of income and education are required.

Keywords : intensity, barriers, physical activity, pregnant women

Effect of short-term psychological intervention on anxiety of pregnant women with positive screening results for chromosomal disorders: a randomized controlled trial

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Background and Aim : this study was conducted to determine the effect of short-term psychological intervention on the anxiety of pregnant women with positive screening results for chromosomal disorders.

Methods : A randomized clinical trial was performed on women referred to Akbarabadi Hospital in Tehran, Iran, who had positive screening results for chromosomal abnormalities. Participants were selected from eligible individuals by a continuous method and were assigned to two groups of cognitive-behavioral training (n = 46) and control (n = 46), using the block balanced randomization method. Participants in the cognitive-behavioral training group received 4 sessions of individual counseling. The control group received routine pregnancy visits. The Spielberger State-Trait Anxiety Inventory was completed before the intervention and immediately at the end of the intervention (before receiving the amniocentesis result). The analysis of intervention effects was performed as intention-to-treat and per-protocol analysis.

Results : There was a statistically significant difference in post-intervention state anxiety scores and trait anxiety scores (p?

Conclusion : The results showed that cognitive-behavioral training reduced the anxiety of pregnant women with positive screening results for chromosomal disorders. According to the results, it is recommended to hold cognitive-behavioral training classes to reduce the anxiety of pregnant women with a positive screening result for chromosomal disorders.

Keywords : nxiety Pregnancy screening Group intervention Individual intervention Cognitive-behavioral training

Isolation and Study of seminal exosome after microbial infection

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Background and Aim : The high prevalence of infertility among young couples in recent years made it as an interesting subject of research. Over the past few years infections are known as a risk factor for decreased male fertility. Escherichia coli is among the most frequently found bacteria in genital infections. Exosomes are 40–150 nm diameter vesicles which contained proteins, Lipids and genetic materials like miRNAs. These vesicles are secreted by almost every cell in body and play a key role in cell-to-cell communication. Exosomes are also tracked in different body fluid such as serum, urine, milk, saliva and semen. In addition to the variety of source and cargo, their physiochemical stability, makes exosomes a novel nanoscale devices with a great potential for different category of therapies. It seems that seminal extracted exosome can be utilized as an exceptional tool for diagnosis of male genital track disease and in the next step as a therapeutic agent. Considering the importance of miRNAs in gene regulation and biological processes of the cell we examine the presence of miR-21, mir-34 in seminal extracted exosomes.

Methods : Exosomes were extracted from semen samples of men referred to IVF clinic of Gandhi hospital using ultracentrifugation at 100000 g for 1 h at 4°C. Exosomes were examined using scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and dynamic light scattering (DLS), Western blot. The expression of microRNAs and 5S rRNA was assessed in different samples by Real-Time PCR.

Results : The initial characterization of exosomes using DLS showed average size 144.7nm. The exosome antigens CD63 and CD81 were detected in western blot. Expression analysis showed different levels of miR-21 in different samples.

Conclusion : It seems that semen sample is a rich source of exosome with a great potential for diagnostic and therapeutic applications

Keywords : Exosomes, Semen, miRNA, Nanodevices, Escherichia coli, miR-21, miR34

Efficacy and safety of myrrh in patients with incomplete abortion: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical study

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Background and Aim : Myrrh (*Commiphora myrrha* (Nees) Engl.) has a long history of traditional use as a herbal medicine for different purposes. In ancient traditional Persian manuscripts, it has been noted that myrrh may act as uterine stimulant and probably cause complete abortion. However, there is no evidence to verify this comment. Therefore, the current study was carried out to evaluate the efficacy and safety of Myrrh in the treatment of incomplete abortion.

Methods : In a randomized double-blinded placebo controlled clinical trial, 80 patients with ultrasound-documented retained products of conception (RPOC) were assigned to receive capsules containing 500 mg of Myrrh oleo-gum-resin or a placebo three times a day for 2 weeks. The existence of the retained tissue and its size were evaluated by ultrasound examination at the beginning and end of the study.

Results : After 2 weeks, the mean diameter of the RPOC in the Myrrh group was significantly reduced compared with the placebo group ($P < 0.001$). Meanwhile, the rate of successful complete abortion was 82.9% in the intervention group and 54.3% in the placebo group ($P = 0.01$). The patients in both groups reported no serious drug-related adverse effects.

Conclusion : This study shows that Myrrh is effective and safe in the resolution of the RPOC and may be considered as an alternative option for treatment of patients with incomplete abortion. However, further studies on active compounds isolated from myrrh and their uterine stimulant effects are needed.

Keywords : Myrrh, Incomplete abortion, Herbal medicine, *Commiphora myrrha*

Comparison of Levels of , Follicle-Stimulating Hormone and Antral Follicular Count with Ovarian Response and Fertility in Infertile Women after IVF and ICSI

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Background and Aim : Poor and low fertility in IVF cycles can be due to hormonal status and hormonal levels results from induced ovulation protocols. In cases of decreased ovarian reserve, follicular response to gonadotropin stimulation also decreases and the small number of oocytes will be resulted. This article measured the predictive effects of anti-mullerian hormone (AMH) and follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) levels and antral follicle count (AFC) in infertile women prior to IVF and ICSI on ovarian response and the success rate of pregnancy.

Methods : This prospective observational study was conducted during 2011 to 2013 on 60 patients referred to Montaserie infertility center of Mashhad, Iran for IVF or ICSI. Serum levels of AMH, FSH, CBC, LFT, TFT, Ur, Cr and Prolactin were measured and vaginal ultrasound was performed to determine AFC. Required number of gonadotropin ampoules were determined and recorded. At days 20 and 21 of menstrual cycle patients underwent imitated transfer and GnRH was injected. At the 2nd day of menstruation, gonadotropin was injected. 6 days after injection, the ultrasound was performed every other day until at least two follicles up to 17-18mm were observed. Based on the number of follicles, 5000 to 10000 units of hCG was administered. After 36 to 40 hours, IVF or ICSI was performed. Finally bHCG was measured as an index of pregnancy. Data were analyzed by SPSS software version 11 and t-test and chi-square tests. P value less than 0.05 was considered significant.

Results : The mean number of antral follicular and oocytes before and after treatment was 4.43 ± 4.17 and 3.09 ± 3.71 , respectively. Mean of bHCG after treatment was $94.79 \pm 265 \pm 86$ Pmol/dl. Adequate ovarian response occurred in 52 cases (86.7) and the incidence of pregnancy was 30 (18 cases). In all patients, AMH was 1.34 ± 2.66 Pmol/dl and FSH was 6.81 ± 4.54 Pmol/dl. Comparison of hormone levels in women with positive and negative ovarian response showed no significant differences ($p > 0.05$), but the differences of these hormones were significant in terms of pregnancy and pregnancy outcomes ($p < 0.05$). In pre-treatment, the level of AFC in these groups showed no significant difference ($p > 0.05$),

Conclusion : AMH and FSH hormones are predictive factor for positive pregnancy in infertile women after IVF and ICSI.

Keywords : infertility, Anti-Mullerian Hormone, Follicle-Stimulating Hormone

The effect of Myo-inositol on fertility rates in poor ovarian responder in women undergoing assisted reproductive technique: a randomized clinical trial

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Background and Aim : Poor ovarian response to gonadotropin is a significant challenge in assisted reproductive technique (ART) and affect 9-24% of ART cycles. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of Myo-inositol on fertility rates in poor ovarian responder women undergoing assisted reproductive technique.

Methods : This study is a double-blinded randomized controlled study that involved 60 poor ovarian responders included in an ICSI program and divided into two groups; intervention group: 30 patients who have been assuming Inofolic (4 g myo-inositol + 400 µg folic acid) for the before the enrollment day; control group: 30 patients assuming folic acid (400 µg) for the same period. Controlled ovarian stimulation was performed in the same manner in the two groups. The main outcomes were the assessment of oocytes retrieved number and quality, ovarian sensitivity index, required dose of Gonadotropin units ($\times 1000$), fertilization rate, biochemical, and clinical pregnancy rate.

Results : There is no significant difference in clinical characteristics between study groups. The number of oocytes retrieved, number of MII oocytes, number of embryos transferred, chemical, and clinical pregnancy were higher in the intervention group. However, they are not statistically significant in comparison to the control group. The ovarian sensitivity index and fertilization rate were significantly higher in the intervention group than the control group ($P > 0.05$). The required dose of gonadotropin significantly lower in the intervention group than the control group.

Conclusion : Our results suggest that the supplementation myo-inositol in poor ovarian responders significantly improved the ART outcomes such as fertilization rate gonadotropin, ovarian sensitivity index (OSI) and significantly reduced the required unities of gonadotropin. Additionally, more extensive randomized controlled studies are needed.

Keywords : IVF, Myo-inositol; Ovarian sensitivity index; Poor-responder

The effectiveness of inositol and metformin on infertile polycystic ovary syndrome women with resistant to letrozole

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Background and Aim : The purpose is a comparison of effectiveness of myo-inositol and metformin in infertile women with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) treated with letrozole.

Methods : This study is a randomized single-blind controlled clinical trial undertaken in 150 infertile PCOS women. For all patients, letrozole is prescribed at a dose of 7.5 mg per day from the third day of menstruation for 5 days. Patients who did not ovulate were included and divided into three pretreatment groups: group I(control group), 200 µg of folic acid (as a placebo); group II, 1500 mg of metformin daily plus 200 µg of folic acid, and group III, inositol 2 g plus 200 µg of folic acid received twice daily for 3 months. In the last cycle, 7.5 mg letrozole was prescribed for the induction of ovulation. Primary outcomes were ovary function and pregnancy.

Results : The ovarian function was not significantly different in those groups, whereas the ovarian function of inositol + folic acid group in normal BMI found significantly higher than other BMI spectra. In addition, the ovarian function is significantly higher in the inositol + folic acid group by increasing the infertility duration. The incidence of pregnancy is lower in letrozole + folic acid + inositol group than the other groups; however, it is not significant.

Conclusion : The addition of inositol and metformin to the treatment of infertile PCOS women with letrozole resistance improves the ovarian function; however, it is not significant. Of note, inositol was more effective than metformin in patients with normal BMI.

Keywords : Infertility; Inositol; Metformin; PCOS; letrozole.

Effect of oral consumption of vitamin D on uterine fibroids: A randomized clinical trial

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Background and Aim : and purpose: Uterine fibroids are common tumors of the female reproductive system. Symptomatic uterine fibroids require surgical or medical therapy depending on the severity of the symptoms. This study was conducted to investigate the effect of vitamin D on uterine fibroids.

Methods : A randomized clinical trial was conducted from June to November 2018. Eligible women were randomly assigned to receive vitamin D or a placebo for 12 weeks. The change in the volume of fibroids was considered to be the main variable in the efficacy evaluation.

Results : No statistically significant decrease in the volume of fibroids was observed in the experimental group [mean difference (MD): -0.71, 95% confidence interval (CI): -0.1 to 1.53, P = 0.085], and a significant increase was observed in the size of fibroids in the control group (MD: 2.53, 95% CI: 1.9 to 4.05, p = 0.001).

Conclusion : Vitamin D consumption might inhibit growth of uterine fibroids; however, the long-term effects remain unclear.

Keywords : Leiomyoma; Uterine fibroids; Vitamin D.

The effect of reflexology on labor management: A systematic review and meta-analysis

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Background and Aim : Reflexology is one of the non-pharmacological methods that used in labor either for pain management or augmentation of labor but its effectiveness on labor pain is not clear. The present meta-analysis evaluates the efficacy of this approach in reducing labor pain and decreasing length of labor.

Methods : A systematic search of all clinical trials studies on Cochrane, Scopus, Web of Science, Ovid, PubMed, Google scholar, Irandoc, Sciencedirect, Magiran, SID and Iran Medex were performed up to December 2021. Various keywords, including foot massage, childbirth, delivery, natural delivery, vaginal delivery, length of labor, length of delivery, massage therapy, reflexology, labor, labour, randomized clinical trial, and reflex, as well as all the possible combinations used. The pooled mean difference with random-effects model was used for meta-analyses. The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses guidelines was adhered in this study.

Results : Almost all of studies were conducted in Iran. We enrolled 7 relevant studies involving a total of 1142 subjects into the meta-analysis process for evaluation the effect of reflexology on labor pain. we found a significant association between reflexology and pain intensity in after intervention (MD= -0.54, 95% CI: -1.08 to -0.004), 6-8 cm dilation (MD= -2.29, 95% CI: -2.52 to -2.07), 8-10 cm dilation (MD= -1.03, 95% CI: -1.21 to -0.85), one hour after intervention (MD= -1.55, 95% CI: -2.94 to -0.16), two hours after intervention (MD= -2.81, 95% CI: -3.27 to -2.35) and in second stage subgroup (MD= -2.14, 95% CI: -4.61 to 0.33). In order to evaluate the reflexology efficacy on the length of the labor, six clinical trials were assessed in this systematic review and meta-analysis. The selected studies were conducted in Iran and Egypt. The results of the meta-analysis revealed that reflexology has a positive effect on reducing the length of the first stage of labor (RR: -0.67; 95% CI: -1.09--0.25; df=3; P=0.02). However, it exerts no effects on the length of the second stage (RR: -3.77; 95% CI: -8.18-0.64; df=2; P=0.22) and third stage of labor (RR: -1.94; 95% CI: -3.47--0.41; df=2; P=0.09).

Conclusion : This study showed reflexology is an effective method in labor pain relief. Therefore reflexology can be used to reduce labor pain, and according to the results of another part of articles, reflexology could reduce the length of the first stage of labor, while further investigation on adequate sample sizes is required to evaluate its effects on the second and third stage of labor.

Keywords : Reflexology, Labor pain, Length of Labor, Systematic review, Meta-analysis

Simultaneous Type-A Aortic/ Carotid Artery Dissection in a previously Healthy Pregnant patient: A challenging Dilemma, Case Report and Literature Review

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Background and Aim : Aortic dissection (AoD) extending to supra-aortic branches is a rare and life-threatening event for both mother and fetus.

Methods : A sensitive search of electronic databases of PubMed (since 1966), SCOPUS (containing EMBASE, since 1980) was performed regarding acute AoD during pregnancy.

Results : Aortic dissection may occur 5-15 per million cases with higher frequency in Marfan patients and 3rd trimester. Physiologic hyperdynamic state is the main proposed risk factor. High levels of estrogen and progesterone (i.e., intima and media changes), increased systemic vascular resistance (increased afterload, reduced the preload) may predispose pregnant patients with preexisting collagen vascular diseases (e.g., Marfan, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome) and bicuspid aortic valve disease to AoD. A 24-year-old pregnant patient of G6L4AB1 was admitted with epigastric pain, dyspnea, decreased saturation, and pallor to rule out COVID-19 infection. On Echocardiographic and subsequent CT-angiographic and ultrasonographic examinations, Type-A AoD dissecting to left common iliac artery and innominate artery with common carotid involvement were revealed. Fetal biometric ultrasonography showed mean GA: 25, Wt: 787gr. Mother was transferred to operation theatre immediately for Bentall vascular repair with continuous fetal heart rate monitoring. Post-op tracing with normal reactive NST was reassuring. Mother discharged with overall good health and good fetal movement after 12 days.

Conclusion : Undiagnosed aortic valvulopathies and silent collagen vascular diseases may lead to acute AoD in an asymptomatic patient during the pregnancy course. Early Diagnosis and teamwork play a major role in the increased survival rate of the mother/fetus. Critical decision to deliver the fetus or performing the bypass saving the fetus should be made based on pros and cons. Current evidences regarding the medical and surgical approaches are scarce and heterogenous.

Keywords : Aortic dissection,pregnancy,collagen vascular diseases

A Rare Case of Ruptured Splenic Artery Aneurysm in Pregnancy

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Background and Aim : Ruptured splenic artery aneurysm (SAA) during pregnancy is a rare event with catastrophic consequences associated with a significant maternal and fetal mortality .We present a case of splenic artery aneurysm rupture in high risk pregnancy ward of Motahari Hospital in Urmia ,where prompt diagnosis with multidisciplinary intervention resulted in a favorable maternal outcome but the fetus was lost.

Methods : case report

Results : A 33-years-old woman, at 23 weeks of gestational age arrived at our obstetrical triage unite with the chief complaint of flanks pain. She had history of cirrhosis. In the highrisk pregnancy ward she has stable vital sign. The fundal height was 24 cm and other physical examination was normal. Initial tests and sonography were requested for the patient that there was no pathological emergency reason for the intervention. At night, about 3:30 am, the patient suffered severe abdominal pain after toilet (probably after valcalva maneuver. She was tachycardic, tachypneic and complaining of abdominal pain with generalized tenderness. A bedside sonography was performed and noted free fluid in the abdomen and tap done that ascites fluid was bloody. According to the patient's history, with early diagnosis of internal bleeding probable that resulted in emergent transfer to the operating room with gynecologist and general surgery. Further abdominal exploration by the surgical team revealed a splenic artery aneurysm rupture. Patient underwent a splenectomy and splenic artery ligation and endovascular repair with vascular surgery. Unfortunately, the fetus did not survive and 1 day after surgery, fetus was aborted due to placental abruption. Final pathology revealed spleen with an aneurysm of the main splenic artery.

Conclusion : The rupture of a SAA during pregnancy is a rare event, but when it does occur, it is often associated with a high rate of maternal and fetal morbidity and mortality. Prompt diagnosis and a concerted team effort is essential for maternal survival. Obstetricians should consider a ruptured SAA in any pregnant who presents with an acute surgical abdomen. In patients with high risk for the rupture of the SAA (as in our cases) should be undertaken due to a proactive approach to management in pregnancy.

Keywords : Splenic artery aneurysm; pregnancy; fetal mortality

Rivaroxaban in Treatment Heparin-Induced Thrombocytopenia and Thrombotic events

Submission Author: Tahereh Behrouzi lak

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Background and Aim : Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (HIT) is an antibody-mediated adverse drug reaction that can lead to catastrophic syndrome with a high incidence of vascular thrombosis. There are little data on the efficacy of Rivaroxaban in this setting. This study reports two cases with thrombotic complications of HIT, treated with Rivaroxaban.

Methods : case report

Results : Case 1: A 57 years old woman case of pseudomyxoma peritonei was taken hysterectomy, bilateral oophorectomy, hemicolectomy and omentectomy. Daily tests were checked that on the fifth day platelet count reached less than 90000. According to a consultation with an internist, heparin was discontinued with diagnosis of the HIT. one day later, the patient suffered from pain and swelling of the right upper extremity. according to ultrasound, evidence of thrombosis was seen in brachial and cephaic veins. Rivaroxaban was started and platelet count slowly increased. After 10 days no clinical signs and ultrasound indications of HIT were noted, and platelet counts were above 100,000. Control was performed weekly for 6 months and all symptoms were completely ameliorated. Case2:63-year-old woman with hysterectomy candidate for abnormal uterine bleeding. For the patient had started heparin prophylaxis 2 days before surgery. After surgery the patient was admitted to the ward and monitored for the second day after surgery the platelet count decreased by approximately 50%. Also, the patient suffered from shortness of breath and chest pain (pulmonary artery thrombosis was diagnosed). Heparin was discontinued immediately and the patient was treated with Rivaroxaban. It took longer than 5 weeks for platelet count to return to normal value after starting Rivaroxaban. Controlled monthly for 6 months with no problems.

Conclusion : Type II HIT are rare but life-threatening events can occur. The platelet count check-up during heparin therapy must be systematic. With careful supervision, the diagnosis can be confirmed while still in the early phase of the condition, and appropriate alternative anticoagulation therapies started, resulting in reduction of morbidity and mortality. We tried to make new treatment choices. In these two cases, rivaroxaban was used as an alternative drug, which eventually improved clinical and laboratory symptoms

Keywords : Heparin induced thrombocytopenia; Rivaroxaban; drug reaction

Successful Pregnancy in a Patient with Takayasu's Arteritis: A Case Report

Submission Author: Tahereh Behrouzi lak

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Background and Aim : Takayasu arteritis, a so-called pulseless disease, is a very rare disease in young people. The first symptoms appear at the age of 5 to 40 years. Although both sexes may be affected, 80-90% of patients are female. It is chronic inflammatory arthritis that affects the large arteries. This form of arthritis can be associated with abnormal angiography of the upper aorta and its main branches, which disrupts blood flow to the arteries of the upper extremities. Pregnancy with a history of Takayasu arthritis is considered a high-risk pregnancy and the risk increases depending on the progression of the disease and the extent of vascular damage. The purpose of this article is to report a case that a successful and uncomplicated pregnancy in a patient with Takayasu arteritis.

Methods : case report

Results : A 36-year-old woman in her third pregnancy that has two healthy children, with a gestational age of 38 weeks was referred to with labor pains. She had a history of Takayasu arthritis from 8 years ago, who had no follow-up and no treatment during her current pregnancy. Her first visit at 38 weeks was due to the onset of labor pains. Emergency evaluation and procedures were performed. finally, due to arrest dilatation, an emergency cesarean section was performed. The result of this pregnancy was a healthy boy with Apgar 9-10 and weight 4300 grams.

Conclusion : Pregnancy with a history of Takayasu arthritis is considered a high-risk pregnancy. That needs comprehensive care and should be monitored by a gynecologist during pregnancy.

Keywords : Takayasu arthritis, high-risk pregnancy, aorta

Comparative Evaluation of Metformin and Sitagliptin/metformin in Classic PCOS Patients Undergoing ICSI

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Background and Aim : Research in recent years has shown that insulin resistance and hyperinsulinemia play a major role in the pathogenesis of polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS). Therefore, there is a growing interest in the use of Insulin sensitizer drugs in the treatment of PCOS. The aim of this study is to investigate the effects of Sitagliptin/metformin (Sitaformin) and metformin on oocyte and embryo quality in classic PCOS patients undergoing intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI).

Methods : In this study 60 patients of polycystic ovarian syndrome at the age of 25-35 years were divided into 3 groups (n=20): a metformin-treated group administered metformin (500 mg) two times daily, a sitaformin-treated group administered sitaformin (50/500 mg) two times daily and a placebo group. Patients in all groups received the drug two months before the start of the ovulation cycle and treatment continued until the day of the oocyte aspiration.

Results : Results showed that the serum levels of insulin and total testosterone reduced significantly after treatment in all of the treated groups compared to the placebo ($p < 0.05$). The number of immature oocytes (MI + germinal vesicle (GV) stage) not only decreased significantly in metformin and sitaformin groups compared to the placebo, but also a significant decrease was observed in the sitaformin group when compared to the metformin group ($p < 0.05$). In addition, the number of mature and normal MII oocytes increased significantly in the all treatment groups in comparison to the placebo group ($P < 0.05$). The number of mature and normal oocyte increased in sitaformin group in comparison to the metformin group but there wasn't a significant difference. The number of grade I embryos, fertilization and cleavage rates increased significantly in the sitaformin group compared to the other groups ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion : In conclusion, sitaformin can be more effective in decreasing immature oocytes and increasing quality of embryos than the use of metformin.

Keywords : : GnRH antagonist – ICSI – Metformin – PCOS – Sitagliptin

COVID-19 and cause of pregnancy loss during the pandemic: A systematic review

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Background and Aim : The association between Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and abortion has been debated since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. We aimed to conduct this systematic review to understand better the potential effects of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) on fetal loss in infected mothers presented with abortion following this infection.

Methods : We included articles published in PubMed/Medline, Web of Science, clinicaltrials.gov, and Embase databases in 2019 and 2020 through a comprehensive search via appropriate keywords, including COVID-19 and abortion synonyms. All studies with the abortion data in COVID-19 confirmed pregnant females were collected.

Results : Out of 208 potentially relevant articles, 11 articles were eligible to include in the systematic review. The included reports were published because of the following reasons: (1) First-trimester miscarriage; (2) Late miscarriage; (3) complication of COVID-19 infection in pregnancy; (4) COVID-19 disease in artificial pregnancy. First-trimester abortion was found in 5 studies, and second-trimester abortion in 7 studies. Two patients acquired infection during the hospital stay while they were referred for abortion. Reports related to abortion in pregnant females with COVID-19 show that most miscarriages due to COVID-19 in the first trimester were due to placental insufficiency.

Conclusion : There is an increased risk of abortion in mothers with a positive test result of SARS-CoV-2, which several case reports and case series have identified during the pandemic. Placental inflammation during the viral infection may result in fetal growth retardation and induce abortion. There has not been any consistent evidence of vertical transmission of the virus from mother to fetus, which requires further investigation.

Keywords : Covid-19 - SARS-CoV-2- abortion- Pregnancy - Pregnancy Outcome

Consequences of drug treatment in smoking-dependent pregnant women: A review study

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Background and Aim : Smoking cessation during pregnancy can be treated with both pharmacological and non-pharmacological methods, which are associated with adverse consequences. Therefore, this study will review the implications of drug treatment in smoking-dependent pregnant women.

Methods : Collecting information in Iranian SID and foreign databases Science Direct, PubMed, up-to-date and Google Scholar with Persian and English keywords pregnant women, smoking cessation, drug treatment and related factors and using mesh term and Boolean strategy with criterion of entering Pregnancy and smoking were extracted from 2010 to 2021. Finally, out of 32 articles searched, 20 articles related to the goal were reviewed.

Results : The results were organized in 3 classes: the first class of nicotine patches; Include (low birth weight and preterm delivery (the effect of its use has been better with cognitive-behavioral therapy)), the second class of bupropion; Include (increased smoking cessation, decreased nicotine cravings and general withdrawal symptoms, insomnia, anxiety, weight loss and increased risk of preeclampsia) and the third class of varenicline; These include (congenital asphyxia, recurrent infections of the baby's chest, gastroesophageal reflux disease and oncogluca).

Conclusion : The results of a review of studies showed that the use of drugs for smoking in pregnancy is associated with side effects; Therefore, identifying these consequences can help the therapist to obtain the best treatment strategy according to the mother's condition.

Keywords : Pregnant women, Smoking cessation, Drug treatment and related factors

Primary ovarian non-Hodgkin's lymphoma: a case report

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Background and Aim : Introduction: Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in the genital system is uncommon and ovary is one of the most common sites of involvement. Ovarian involvement in non-hodgkin's lymphoma is often secondary and is a part of the systemic involvement. Primary and localized ovarian involvement is uncommon and occurs in less than 10% of cases. The aim of this study is to introduce a rare case of primary ovarian Hodgkin's lymphoma is presented.

Methods : The patient was a 64-year-old woman with a history of hysterectomy and postmenopausal bleeding that referred to the academic hospital of Mashhad University of Medical Sciences. On ultrasound and CT scans, solid cystic foci were found between the bladder and rectum, consistent with the location of the cervix and uterus. Subsequent studies confirmed histological and immunohistochemical diagnosis of ovarian non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

Results : Ovarian lymphoma is one of the differential diagnosis that should be considered in the pelvic masses.

Conclusion : Ovarian lymphoma is one of the differential diagnosis that should be considered in the pelvic masses.

Keywords : Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, Uterine bleeding, Hysterectomy, Pelvic neoplasm

Molar pregnancy with a normal viable fetus: a case report

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Background and Aim : The presence of a normal fetus with normal karyotype along with molar pregnancy is a rare condition. This condition carries a significant risk to the mother and the fetus that made its management difficult.

Methods : A 23-year-old Caucasian woman, gravida 1 at 19 weeks of gestation and a past history of 3 years infertility, presented with vaginal bleeding and spotting with otherwise normal history and physical examination. Serial sonography assessments were suggestive for molar pregnancy along with a normal fetus with growth retardation and normal Doppler sonography. The patient underwent elective Cesarean section at the age of 37 weeks and a healthy female neonate with an Apgar score of 9-10 and a birth weight of 2270 grams was born. The pathologic assessment of placenta confirmed the diagnosis of incomplete hydatidiform mole. After two months, the patient had no complications, her β -HCG level was untraceable, and the infant was in good condition.

Results : Although it is a rare condition, molar pregnancy can be accompanied with delivery of a normal fetus. The management of live fetal in molar pregnancies is difficult and still remains challenging and should be done on close monitoring and extreme caution.

Conclusion : Although it is a rare condition, molar pregnancy can be accompanied with delivery of a normal fetus. The management of live fetal in molar pregnancies is difficult and still remains challenging and should be done on close monitoring and extreme caution.

Keywords : Incomplete Hydatidiform Mole, Normal Fetus, Fetal karyotype

Rhabdomyosarcoma of the Cervix, Local Excision or Radical Surgery (Report of Two Cases and Review of the Literature)

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Background and Aim : Introduction: Embryonal (Botryoid) Rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS) is an aggressive malignancy that arises from embryonal rhabdomyoblasts. It is commonly seen in the genital tract of female infants and young children. The primary site of these tumors is closely related to the age of the patient. Embryonal Rhabdomyosarcoma has a marked tendency for local recurrence after excision. Due to young age of affected patients who desire fertility, the management of this rapidly growing malignancy is very critical and poses challenges.

Methods : Case Presentation: We report on two cases embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma of uterine cervix, who were referred to Imam Khomeini hospital . Both of them were young virgin females. The presenting symptom for both was vaginal bleeding and protrusion of polypoid mass from the hymen. After neoadjuvant chemotherapy, radical hysterectomy was offered to them. One of them refused, thus local excision was done. Both patients received adjuvant chemotherapy yet in the patient with local excision, the tumor recurred with multiple metastases.

Results : choosing best treatment and patient education is mandatory in the management of aggressive cancers.

Conclusion : There are several methods of surgical approach and variation in adjuvant therapy in the management of embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma. If we choose a conservative approach for surgery of early stage, surgical margin should be negative and in other cases doing radical surgery is the best.

Keywords : Embryonal Rhabdomyosarcoma, Cervix, Surgery

Sexual dysfunction in patients with polycystic ovary syndrome and its affected domains

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Background and Aim : Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) is presented with characteristic complications such as chronic an ovulation, obesity, and hyperandrogenism which can affect sexual function in women of reproductive age. Herein we evaluated the frequency and predisposing factors of sexual dysfunction in infertile PCOS patients

Methods : In this cross-sectional study, 130 married women with a definite diagnosis of PCOS who were referred due to infertility were recruited. They were evaluated concerning their sexual function in the domains of desire, arousal, lubrication, orgasm, satisfaction and pain with the female sexual function index (FSFI) questionnaire

Results : The frequency of sexual dysfunction was verified 57.7% in PCOS patients with the domains of desire and arousal being commonly affected in 99.2% and 98.5% of cases respectively. BMI had a significant effect on sexual desire and arousal ($p=0.02$) while the effect of hirsutism was significant on all domains ($p<0.001$ for total FSFI score) except for dyspareunia

Conclusion : PCOS patients markedly suffer from sexual dysfunction as comorbidity. It seems appropriate to screen all PCOS patients for sexual function with a simple short questionnaire such as FSFI. Targeted interventions could be considered to help improve their quality of life along with other treatments.

Keywords : Polycystic ovary syndrome, Physiological sexual dysfunction,

The effect of vaginal suppository of Fenugreek on cervical ripening and onset of labor in nulliparous women

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Background and Aim : Prolonged pregnancy is an important factor in maternal and fetal morbidity and mortality. Various methods are used to induce labor in order to prevent prolongation of pregnancy. Due to the side effects of chemical drugs, the use of herbal remedies has been considered by women nowadays. Fenugreek contains compounds such as phytoestrogens and prostaglandin precursors. This study was conducted to determine the effect of vaginal suppository of fenugreek on cervical ripening and onset of labor in nulliparous women.

Methods : This randomized clinical trial was conducted on 60 primiparous women referred to Omm- Al- Banin Hospital in Mashhad in 2020-2021. Available sampling and research units were randomly allocated using quadruple blocks into two groups of 30 intervention or the control. Both groups received routine care. In the intervention group, they used one fenugreek vaginal suppository daily from the 40th until 41th week of pregnancy. The frequency of spontaneous onset of labor as well as bishop score before the study, 72 hours later and at reception were assessed. Data were analyzed using SPSS(version 25) and Chi-square, t-test, Mann-Whitney, and Wilcoxon($p < 0.05$).

Results : The frequency of spontaneous onset of labor was significantly higher in the intervention group ($p = 0.002$). The mean of bishop score, 72 hours and one week after the start of the study, was higher in the intervention group ($P < 0.001$). The mean of bishop score at the beginning of active uterine contractions, was higher in the intervention group but was not statistically significant ($P = 0.083$).

Conclusion : Vaginal suppository of Fenugreek can be used as an affordable herbal supplement with the least side effects, to prepare the cervix and onset of labor.

Keywords : Prolonged Pregnancy, Onset of Labor, Cervical ripening, Fenugreek, Induction of Labor.

Uterine cavity irrigation with office hysteroscopy during ovarian stimulation for IVF: A Randomized Controlled Trial

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Background and Aim : This randomized controlled study aimed to evaluate whether endometrial irrigation via office hysteroscopy during the early follicular phase would lead to a higher level of live birth rates compared to no irrigation in the fresh embryo transfer cycle.

Methods : The study was conducted in Tehran university of medical sciences from June 2015 to June 2016. women under the age of 40 with primary infertility without history of previous IVF/ICSI or hysteroscopic examination, were included. Hysteroscopy was performed in the early mid-follicular phase of a stimulation cycle in hysteroscopy group. Embryo-transfer was done in the same cycle.

Results : 228 patients completed their participation in the study. In the fresh cycle, clinical pregnancy rate was 46 % in the hysteroscopy group and 40.43 % in the control group. Live birth rate was 41.28% in the hysteroscopic group and 31.93% in the control group . For those patients having surplus cryopreserved embryos, after 2 months, a second embryo transfer was performed. The cumulative LBR was 44.05% in the hysteroscopic group and 32.25% in the control group

Conclusion : Current study clearly demonstrated a significantly higher cumulative live birth rate in the intervention group.

Keywords : Office hysteroscopy, IVF Cycle, Uterine cavity Irrigation, Endometrial receptivity

Correlation between Marital Satisfaction and Mental Health in Infertile Couples referred to Kosar Infertility Clinic in Urmia: A Cross-Sectional Study

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Background and Aim : Fertility is important in the development of personality and Infertility is a disorder and often bears unintended and sometimes untreatable consequences for couples. Mental health, as an element of personal features, is often related to marital satisfaction. In this study, the correlation between mental health and marital satisfaction is investigated in Infertile couples referring to Kosar Infertility Center of Urmia, Iran.

Methods : This cross-sectional study was performed on 186 infertile couples, who were referred to Kosar Infertility Center, Iran. They were randomly selected in 2018. The data were collected using General Health Questionnaire and Enrich Marital Satisfaction Questionnaire completed by the participants. In the present study to conduct data analysis, SPSS version 25.0 was used along with inferential and descriptive statistics

Results : Findings showed, Idealistic Distortion had a significant relationship with mental health in infertile couples ($P=0.015$). Moreover, leisure activities ($P=0.043$) and financial management ($P=0.017$) had a significant inverse relationship with mental health in infertile couples

Conclusion : According to the findings, based on the association between marital satisfaction and mental health, mental health can be improved by solving marital problems and enhancing the satisfaction of infertile couples. Hence, the health status of families is improved denoting the considerable contribution of family counseling centers.

Keywords : Mental health, Marital satisfaction, Infertility, Cross-sectional

Comparison of marital satisfaction in infertile couples referred to Shahid Motahari Infertility Center in Urmia in 2020

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Background and Aim : Fertility, reproductive success, and rebirth for couples are important in the development of the male or female personality, identifying the end result of life, and the opposite, namely infertility, is sometimes seen as a phenomenon of reproduction. Treatable and sometimes untreatable will have many unintended consequences for couples, and no matter which couple have a reproductive problem, both couples are affected and experience infertility within, so the purpose of this study was to compare marital satisfaction in infertile couples referred to Shahid Motahari Infertility Center in Urmia.

Methods : In this descriptive-analytic study, 200 infertile couples who referred to Shahid Motahari Infertility Center were selected based on purposive sampling method and based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. The Enrich Marital Satisfaction Questionnaire was used to fill out the questionnaires. The data were analyzed by SPSS software

Results : Mean and standard deviation of total marital satisfaction were 137.94 (19.10) for males and 138.87 (16.52) for females, respectively. The t-test showed no significant difference between the two groups ($p = 0/ .47$) The median score of women's leisure time activities was significantly higher than men's ($p = 0.008$), also the mean scores of financial management dimensions, sexual relations, child marriage, relatives and friends and religious orientation of women were significantly higher than men. In terms of personal matters, marital relationship and conflict resolution were higher in men than women, which was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion : Infertility Regardless of which couple have a reproductive problem, it affects not only the infertile person but also their partner's marital satisfaction, so interventions to improve marital satisfaction may involve two couples. Midwifery and health care counseling is an important factor in enhancing couples' ability to resolve infertility issues and conflict in life in order to reach an agreement on marriage, as well as agree on ways to treat and find solutions in marriage. Expectations of relationships and marital satisfaction will help.

Keywords : Marital Satisfaction - Infertility – reproductive

Assessment the Effect of Couple Counseling Based on Problem Solving Skills on Depression, Anxiety and Stress Related to Infertility in Infertile Couples Referred to Urmia Shahid Motahari Hospital in 20

Submission Author: Somayeh Ghasemzadeh

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Background and Aim : Infertility is a growing problem in modern societies that has psychological effects and detrimental effects on the personal and social life of infertile couples, Therefore, in order to control these complications this study were assessed aimed to determine the effect of intervention based on problem solving skill on the stress, anxiety and depression associated with infertility in infertile couples

Methods : The present study was a quasi-experimental study which was performed with pre-test, post-test with control group on 40 infertile couple referred to Shahid Motahari Infertility Center in Urmia. Sampling was done as available and according to inclusion and exclusion criteria and after providing complete explanations and obtaining written consent, they were randomly divided into intervention and control groups. The control group received the center's routine treatments and the intervention group in addition to routine treatments participated in 5 sessions of 90 minutes problem solving skills training. Data were collected using a DASS-42 questionnaire and the results were analyzed using SPSS-21 software and the analysis of covariance was performed with significance level less than 0.05

Results : The two groups were matched in terms of the underlying variables and there was no significant difference before intervention in terms of mean scores of depression, anxiety and stress ($P > 0.05$), but one month after intervention significant differences were observed in the mean difference of anxiety and stress scores ($p < 0.001$). But depression variable did not show significant difference ($p = 0.20$).

Conclusion : Problem solving skills training reduced stress and anxiety in infertile couples, but it didn't reduce the couple's depression, therefor it is suggested that in infertility treatment centers in order to identify different aspects of infertility's mental and emotional effects and focus on the important skills such as couples problem solving skills and its effect on their marital relationship, couple counseling and Problem solving skills training will be conducted by midwifery consultants.

Keywords : Problem Solving Skill, Depression, Infertility

PREGNANCY AND COVID-19: A review article

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Background and Aim : The COVID-19 pandemic is an emerging concern during pregnancy. This study reviews current data on the impact of COVID-19 on pregnancy and describes the results of published cases of pregnant women diagnosed with COVID-19.

Methods : In addition to the library to gather information from databases Medline, Iranmedex, Scientific Information Database (SID) and Pubmed was used and articles were examined. The key words COVID-19, pregnancy and perinatal outcome used to search for articles. Finally, 62 articles were included in the study

Results : At present, it does not appear that pregnant women are at increased risk of severe infection than the general population, although there are vulnerable groups within both the pregnant and nonpregnant populations. Approximately 85% of women will experience mild disease, 10% more severe disease and 5% critical disease. The most common reported symptoms are fever, cough, shortness of breath and diarrhea. Neither vaginal delivery nor cesarean section confers additional risks, and there is minimal risk of vertical transmission to the neonate from either mode of delivery.

Conclusion : Due to immunological and physiological changes in pregnancy, more severe outcomes for other viral infections. We acknowledge that the true effect of the virus on both maternal and fetal morbidity and mortality will only be evident over time. The reasonable approach is to consider pregnant women an at-risk population

Keywords : women, COVID-19, pregnancy

Prevalence of Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome in Iranian Adolescents: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

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Background and Aim : Polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS) is an endocrine disorder that frequently manifests during adolescence. The studies performed in Iran have reported a different prevalence of PCOS in adolescents. Therefore, the aim of this systematic review and meta-analysis study was to estimate the pooled prevalence of PCOS in Iranian adolescents.

Methods : An electronic search was performed using Web of Science, PubMed, Scopus, Magiran, SID, and also search engine of Google Scholar from inception until September 2021 to identify published papers on the prevalence of PCOS in Iranian adolescents. Of 458 articles that were assessed for eligibility with the PRISMA statement, a total of 8 studies met inclusion criteria. Data were analyzed using Review Manager Software (RevMan v5.3).

Results : The included studies in the review involved 12,796 participants, with a minimum of 895 and a maximum of 3,190. Pooled estimates revealed that the prevalence of PCOS in Iranian adolescents according to the NIH criteria and Rotterdam criteria were 3% (95% CI: 2–4%), and 7% (95% CI: 6–8%) respectively.

Conclusion : Considering the significant effect of PCOS on fertility and public health of women, interventions for prevention, diagnosis, and management of this syndrome from adolescence are necessary.

Keywords : Adolescence, Polycystic ovarian syndrome, Systematic review

Sexual Satisfaction and Marital Intimacy in Iranian Male Pornography Users

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Background and Aim : People may try to meet their sexual needs using pornographic products. In married men, the use of pornography is a concern associated with harms to marital life. Therefore, this study was conducted to compare sexual satisfaction and marital intimacy between two groups of married men with and without a history of using pornography in Rafsanjan City (Kerman Province, Iran).

Methods : This retrospective cohort study was performed on 267 married men with children covered by comprehensive health centers in Rafsanjan City and selected by convenience sampling method in 2020. Data collection tools included demographic characteristics form, unidimensional relationship closeness scale (URCS), Hudson sexual satisfaction questionnaire, and sexual pornography questionnaire. Data were analyzed by Chi-Square, Two-Sample Independent t-test, and multivariate analysis of covariance (MANCOVA) using SPSS software version 21.

Results : Results showed that sexual satisfaction and marital intimacy were lower in male pornography users than non-users, but this difference was not statistically significant after removing the effect of demographic variables. There was no statistically significant difference between two study groups in terms of education level, employment, duration of marriage, age, and number of children. The use of pornography was found to be less ($P < 0.001$) with the increase in the average score of religiosity. Non-pornography users had better marital relationship with their spouse than pornography users ($P = 0.003$) along with a greater role in choosing their spouse ($P = 0.037$).

Conclusion : Our findings revealed that in men, the use of pornography does not seem to reduce sexual satisfaction and marital intimacy, although religiosity may be a barrier to the use of pornography.

Keywords : Sexual Satisfaction, Marital Intimacy, Pornography, Men, Iran

Comparison of cerclage and pessary in prevention of preterm birth in twin pregnancies

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Background and Aim : The preterm labor has increased in multiple pregnancies over the past 2 decades. Preterm labor has led to increase in neonatal mortality rates, long-term morbidity, respiratory distress, and neonatal infections. Thus, this study aimed at investigating the effect of cerclage versus pessary on the prevention of preterm birth in twin pregnancies

Methods : This prospective randomized clinical trial was performed on 50 women pregnant with twins who visited Taleghani hospital in 2016-2018. Their cervical length, which was measured by transvaginal ultrasonography (TVS), was less than 30 millimeters at week 14 of pregnancy. The participants were randomly divided into 2 groups (n=25). They separately underwent cervical pessary and cerclage. McDonald's procedure was performed in cerclage group from 14 to 27 weeks. The suture material was Mersilene Ethicon 5-0 double-armed s14 needle. Ring hodge pessary was also inserted in the vagina of the participants in the pessary group. All the patients were injected 250 mg intramuscular 17 alpha-hydroxyprogesterone caproate weekly from week 16 to week 36. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 18 software

Results : The results of this study showed that the mean \pm standard deviation (SD) for pregnancy length of the cerclage and pessary groups were 238.6 ± 32.4 and 223.6 ± 16.6 , respectively. Also, significant differences were found between the 2 groups ($p=0.048$). No significant difference was found in pregnancy ($p=0.565$), length of pessary/cerclage use ($p=0.491$), and BMI before and after delivery between the cerclage and pessary groups ($p>0.05$)

Conclusion : The use of cerclage in twin pregnancies is recommended to increase the length of pregnancy

Keywords : Cerclage, Pessary, Twin pregnancy

The Accuracy of Sanitary Pad of Nitrazine Test in the diagnosis of Premature Rupture of Membranes

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Background and Aim : Sanitary Pad of Nitrazine Test (SPONT) (Amenion Test Pad Patent recorded by the author (No. 93952)) is one of the newest innovations to diagnose premature rupture of membranes (PROM) that doesn't need women attending hospital and applying speculum. The aim of this study was to assess the performance of SPONT versus standard clinical assessment.

Methods : In a prospective diagnostic accuracy study, 140 pregnant women with symptoms of PROM in 22-42 weeks of gestation were involved. The accuracy of SPONT in the diagnosis of PROM was compared with Nitrazine, Fern, and Pooling tests that were performed at the same time.

Results : The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, and negative predictive value of SPONT, routine Nitrazine, Fern and Pooling tests were 93.2%, 85.7%, 97.3%, and 69.2%, 94.1%, 90.5%, 98.2% and 73.1%, 80.1%, 95.2%, 98.9%, and 46.5% and 68.1%, 95.2%, 98.9% and 46.5%, respectively. The sensitivity of SPONT was the same as routine Nitrazine test ($p = 0.811$). SPONT has higher sensitivity than the Fern test ($p = 0.008$) and Pooling test ($p < 0.001$). The accuracy of the applied tests was 92.1%, 93.6%, 82.8%, 72.8% respectively for SPONT, Nitrazine, Fern, and Pooling tests. There wasn't a significant difference between the accuracy of SPONT and standard clinical assessment (92.1% vs. 89.3%).

Conclusion : The accuracy of SPONT was the same as routine Nitrazine test in PROM diagnosis. As it is easy to do and does not require attendance at health centers and speculum placement, so it is recommended that its use be suggested by health care providers.

Keywords : Nitrazine, Premature ruptures of membrane, Diagnostic test, Accuracy, PROM

Sexual contact among Iranian Youths: systematic review and meta-analysis study

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Background and Aim : Transmission of HIV virus by sexual contact has been growing 33% in Iran and Incidence age decreased by 16 years for HIV infection. Initial early sexual behaviors are almost a risk factor for STIs such as HIV infection. Various studies investigated the prevalence of youth sexual behavior in Iran, so, in the current study, we performed a systematic review and meta-analysis of all studies assessing the prevalence of sexual contact in Iran.

Methods : Using the advanced search, all credible databases for access to the relevant articles were searched with keywords include sexual behavior and similarities. All studies were selected that had been done sexual behavior on the Iranian youth. After evaluation of various articles and removing the duplicate, irrelevant, and fewer quality papers 11 articles were generally included in current research. Data were analyzed applying the random effects model in Rev5.3 software.

Results : The total numbers of samples in selected articles were 8944 in the two genders. Prevalence of sexual contact estimated 27.98% (CI 95%; 21.30 - 34.67). Prevalence of sexual contact in girls was 18.46% [CI 95%; 11.21, 25.72] and in boys 30.53% [CI 95%; 23.38, 37.69].

Conclusion : The results of the study showed that about a quarter of our youth experienced premarital sex. This prevalence rate isn't acceptable as the minimum amount of premarital sexual contact among Iranian youths in an Islamic Country. It is essential to prepare effective programs and comprehensive reproductive health of an Iranian Islamic model and integrate education comprehensive sexuality.

Keywords : sexual behavior, sexual contact, youth's, meta-analysis, Iran

Effectiveness of reproductive health-based program in Attitude Toward Extramarital Relations in Couple's Sexual Dysfunction

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Background and Aim : An extra-marital relationship is a violation of a couple's assumed or stated contract regarding emotional and/or sexual exclusivity. Although some studies imply that the existence of infidelity in our society, its preventive strategies have not been addressed. Therefore, the aim of this study was to explore the design and effect of the reproductive health-based programs on attitude extramarital relations in couples with sexual dysfunction.

Methods : The first priority of the proposed educational strategy by the expert's panel was implemented and evaluated as a randomized control trial. A prospective, triple-blind, randomized trial was performed in 100 couples with a sexual function score of less than the cut-off point who referred to health centers in Ilam, Iran in 2019. The couples were blocked randomly divided into two experimental and control groups. The intervention participants attended three four-hour sessions of Couples Education but the control participants attended three four-hour sessions of dietary education as a placebo. Headlines topics in the interventional group were skill training for intimate and sexual partnership, life skills, mutual respect, spouse care, the disadvantage of modern technology and social networks, and understanding the physical, sexual, mental, and psychological needs of the spouse. Headlines topics in the control group were "the role of nutrition in maintaining health and preventing disease", "healthy-eating pattern", "the Dietary Approach to Stop Hypertension and Cardiovascular diseases", "nutritional strategies of prevention and treatment of diabetes", "the Prevention and Control of Iodine Deficiency Disorders" and "good nutrition in the prevention and treatment of AIDS". Attitude toward infidelity scale was completed by the two groups before, after, and one month after the intervention. To perform the comparisons, t-test, Chi-square test, and Fisher's test, Mann-Whitney U Test, co-variance, and GEE analysis were used. Statistical analysis was done using SPSS software, version 21.0. and STATA software, version 14.1. The significance level was set at 5% ($P < 0.05$).

Results : Although the attitudes toward extramarital affairs of men and women in the intervention group decreased, this decrease was statistically significant only in women one month after the intervention ($P = 0.022$). The results of analysis of covariance on the component of attitudes toward extramarital relationships by removing the effect of pre-test and also the intervening variables of age, age of spouse, education of spouse one month after intervention show a positive effect of the intervention ($P = 0.016$). The results of the study showed that the ANCOVA of attitude toward infidelity had a significant decrease in participants one month after the intervention (CI; 0/936 – 0/980, $P < 0.001$).

Conclusion : The reproductive health program affected women's attitudes toward infidelity, statistically. Thus, it is recommended this program be integrated into the Healthy Marriage Program. And it is considered to promote healthy marriage across the country.

Keywords : Extradyadic; Infidelity; Unfaithful; Affaire; Educational programs

Laparoscopic and Hysteroscopic Findings in Patients with Unexplained Infertility

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Background and Aim : Use of laparoscopy in unexplained infertility work-up is still a subject of debate, although laparoscopy remains gold standard for diagnosis and treatment of several pelvic pathologies. The aim of this study was to evaluate these pelvic pathologies observed during using these interventions in women with unexplained infertility.

Methods : The study design was cross-sectional and prospective. Women aged 18 to 45 years who had unexplained infertility and any of following circumstances: failure of 3 cycles of IUI, past history of infection, such as PID, history of pelvic or abdominal surgery that has made significant risk of adhesions, chronic pelvic pain were included in study. Demographic information including age, pregnancy history, number of children, duration of infertility was recorded and risk factors related to infertility were also included in checklist. Patients underwent laparoscopy and hysteroscopy and results were recorded.

Results : A total of 94 women with unexplained infertility were included in study. Mean age was 32.68 ± 3.62 years. Fifty eight women (61.4%) had primary infertility, while 36 women (38.6%) had secondary infertility. HTN and DM were common issues in patients (12.5% and 7.3% respectively). Recurrent abortions and previous D&C was in 6.3% and 5.2% of patients respectively. 15.6% patients had previous C/S, 3.1% patients had previous laparoscopy, 16.7% patients had previous laparotomy for gynecological cause and 9.5% patients had previous appendectomy.. In patients with primary infertility, 42.7% had laparoscopic abnormalities and 41% had hysteroscopic abnormalities. Most common findings in laparoscopy in primary and secondary infertility groups were endometriosis and adnexal adhesions. Most common intrauterine pathology in both groups was uterine septum.

Conclusion : Our study shows that performing diagnostic hysterolaparoscopy in cases of unexplained infertility is of advantage, especially in patients who have had 3 failed IUI in the past.

Keywords : Laparoscopy, Hysteroscopy, Unexplained Infertility.

Challenges of menopausal women living with human immunodeficiency virus: a narrative review

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Background and Aim : In the past 30 years since HIV was first identified, the number of HIV-infected people living longer and healthier lives, and taking antiretroviral therapy has increased dramatically as a result of the widespread use of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART). The lack of experience of many HIV physicians in managing menopause, and the perceived complexity of managing menopause in women living with HIV by general practitioners means that many women are unable to access appropriate care and support. To optimize HIV care and treatment for older women infected with HIV, we must learn the potential effects of HIV on menopausal women. This narrative study examined how HIV infection affects age at menopause and menopause on antiretroviral therapy.

Methods : in this review study, we included studies that focused on HIV-infected persons, included menopausal women. Search strategies used the keywords “HIV” and “menopause.” Additional search terms—added to yield the highest number of possible articles included: age at menopause, “symptoms,” and “antiretroviral” therapy. After assessing articles according to inclusion and exclusion criteria, a total of 25 articles were analyzed for this study.

Results : According to studies, by 2015–2020, half of those living with HIV infection in the United States will be over 50 years old. They are likely to have other comorbid, chronic medical conditions, which often accompany the aging process. Menopause affects half of all HIV-infected women worldwide, along with hypertension, diabetes, and other conditions. Over the long term, menopause accelerates the onset and progression of chronic diseases of aging, including cardiovascular disease, hypertension, diabetes, and reduced bone mineral density. Over the short term, a menopausal transition is associated with an altered mood state and sexual dysfunction, both of which can affect the quality of life for women. All of these risks suggest a possible increased burden of disease for HIV-infected women if they enter menopause at an earlier age and are living longer lives on effective ART treatment. The advanced stages of HIV infection are known to be associated with early mortality as well as cardiovascular diseases and loss of bone mineral density. The most common symptoms in people living with HIV were fatigue and muscle aches/joint pains

- invoking additional burden in these women. Other reported symptoms include difficulty concentrating, difficulty falling asleep, difficulty staying asleep and difficulty urinating, difficulty with speech, dizziness, dry eyes, erection problems. Women living with HIV have unique considerations such as potential interactions between antiretroviral therapy and menopause hormone therapy (previously called hormone replacement therapy) and other physiological concerns such as a multifactorial propensity towards decreased bone mineral density and potentially increased cardiovascular risk.

Conclusion : Menopausal women living with HIV infection need to be studied epidemiologically to answer questions raised as this epidemiological landscape evolves. Such studies provide valuable information that will help optimize care for postmenopausal women living with HIV infection. Information about menopause symptoms, lifestyle modifications, and treatment options, including menopause hormone therapy, should be provided to menopausal women. In addition, a holistic approach that accounts for the greater burden of poor mental health on this population is vital.

Keywords : Menopause, antiretroviral therapy, HIV, aging

Emergency Peripartum Hysterectomy in lorestan medical centers between 1390-1398

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Background and Aim : Introduction: Emergency hysterectomy around childbirth is a major surgery, which is almost always performed in cases of severe and life-threatening bleeding after vaginal or cesarean delivery. Considering the importance of complications and mortality of pregnant mothers in the health system of our country, in this study the rate, indication, risk factors and complications of patients undergoing peripartum emergency hysterectomy in Medical center of Lorestan province during 2010-2018 Is located.

Methods : This cross-sectional study was performed during 2010-2018 in medical centers of Lorestan province in patients who underwent emergency peripartum hysterectomy to maintain maternal survival. Demographic information of patients, type of delivery, type of hysterectomy, cause and duration of hysterectomy, Insurance, past surgical history blood and blood products, complications and mortality of mothers and newborns were recorded from the files and the results were evaluated.

Results : The rate of peripartum hysterectomy during 9 years was about 0.62 per 1000 deliveries, that its rate in cesarean section delivery was 0.7 per 1000 and in vaginal delivery was 0.3 per 1000. The most indications of peripartum hysterectomy were uterine atony (54%) and abnormal placentation (40%). There was 14 (9.3%) maternal death and 16 (10.6%) neonatal deaths occurred. 111 cases (74%) were admitted to the ICU. Blood transfusion was performed in 136 (90.7%) of patients.

Conclusion : According to the results of this study, incidence of EPH in our study was more in cesarean section than vaginal delivery. Uterine atony and abnormal placentation are the most important causes of hysterectomy. Reducing cesarean sections without indication and being more careful about managed normal deliveries can reduce the number of emergency peripartum hysterectomy and, of course, maternal mortality and morbidity.

Keywords : Hysterectomy, cesarean section, abnormal placentation

Evaluation of the Appropriate Size of Follicles on Double Intrauterine Insemination in Controlled Ovarian Hyperstimulation Cycles

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Background and Aim : One of the methods of infertility treatment is controlled ovarian hyperstimulation and intrauterine insemination (COH -IUI). In order to increase the pregnancy rate, the time of inseminations, as well as the size of the follicle, and the number of inseminations per cycle, are very important. The aim of this study was to compare a double periovulatory intrauterine insemination (IUI), performed in different follicle sizes in patients undergoing controlled ovarian hyperstimulation (COH) , in terms of the rate of chemical and clinical pregnancy in patients.

Methods : In this cross-sectional study twenty pregnant women referred to Umm Al-Banin Infertility Center in Ganjavian Hospital, Dezfull were included . patients with male , female and unexplained infertility who were undergoing 40 cycles of COH with IUI. Patients were given 5 mg of letrozole daily from 3-7 days of the menstrual cycle, followed by 75 units of human gonadotropin menotropins on the 8-9 days. On the tenth day of menstruation, transvaginal ultrasound was performed to monitor ovarian response. Then patients were divided into two groups based on the size of the dominant follicle. The first group with a dominant follicle size in the range of 17-19 and the second group with a dominant follicle size in the range of 20-22 mm. At this time 10,000 units of Human chorionic gonadotropin (HCG) were injected intramuscularly. Both groups undergo IUI through the gradient method at intervals of 24 hours and then 48 hours after receiving the HCG.

Results : There were no significant differences between the follicular size in terms of chemical and clinical pregnancy rates in both groups. Chemical and clinical pregnancy rate per cycle of 19.3 % and 15.6% respectively in the first group; and 18.1 % and 16.3% in the second group .

Conclusion : Among patients undergoing COH-IUI, results of double IUI with variable follicle size do not statistically differ.

Keywords : Infertility, Follicle size, double Intrauterine insemination

A systematic review and meta-analysis on the effectiveness and safety of Tribulus Terrestris in male fertility problems: examining semen parameters and erectile function

Submission Author: Fatemeh zahra Karimi

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Background and Aim : This study aimed to investigate the effectiveness and safety of Tribulus Terrestris (TT) in male fertility problems, the studied variables being semen parameters and erectile function.

Methods : In this systematic review and meta-analysis, all relevant articles were searched in the relevant databases, including ISI Web of science, Scopus, PubMed, Cochrane, SID Magiran, IranDoc and Google Scholar, using the keywords which included (Tribulus Terrestris OR Puncture Vine OR Protodioscin) AND (sperm parameters OR Sperm Counts) AND (Oligozoospermia OR Azoospermia OR Erectile dysfunction OR Male Sexual Impotence OR Infertility). Risk of bias was assessed using Cochrane Collaboration's tool. The data were analyzed using STATA software version 11. To examine the heterogeneity, I² index and Q test were used and the fixed effects model was applied to pool standardized mean differences (SMDs).

Results : A total of 10 articles were included in this study, some of which revealed that TT administration improved a number of semen parameters, such as sperm concentration, motility, liquefaction time, and normal acrosome reactions. However, some other studies did not report statistically significant differences in relation to other semen parameters, such as sperm morphology and ejaculate volume. The quantitative analysis showed a statistically significant effect of TT on erectile function (SMD: 0.54; interval confidence [95% CI]: 0.30 to 0.78; P<0.001; heterogeneity: I²=0%, p=0.98, the fixed effects model; 2 trials).

Conclusion : The findings of the present study indicated that TT improved some sperm parameters and also had a beneficial effect on erectile function. However, these findings should be interpreted with caution, due to the small sample size and some methodological differences among the studies. Therefore, further trials are still required to confirm these findings.

Keywords : Tribulus Terrestris, Sperm Parameters, Erectile Function, Systematic Review, Meta-Analysis

Frequency of Sleep Disorders and Individual Related Factors in Pregnant Women

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Background and Aim : Sleep is one of the necessities of life and sleep disorder has undesirable consequences. This study was performed with aim to investigate sleep disorders and some individual related factors in pregnant women referred to health centers in Mashhad.

Methods : This cross-sectional study was performed on 285 pregnant women referred to Mashhad health centers in 2019. Petersburg Sleep Quality Questionnaire was used to assess the sleep quality of individuals. Data were analyzed by SPSS software (version 16) and Pearson correlation coefficient and one-way ANOVA tests. $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results : The mean age of pregnant women was 27.73 ± 5.37 years and the mean total score of sleep quality was 12.37 ± 2.80 and the rate of sleep disturbance in the pregnant women was 285 (100%). The results of Pearson correlation coefficient showed no significant relationship between demographic variables and sleep quality ($P > 0.05$).

Conclusion : Sleep disorder has high prevalence in pregnant women. Therefore, to improve the sleep quality of pregnant women, in addition to routine prenatal care, a program should be design for diagnosis, etiology and treatment of this disorder.

Keywords : Sleep, Sleep Disorders, pregnancy

The effect of *Equisetum arvense* cream on perineal trauma in primiparous women with striae gravidarum

Submission Author: Fatemeh Khademolkhamseh

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Background and Aim : Perineal trauma is one of the most common problems which affects women's health and their quality of life. Women with striae gravidarum are at greater risk for perineal trauma due to poor skin elasticity. *Equisetum arvense* has effective compounds that increase the elasticity of the skin due to collagen synthesis and strengthening of connective tissue. This study was performed to determine the effect of *Equisetum arvense* cream on perineal trauma in primiparous women with striae gravidarum.

Methods : This study was a randomized triple-blind clinical trial that was performed on 63 primiparous women with gestational age of 37-38 weeks, moderate to severe striae (total striae score higher than 9 based on Atwal instrument) and referred to the prenatal clinic of Mashhad Omolbanin Hospital during 2020-2021. Individuals were selected in convenience method and randomly allocated to the intervention and placebo groups using quadruple blocks. Women were applied a knuckle of *Equisetum arvense* cream 3% or placebo cream into the perineal area until delivery. After birth, the degree, length and depth of the rupture or episiotomy were measured. Data were analyzed with descriptive and inferential tests using SPSS 25.

Results : The rate of episiotomy was significantly lower in the intervention group than the placebo group ($p=0.018$). The rates of intact perineum, mucosal scratch, first and second degree tears were 29.2%, 37.5%, 33.3% and 0.0% in the intervention group, and 15.4%, 30.8%, 23.1% and 30.8% in the placebo group, respectively ($p=0.037$). Also, mean difference of episiotomy length and depth and mean length and depth of perineal rupture in the intervention group were lower than the placebo group ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion : Equisetum arvense cream is effective in reducing perineal trauma. Therefore, the use of Equisetum arvense cream during pregnancy is recommended as a helpful, uncomplicated and cost-effective herbal approach to prevent perineal trauma.

Keywords : perineal trauma, striae gravidarum, Equisetum arvense, primiparous

The Effect of the CO₂ Fractional Laser or Premarin Vaginal Cream on Improving Sexual Function in Menopausal Women: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Submission Author: Tahereh Khalili boroujeni

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Background and Aim : Sexual dysfunction is a complex problem in postmenopausal women with a prevalence rate of 68%-86%. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of a fractional CO₂ laser or vaginal cream on the improvement of sexual function in menopausal women.

Methods : This is a two-group clinical trial study. Postmenopausal women with the inclusion criterion were enrolled and randomly divided into 2 groups of intervention (n = 25) and control group (n = 25). In the intervention group, CO₂ laser therapy was performed every month for three months, and in the control group, Premarin vaginal cream was applied (0.625 mg, 3 nights a week for 3 months). Vaginal health index (VHI) scoring and Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI) questionnaires were completed before and three months after the treatment.

Results : The effects of the laser treatment were greater than the Premarin group with respect to improvement in sexual desire, orgasms, sexual satisfaction, less pain during sexual relations, and overall sexual function ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion : It seems that the fractional CO₂ laser may be more effective than hormonal therapy in improving sexual function in postmenopausal women.

Keywords : CO₂ laser; Premarin; Sexual function index; Menopause.

A Rare Case of Uterine Leiomyosarcoma Following the Use of Tamoxifen in a Patient with Breast Cancer

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Background and Aim : There is a controversial effect of Tamoxifen in reducing breast cancer recurrences, while it may increase the chance of uterine cancer occurrence. In this study, we report a rare case uterine neoplasm shortly after breast cancer treatment.

Methods : Case Report

Results : A 50-year-old woman, gravida 6 live 5 and abortion 1, with history of treated breast cancer referred with the complaint of prolonged abnormal uterine bleeding from one year before. Her breast cancer was treated by surgery and Tamoxifen therapy, which was exchanged to letrozole after her new complaint. Although, no further evaluation had been performed earlier, recently uterine myxoid leiomyosarcoma was defined.

Conclusion : Tamoxifen is one of the most effective drugs in the treatment of breast cancer, but it can increase the risk of uterine cancer. In our case, after taking tamoxifen, she developed uterine leiomyosarcoma. As a result, users of this drug, especially in cases with symptoms such as abnormal bleeding, should be carefully screened for uterine cancer.

Keywords : Breast neoplasms; Leiomyosarcoma; Menopause; Tamoxifen

Comparison of GnRH agonist, hCG, and dual trigger for final oocyte maturation in ICSI cycle. A case -control study

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Background and Aim : Gonadotrophin-releasing hormone (GnRH) agonist has been proposed as an alternative drug to human chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG) for triggering. The aim of this study to analyze the effects of three types of trigger hCG, GnRH-a or combine of them (dual) on quality of oocyte and embryo and ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome (OHSS) in the ICSI cycle.

Methods : Study Design A prospective case control study was conducted on 320 women who referred to Milad, IVF Center, Mashhad, Iran, between May 2016 and June 2019. All patients underwent antagonist protocol and were classified according to the type of trigger in three groups, 118 patients in the GnRH-a group, 49 patients in the hCG group, and 153 in dual group. The oocytes were retrieved after 36 hours of injection of the trigger. The outcome measures were the number of metaphase I, metaphase II oocyte, Germinal vesicle (GV) oocytes, high-quality embryo and rate of OHSS.

Results : Three groups were not significantly different in terms of the number of retrieved oocytes, number of embryos, M I oocyte, M II oocyte, and the number of GV oocyte. The quality of embryos between the three groups was difference significantly ($p < .05$). In comparison to dual and GnRH-a group trigger, women who received hCG group had a higher number of OHSS, and the number of severe OHSS in dual trigger was higher GnRH-a vs and hCG groups.

Conclusion : GnRH agonist alone and dual trigger (hCG, GnRH agonist) can be as effective as hCG trigger. GnRH agonist is preferable in high risk patient. Therefore, it should be used according to the patient's condition

Keywords : In vitro fertilization, GnRH agonist trigger, hCG trigger, Oocyte Quality, Dual trigger.OHSS

Comparison Irisin peptide serum level in pregnant women with and without gestational diabetes

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Background and Aim : Background: Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) is a metabolic disease that affects mother and infants during pregnancy, causing acute and chronic adverse effects. Irisin is proposed as a novel marker to predict GDM. The aim of this study was to assess role of irisin peptide serum levels in gestational diabetes and compare with healthy pregnant women.

Methods : This case control study was conducted on women of 24 to 28 weeks of gestational age in Ghaem Hospital affiliated to Mashhad University of Medical Sciences between May 2016 and June 2019. Maternal serum irisin levels were measured by an enzyme immunoassay method. An association between maternal serum irisin levels and clinical and biochemical parameters was evaluated. Body mass index, serum levels of glucose, oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT), insulin, hemoglobin A1C, homeostatic model assessment of insulin resistance) HOMA IR (and irisin were evaluated.

Results : Totally 56 participants (30 healthy pregnant and 26 women with GDM) were enrolled. No differences were observed in Serum irisin levels between GDM and healthy pregnant women. (P=0.814) Irisin levels were not significantly associated with maternal age (P=0.987) , systolic and diastolic blood pressure (P=0.583), (P= 0.356), the number of pregnancies (P=0.44), gestational age (P=0.338), fasting blood sugar (P=0.835), insulin (P=0.467), HOMA IR (P=0.685), one-hour and two-hour serum glucose (P= 0.377), (P=0.182) and Body mass index (P=0.9).

Conclusion : There is no correlation between irisin and the development of GDM. These findings needs to be assessed in future experiments.

Keywords : irisin, pregnant, gestational diabetes mellitus, glucose, insulin

The effect of intravenous calcium gluconate on the prevention of ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome (OHSS) in ICSI cycle. (A randomized clinical trial)

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Background and Aim : Background: Oral cabergoline and intravenous calcium could prevent ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome (OHSS) in assisted reproductive technology by targeting the vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) pathway. Objective: The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of cabergoline with intravenous calcium against oral cabergoline alone on the total rate of OHSS.

Methods : This study is a randomized clinical trial which carried out in a Milad infertility center affiliated with Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran between October 2016 and March 2017. A total of 192 patients were randomly assigned to two groups. Control groups received oral cabergoline and intervention groups received calcium gluconate addition to cabergoline. The total rate of OHSS and moderate and severe OHSS were measured in both groups.

Results : Demographic characteristics and type of drug used were homogeneous in both intervention and control groups ($p > .05$). Also, there was no significant difference between the two groups in terms of number of the follicle, number of oocytes obtained, metaphase II oocytes, and number of embryos, and rate of fertilization. 26.2% of participants in the control group versus 15.7% in intervention groups developed ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome ($P = .401$). The incidence of severe OHSS in the control groups and intervention groups was 7.1% and 3.6%, respectively

Conclusion : Intravenous injection of calcium gluconate can be effective in preventing ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome.

Keywords : ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome, cabergoline, calcium gluconate, ICSI

Evaluation and comparison of antral follicular count among infertile and fertile women

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Background and Aim : AFC (Antral Follicular Counts) could be used in determination of ovarian reserve. So far, studies have evaluated the AFC in different groups of infertile women and have claimed that low AFC could be observed in infertile women but significant relationships between reduced AFC and infertility has not yet been proven. In the current study, considering the importance of infertility and the importance of AFC as a possible for determination of ovary reserve, we aimed to evaluate and compare the AFC in two groups if fertile and infertile women in reproductive age. We assume that these issues could have high therapeutic values.

Methods : This is a prospective case-control study that was performed in 2020-2021 on 50 women that refer to infertility clinic and 50 other women without a history of infertility. The number of antral follicles in the day 2-5 of menstrual cycles in both ovaries with a size of 2-9 mm were counted by trans-vaginal ultrasound. The data were compared between two groups.

Results : The mean AFC of women in the infertility group was 6.7 and in the control group was 6.1 with no significant difference ($P= 0.279$). By investigating the possible relationship between AFC and age of menarche, no significant correlations were found between AFC and age of menarche among the infertility group ($p= 0.499$), control group ($p= 0.701$), and total population ($p= 0.728$). Although evaluation of the correlation between AFC and body mass index (BMI) showed a significant moderate correlation between AFC and BMI in control group ($P= 0.010$), no significant correlations were observed in the infertility group ($p- 0.360$) and in the total population ($p= 0.177$).

Conclusion : In the current study we found no significant differences between the AFC of infertile and fertile women and believe that AFC might has limited roles in infertility. But we showed that AFC could be used in determination of ovary reserve. These data were in line with some previous studies however, paradoxical results have been previously reported. Taken together, we recommend that physicians should interpret the results of AFC with more caution and further studies on lager populations should be conducted.

Keywords : AFC, infertility, trans vaginal ultrasound.

Umbilical cord milking versus immediate cord clamping in preterm infants: a randomized controlled trial

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Background and Aim : Managing preterm labor is an important issue. One of the significant parts of this management is the umbilical cord clamp. The standard method is immediate cord clamp (ICC); however, benefits have been proposed for umbilical cord milking (UCM) for preterm infants. Therefore, we aimed to assess and compare the complications of immediate cord clamp and cord milking.

Methods : This is a randomized controlled trial of infants 28 to 34 weeks' gestation who received ICC versus UCM. Then, the patients were grouped into control and intervention groups. In the control and intervention groups, ICC and UCM were performed, respectively. A midwife recorded maternal factors and neonatal factors. The amount of blood transfusion, bilirubin level, hemoglobin, mechanical ventilation, and mortality were recorded for all neonates and compared.

Results : Totally, 160 cases were enrolled in this study, including 80 in the intervention group and 80 controls. Twenty-nine cases (36.2%) in the control and 38 cases (47.5%) in the intervention group were male. Two groups showed no significant difference regarding demographic factors ($p>0.05$). The need for intubation, resuscitation, and blood transfusion was significantly lower in the UCM group than in the control group ($p<0.001$, $p<0.001$, and $p=0.002$, respectively). Furthermore, the intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH) grade 3 was significantly lower in the intervention group ($p=0.002$). However, the frequency of icterus was significantly higher in the UCM group than in the controls ($p=0.0001$). Moreover, in the UCM group, the chance of resuscitation, intubation, and IVH was significantly lower compared to the controls.

Conclusion : Totally, our results showed that the UCM was notably better than the ICC in preterm infants.

Keywords : Immediate cord clamp, cord milking, preterm labor, infant

The effect of preconception counseling based on motivational interview on knowledge, attitude, and conception-related behavior among women in reproductive age with HIV

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Background and Aim : Despite the increase in HIV infection among women, reproductive health care for these women is suboptimal and their lack of access to this care leads to unwanted pregnancies and increased vertical transmission. The most important problems in vertical transmission are the poor knowledge and attitude of women about HIV. Motivational interviewing is a patient-centered style of counseling that may change attitudes and behaviors. For this reason, this study aimed to determine the effect of preconception counseling based on motivational interview on knowledge, attitude and behavior related to conception among women in reproductive age with HIV.

Methods : In a two-group clinical trial, 32 women of reproductive age with HIV referrals to the Behavioral and Infectious Diseases Counseling Centers in Mashhad in 2021 were available selected and randomly assigned to the intervention and control groups. In the intervention group, three sessions of preconception counseling based on motivational interview were conducted for 90-60 minutes and the control group received routine care. Data collection tools were: questionnaires of demographic information, knowledge, attitude and behavior related to conception and their scores were measured before the intervention, immediately and four weeks after the intervention. The results were analyzed using Mann-Whitney, Wilcoxon, GEE and Chi-square tests.

Results : The mean scores of knowledge and behavior related to conception before the intervention were not significant statistical discrepancy between the two groups ($P > 0.05$); But immediately and four weeks after the intervention, it became significant ($P < 0.05$). On the other hand, the mean

scores of attitude related to pregnancy, before the intervention, immediately and four weeks after the intervention, did not show a statistically significant difference between the two groups ($P > 0.05$).

Conclusion : Preconception counseling based on motivational interviewing increased conception-related knowledge and behavior among women in reproductive age with HIV.

Keywords : Preconception counseling, Motivational interview, Knowledge, Attitude, Behavior, HIV

Knowledge, attitude, and conception-related behavior among women in reproductive age with HIV

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Background and Aim : Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is the largest deadly infectious disease, and the deadliest disease of the present century. In recent years, the number of women living with HIV in Iran has been increasing, and without preventive measures many of their children will become infected. Prepared study has been conducted to determine the knowledge, attitude and behavior related to pregnancy among women in reproductive age with HIV.

Methods : This study is a cross-sectional study has been conducted from March 2021 to June among thirty two married women in reproductive age with HIV referrals to the Behavioral and Infectious Diseases Counseling Centers in Mashhad. Data collection tools were the Demographic Information Questionnaire, conception-related Knowledge, Attitude and Behavior questionnaires. The data were entered in SPSS statistical software version 26 and put under analysis.

Results : 90.6% (29 from 32) of participants answered questions. The mean scores of fog zone knowledge, drug awareness, attitude, and behavior in this study were 15.21 ± 2.90 , 2.55 ± 1.45 , 51.48 ± 7.67 , 5.48 ± 1.79 respectively which are moderate scores compared with their maximum ones.

Conclusion : Women with HIV have a moderate conception-related knowledge, attitude and behavior, so the need for pre-conception counseling in these people seems necessary.

Keywords : Knowledge, Attitude, Behavior, Women in reproductive age, HIV

Effect of smoking on ovarian cancer risk among high risk germline mutation carriers

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Background and Aim : Smoking is one of the most important risk factors of human cancer while its hazards has been underestimated among young women. Owing to the effect of smoking on the double stranded DNA breaks, smoker BRCA1/2 genes mutation carriers may be more susceptible to be affected by breast and ovarian cancers. In this regards, it was aimed to review the role of smoking in modulating the risk of ovarian cancer among BRCA1/2 genes mutation carriers.

Methods : We explored the internet in Google Scholar, Pubmed, Pubmed Central and Bing search engines using main key words including ovarian cancer risk, high risk mutation, disease onset and smoking. All the manuscripts after 2010 were included in the present review.

Results : Women who smoked for 10 years or more were more likely to develop ovarian cancer compared to women who had never smoked. It was demonstrated that both the duration of and amounts of smoking were associated with significant increase in risk of ovarian cancer compared to never smoking among BRCA1/BRCA2 mutation carriers.

Conclusion : Significantly increasing risk of ovarian cancer among BRCA1/2 mutation carriers is indicating the pivotal role of modification of lifestyle as well as smoking status among BRCA1/2 mutations carriers. Further studies are warranted to identify the exact molecular mechanism behind this positive association.

Keywords : Smoking, High risk, BRCA1, BRCA2, Ovarian cancer

gynecological malignancy challenge in covid-19 pandemia

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Background and Aim : Since awareness of world health organization about COVID-19 infection outbreak, there is a huge number of reported infected cases. In this context due to restricted resources of healthcare system, there is a concern about the best approach for cancer patient.

Methods : People with malignancy are at higher risk of severe infection and consequently higher rate of mortality, so the benefit of providing cancer treatment in regard of the possibility of infection make a challenging situation and making decision, considering other consensus recommendation, must be based on individually multidisciplinary team judgment.

Results : In this regard and in order to provide the best management protocol for cancer patient, we decided to review almost all the consensus and article recommendation and rearrange them based on our local situation and health care system restriction, especially in present third-line crisis among our society, IRAN.

Conclusion : In conclude, as a health care provider, we must be able to provide the best strategy in controlling malignant cases based on our local resources and equipment availability, in addition to considering the other reliable consensus protocol like SGO, ACOS, BGCS, CDC, ESGO & ENOG, NHS, what have described in a schematic figure bellow.

Keywords : covid-19, oncology, malignancy, managment

atypical presentation of covid-19 in pregnancy

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Background and Aim : In the last 2 decades, coronavirus has been responsible for 3 epidemic courses, but recently the novel mutation of coronavirus (COVID-19) lead to erroneous symptoms and grow to pandemic with unexpected serious systemic impairment. Prior reports convinced us that pregnant patient are more susceptible to severe course of disease, but there relevant study on the effect of COVID-19 infection on maternal outcome is lacking. In the other hand the rapidly spreading of COVID-19 infection make it an urgent international concern, which in severe cases based on systemic analysis, are predispose to fatal complication like coagulopathy state, mostly thrombosis but also hemorrhage.

Methods : Here we try to report a rare and unexplained acute subdural hemorrhage in a postpartum mother, who was confirmed having a history suggestive of COVID-19 infection, fever and cough during her immigration from Afghanistan to Iran, few months ago.

Results : There was no abnormal finding except her history that could explain this accident, so the role of COVID-19 infection due to suspicious HRCT of thorax is questionable.

Conclusion : Here we demonstrate a detailed clinical case of new onset headache in postpartum period to elucidate the possibility of COVID-19 infection association, it is a controversial postpartum subdural hematoma.

Keywords : covid-19, neurological complaint, pregnancy, atypical

the negligence in a simple physical gynecologic examination with unforgiven outcome

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Background and Aim : Cervical cancer as the most gynecologic cancer, with estimated mortality of one woman every two minutes, require providing a global strategy on the preventive and early stage detection rule, what has been announced by world health organization (WHO) recently. Lack of effective screening protocol are the major concern in this regard. Above that, ignoring routine visual inspection and examination of cervix in gynecologic complaint seems to be a major barrier in eliminating the burden of cervical cancer in middle and low income countries.

Methods : Here we aim to introduce 3 cases of irreversible penalty which could be simply prevented.

Results : 3 reproductive age females with neglected chief complaint of prolonged vaginal bleeding with poor prognosis, what definitely were preventable

Conclusion : Strengthening the cervical cancer-preventive program toward achieving cervical cancer elimination was targeted by WHO for 2030. Taking into account the red flag of lower genital tract malignancies and the false negative possibility of single screening test is the key solution in declining cervical cancer mortality. Encouraging at risk female to participating in regular screening schedule and also practitioner for routine cervical visual inspection and examination in suspicious gynecologic complaint, if possible, is the main propose of present report. Keeping in mind the preventive capacity of this 2 simple rule in saving the lives.

Keywords : oncology, uterine cervical malignancy, challenge, vaccination

A case-report on diverticulitis misdiagnosed as tubo-ovarian abscess

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Background and Aim : Tubo-ovarian abscesses (TOA) is presented with multiple clinical manifestations including gastrointestinal findings.

Methods : Herein, we present a case of complicated diverticulitis that was misdiagnosed as TOA, owing to overlapping genital involvement.

Results : Patients who do not respond to antibiotic treatment should be suspected of other gastrointestinal pathologies such as diverticulitis and should be evaluated accordingly

Conclusion : Imaging could be misleading in these patients as a result of severe inflammation of intestines and surrounding organs.

Keywords : TOA, Gastrointestinal ,Diverticulitis ,Antibiotic ,Genital

Investigating the relationship between domestic violence and reproductive health needs in women

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Background and Aim : Domestic violence is a global public health concern which in recent years has been considered as the most serious social problem in all cultures and societies. Violence is one of the main manifestations of gender inequality that is a barrier to achieving reproductive health goals, so to promote health, it is important to know the relationship between violence and women's reproductive health. Due to the importance of recognizing the relationship between violence and reproductive health and lack of information about the reproductive health needs of abused women, the present study was conducted to investigate the relationship between domestic violence and reproductive health needs in women.

Methods : This Descriptive-analytical study was performed on 350 women aged 20-49 years who were selected by available methods from health centers in Tehran. Data were collected using the reproductive health needs of domestic violence women scale (RHNVWS) and the Domestic Violence Questionnaire of the World Health Organization and analyzed by SPSS software version 21 with 95% confidence using Pearson statistical test.

Results : Regarding the reproductive needs of violent women, the highest score was reported in the field of male participation (77.33%) and the lowest score was reported in the field of support and health services (36.28%). The score of domestic violence in all dimensions has a positive and significant relationship with the score of reproductive health needs ($P < 0.01$), which means in women with less reported domestic violence, the status of reproductive health in all dimensions (male participation, self-care, support and health services, sexual and marital affairs) has been more desirable.

Conclusion : Special services are needed for abused women. The health sector must play an important role in responding to domestic violence against women, and it is important for all health care providers to understand the link between violence and women's health.

Keywords : Violence, Women, Reproductive health

Are serum levels of 25-OH-D3 associated with dysmenorrhea in women with endometriosis?

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Background and Aim : Endometriosis is an inflammatory and hormone-dependent disease in reproductive age with clinical manifestations of dysmenorrhea. Inflammatory processes seem to play a key role in the development and progression of this disease. In this context the role of vitamin D3 has been significant and in various studies, its role as a modulator of the immune system has been shown through its anti-inflammatory, anti-proliferative and anti-invasion features. In this study we aimed to evaluate the serum level of vitamin D3 in women with endometriosis and the association with dysmenorrhea

Methods : This was an observational-comparative study of 61 cases of childbearing-age women diagnosed with stage 3-4 endometriosis and 66 healthy women. All participants were asked to score their pain according to the pain assessment tool (0 to 10) and in the next step 25-OH-D3 serum level was evaluated. Finally, the correlation between D3 serum levels and dysmenorrhea was assessed

Results : Data were analyzed using T-test and Pearson correlation by Spss version 21. The results of this study indicate a significant increase in dysmenorrhea in patients with endometriosis (7.16 and severe) compared to the control group (2.75 and mild) ($p < 0.05$). Also the mean (\pm SD) 25-OH-D3 serum level was 33.8 ng/ml and 31.24 ng/ml in women with and without endometriosis respectively which were not significantly different. However, a linear correlation between 25-OH-D3 serum level and dysmenorrhea was seen but it was not statistically significant

Conclusion : These data indicated the importance of checking dysmenorrhea in childbearing age as a screening factor for endometriosis. However, evaluation of 25-OH-D3 serum levels was not significantly associated with dysmenorrhea, more studies needs to be done with larger sample size

Keywords : Endometriosis, 25-OH-D3, Dysmenorrhea

Assesment of the mechanism of effects and consequences of pregnancy by using gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonist to support the luteal phase

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Background and Aim : The luteal phase deficiency is one of the problems caused by ovarian stimulation in IVF cycles. Different methods are used to support this phase, but there is no consensus on the preferred method. One of the newly introduced methods to support the luteal phase is the prescription of gnrh agonists in the luteal phase.

Methods : In a double-blind randomized clinical trial study, a total of 300 patients who were candidates for IVF or ICSI with antagonist protocol were selected . Embryo transfer was performed on day 3 to 5 after ICSI . Subjects were randomly divided into two equal groups and on the 6th and 9th day after ICSI, the 11 mg ampoule of tryptorlin or placebo was injected subcutaneously into the two groups. Then, the effectiveness of the drug of two groups were compered.

Results : The increase in progesterone and BHCG was significantly higher in the variopeptyl group. The number of twins in the control group was 21.7% and in the variopeptile group was 57.9%, which was statistically significant Pvalue = 0.008. There was no statistically significant difference in abortion between the two groups in the first trimester of pregnancy .Unfavorable outcome of pregnancy in the second and third trimesters was statistically no significant difference.

Conclusion : The use of GNRH agonists to support the luteal phase has significantly increased twinning. Fortunately, it does not increase the rate of abortion and the unfavorable outcome of pregnancy in the second and third trimesters.

Keywords : ICSI, Luteal phase, GNRH agonist, abortion

Clinical and anatomical outcomes within 1 year after native tissue apical suspension for pelvic organ prolapse; sacrospinous ligament fixation versus uterosacral ligament suspension

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Background and Aim : Pelvic organ prolapse is defined as the descent of anterior or posterior vaginal wall, the uterus (cervix) or the vaginal apex. These women often complain of vaginal bulging, sexual problem and urinary or defecatory dysfunction which could negatively affect the quality of life. This study was conducted to evaluate the clinical and anatomical outcomes of native tissue apical suspension by sacrospinous ligament fixation (SSLF) versus uterosacral ligament suspension (ULS).

Methods : This was a prospective cohort study which performed from March 2017 to July 2019 at Imam Khomeini hospital, an academic hospital of Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. Inclusion criteria were patients with uterine prolapse at stage 2 or 3 according to POPQ staging who scheduled for total vaginal hysterectomy and apical suspension by ULS or SSLF with no previous POP surgery. The primary outcomes were anatomical and clinical recurrence within 1 year after surgery.

Results : recurrence of anterior, posterior, or apical compartment prolapse didn't have any significant difference between two groups. In terms of clinical recurrence, although vaginal mass protrusion and vaginal pressure were more frequent in SSLF group, but the difference was not significant. The number of patients with severe buttock and pelvic pain were significantly higher in SSLF group.

Conclusion : SSLF and ULS are both safe procedures with comparable complications and similar anatomical and clinical outcomes; however ULS had lower post operative pelvic pain and also the number of retreatment was lower in this group.

Keywords : Pelvic organ prolapse, sacrospinous Ligament, uterosacral ligament, Outcomes

Rhabdomyosarcoma of the uterus in an adult patient with osteopetrosis: a case report

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Background and Aim : Uterine sarcoma accounts for 3–7% of uterine malignant neoplasms. It is more aggressive than epithelial neoplasms, and patients have a poor prognosis. Rhabdomyosarcoma is classified as a heterologous uterine sarcoma. It is the most common soft tissue malignancy in children while rare in adults. In young patients, the majority of genital tract rhabdomyosarcomas occur in vagina; however, the most common site of gynecologic rhabdomyosarcoma is cervix followed by uterine corpus, in adults. Uterine corpus rhabdomyosarcoma is rare in adults. Diagnosis of pure rhabdomyosarcoma in uterus involves widespread and perfect sampling as well as precise histopathological evaluation to uncover any epithelial component.

Methods : Here we report a case of pure rhabdomyosarcoma of uterine corpus in a 60-year-old Iranian postmenopausal female who had osteopetrosis, presenting with 8-month heavy vaginal bleeding and a protruding cervical mass. She is alive on 18-month follow-up after treatment.

Results : Here we report a case of pure rhabdomyosarcoma of uterine corpus in a 60-year-old Iranian postmenopausal female who had osteopetrosis, presenting with 8-month heavy vaginal bleeding and a protruding cervical mass. She is alive on 18-month follow-up after treatment.

Conclusion : Rhabdomyosarcoma of uterine corpus is rare in adults. Diagnosis of pure rhabdomyosarcoma in uterus involves widespread and perfect sampling as well as precise histopathological evaluation to uncover any epithelial component. Treatment options in adult gynecological rhabdomyosarcoma are based on studies in younger patients, and more studies may help us choose the best approach for improving outcome.

Keywords : Rhabdomyosarcoma, Uterus, Sarcoma

Effects of the mitochondrial genome on germ cell fertility: A review of the literature

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Background and Aim : As researchers would like to put it, infertility is one of the major problems faced in medicine, for which several factors are discussed. One of the factors mentioned in many studies is the quantity and quality of mitochondria in sexual gametes.

Methods : This paper is a narrative review study on the effects of the mitochondrial genome on fertility conducted through searching PUBMED, SCIENCE DIRECT, SID, GOOGLE SCHOLAR, and Scopus databases for articles related to the Fertility, Infertility, Miscarriage, Mitochondria, Sperm, mtDNA, Oocyte and other synonymous keywords from 2000 to 2020

Results : In this article, a variety of studies were used, and related material is included. The mitochondrial genome affects infertility in both male and female gametes; in sperm, it mainly releases free radicals. In the oocyte, the mutation in this genome plays its role by affecting the amount of energy required after fertilization, leading to gestation failure. In both cases, infertile cells have a much smaller number of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) copies

Conclusion : The effects of mtDNA on the fertility of gametes are through changing oxidative phosphorylation and cellular energy production process. Also, a reduction in the number of mtDNA copies is directly associated with sex cell infertility. Therefore, in couples with children with neonatal disorders, infertile couples seeking assisted reproductive techniques, and patients in whom assisted reproductive techniques have failed, evaluating the mitochondrial genome can be an excellent diagnostic option.

Keywords : Infertility, Oocyte, Sperm, Mitochondria, Mitochondrial Genome

The measurement of aluminum chloride's level in the serum and muscles of women with uterine fibroids

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Background and Aim : Aluminum (Al), the most abundant metal in the Earth's crust, is used in different industries to manufacture cosmetics, supplements, drugs, intravenous solutions, dialysis fluids, food, toothpaste, and kitchen utensils. Uterine fibroid (UF) is the most prevalent benign tumor in gynecology that affects women during their fertile years. The clinical symptoms of UF include pelvic pain, dysmenorrhea, abnormal vaginal bleeding, infertility, preterm labor, postpartum hemorrhage, and recurrent pregnancy loss. There is no detect reason for UF formation, but it is believed that lifestyle can directly affect the initiation of this disease.

Methods : Uterine tissue (5 g) and serum (5 g) samples were collected from 10 women who underwent a hysterectomy. Five women experienced UF, and five women as control. First, all samples were digested with hydrogen chloride (HCl) and hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂). Then, the Al level in samples were analyzed by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES).

Results : The results demonstrated that Al increased serum and uterine tissue levels in both UF and control groups. In the UF group, Al level in tissue and serum was 1482.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg} \pm 2062.9$ and 211.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg} \pm 56.4$, respectively. In the control group, Al level in tissue and serum was 410.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg} \pm 244.7$ and 326.8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg} \pm 360.8$, respectively.

Conclusion : Although the UF patients showed a higher concentration of Al in their tissues than the control group, the concentration of this metal in the control group was higher than the acceptable amount (less than 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ for serum and 30-50 mg for healthy individuals). Therefore, high concentrations of Al can be considered as an alarm. Al can lead to various diseases or predispose a person to them.

Keywords : Uterine Leiomyoma, Aluminum, Lifestyle

Determining the relationship between the type of suture used and the incidence and severity of (niche) in patients with a history of cesarean: A Double-blind randomized clinical trial

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Background and Aim : One of the complications of cesarean is Niche syndrome. One of the etiologies is incomplete or incorrect closure of the cesarean section, without closing the deep muscle layers due to improper sutures or not allocating enough time for this. The type of suture used to close the cesarean section is an important challenge in predicting this complication. Our study was performed to determine the relationship between the type of suture used and the incidence and severity of niche in patients with a history of cesarean section

Methods : This study was a prospective clinical trial. 50 patients underwent cesarean section and were randomly divided into two groups of 25 (chromic and vicryl). After 2 months, patients were underwent vaginal ultrasound by a specialist doctor for niche. The information included: the incidence of cesarean section defects, the type of suture used and the amount of cervical dilatation were recorded in a pre-prepared questionnaire. Data was collected by SPSS version 22.

Results : Of the 50 patients studied, 8 (16%) had Niche. Also, 9 patients (18%) had cervical dilatation. The results showed that there was a statistically significant difference between the frequency distribution of Niche according to the type of suture used in the studied patients and the frequency of Niche in patients who used chrome thread was significantly higher ($p = 0.021$). Also, no statistically significant difference was found between the frequency distribution of Niche in terms of cervical dilatation in the studied patients ($p = 0.196$). There was no statistically significant difference between the frequency distribution of cervical dilatation according to the type of suture used in the studied patients ($p = 0.325$).

Conclusion : the use of chromic thread is associated with more cesarean defects. Therefore, the use of Vicryl thread instead of chromic is recommended to reduce the incidence of niche

Keywords : cesarean, niche syndrome, suture

Evaluation of the relationship between HbA1c level and the risk of screening tests in the first trimester of pregnancy in women with gestational diabetes referred to Imam Reza hospital in 2020

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Background and Aim : Due to the increasing incidence of gestational diabetes in the current world and its complications for both mother and fetus, as well as the importance of early detection of genetic disorders in infants, detection and prediction the relationship between fasting blood sugar and Hba1c in mothers with gestational diabetes mellitus and PAPP-A and free B_hcg and genetic disorders is necessary for early diagnosis and prediction of various complications and necessary measures, so the present study was designed to investigate the relationship between fasting blood sugar levels and Hba1c with the risk of screening tests in the first trimester of pregnancy and PAPP-A and B_hcg levels.

Methods : In this cross _sectional study ,52 pregnant women ,20 of them were diagnosed with gestational diabetes and 32 of whom were healthy and without known disease,were examined.Age and height and weight and body mass index and FBS and Hba1c and PAPP-A and B_hcg and trisomy 21 final risk and patients blood group 's were recorded. The patients in two groups were compared in terms of above.

Results : There was a significant difference between the two groups of healthy pregnant women with gestational diabetes in terms of risk of developing trisomy 21 and diabetic mothers fetus had a higher risk of developing trisomy 21. . Also,PAPP-A level was significantly lower in mothers with gestational diabetes mellitus. By the way low-risk and moderate-risk individuals in the group with gestational diabetes and low-risk and moderate-risk individuals in the group of healthy mothers were compared with each other, in which the B_hcg level was significantly different.

Conclusion : The risk of developing trisomy 21 is higher in pregnant women with gestational diabetes mellitus and their PAPP-A level is lower than healthy mothers.

Keywords : Gestational diabetes mellitus(GDM),Hba1c,PAPP-A,free B_hcg

A comparison of misoprostol and misoprostol plus Foley catheter for cervical ripening in labor induction in term pregnancies

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Background and Aim : Pregnancy termination is an important process that may be done medically or mechanically. Determination of pregnancy outcomes for each method is important to select the best method. The primary outcome was the comparison of misoprostol and misoprostol plus Foley catheter for cervical ripening in labor induction in term pregnancies.

Methods : In this randomized clinical trial, 78 consecutive women with term pregnancies over 37 weeks in 2019 in Mahdiah Hospital, Tehran, Iran were enrolled. Women were randomly assigned by block randomization method to receive either misoprostol alone or accompanied with Foley catheter into cervical internal os. The Bishop score, duration of the latent and active phases, length of the stages, Apgar score and cesarean section rate were compared across the groups. Inclusion criteria were single pregnancy, vertex presentation and absence of cephalopelvic disproportion. Exclusion criteria were contraindication of vaginal delivery and prostaglandins administration.

Results : The mean±standard deviation age was 29.6±3.3 and 29.0±3.0 years in misoprostol alone and misoprostol plus Foley catheter groups, respectively (P=0.450). 20 patients in group with only misoprostol and 18 patients in misoprostol plus Foley catheter had bishop score below 6. Although 19 patients in only misoprostol and 21 patients in misoprostol plus Foley catheter had Bishop Score 6 and more, but the differences were not significant (P=0.651). The results in this study demonstrated that Bishop Score, latent and active phase, length of stages, Apgar score and cesarean section rate were totally same across the groups (P > 0.05).

Conclusion : Misoprostol either with or without Foley catheter is an effective and safe method for cervical ripening in labor induction in term pregnancies. Instrumentation of Foley catheter didn't have any additional benefits in labor induction.

Keywords : : Labor Induction, Misoprostol, Foley Catheter, Pregnancy Termination

Comparison of the Effectiveness of Innovative Nano filter on Sperm Parameters by In-vitro Routine of Density Gradient Centrifugation in ART Procedures

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Background and Aim : The male factor is the cause of about 25% of infertility and preparation sperm is a main factor in Assisted reproductive techniques(ART).

Methods : This cross-sectional study was performed on 350 infertile couples referred to Milad Infertility Center in Mashhad from 2018 to 2020. Then each SEMEN sample is divided into two parts. Innovative filter and DGC. For each groups, the characteristics of sperm parameters including: sperm morphology, motility, leucocyte,number, dead sperm were determined by Computer-Aided Sperm Analysis (CASA) system.

Results : The average number of sperm after preparation in the innovative filter group was 6.67 ± 4.86 million more than DGC group. Significant increase in the mean normal morphology, progressive sperms motility in the samples prepared by the innovative filter method compared to the DGC, respectively, $21.680 \pm 3.49\%$ and $9.19 \pm 44.79\%$. ($p < 0.001$) and significant reduction in abnormal morphology, immobile and dead sperms in the samples prepared in the innovative filter method compared to the DGC , $6.89 \pm 3.45\%$ and $9.67 \pm 3.45\%$, respectively. ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion : According to the results of the present study, an innovative filter can significantly separate sperm with more count along with morphology and better movement. Therefore, it is recommended to use this filter as a simple, low cost and high efficiency method for preparation in assisted reproduction methods.

Keywords : Sperm Count, In Vitro Fertilization, Density Gradient Centrifugation

Case report of heterotopic pregnancy

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Background and Aim : Heterotopic pregnancy occurs when there are coexisting intrauterine and ectopic pregnancies, that is increasing due to ART.

Methods : case report

Results : Case: 29 y/o woman (G1Ab1) with primary infertility for 4 years who undergone IUI at this center. In the uterus and appendages u/s, on June 19, 2019, a GS with the FHR and the symptoms of EP, and fluid in Cul De Sac were reported. Therefore, the patient was a candidate for exploratory laparoscopy. During the procedure, the walled-off GS was seen by the Omentum, the intestines, and the right ovary that after the release of the right ovary, the GS was completely evacuated. 2 days after laparoscopy, u/s revealed normal ovaries and adnexa with gestational age of 7 weeks. Subsequently, a control u/s was performed on July 6, 2019 that reported an intrauterine GS with FHR, and GA of 8 weeks and 4 days. There was also a decidual reaction in the left and fundal region of the uterus, which refers to the possibility of another GS with FHR in the left adnexa. Pelvic MRI was performed to confirm this diagnosis considering the patient's clinical condition. Imaging report confirmed an EP, in size of approximately 32 × 30 mm in the upper posterior part of the left cornua. The patient's vital signs were normal at the time of the second hospitalization. Hb was 10.2 g / dl, hct 31%, BUN 14 mg / dl, and Cr 0.7 mg / dl. The patient underwent laparotomy under GA due to diagnosis of EP in uterine cornua at the left side. The cornual and tubal regions were restored locally and externally. Restoration performed after sac evacuation and abdominal washout.

Conclusion : The reason of difference and importance of this case report of heterotopic pregnancy is concurrency of two EP (abdominal and corneal) with intrauterine pregnancy that makes it unique and novel compared with similar articles.

Keywords : Heterotopic pregnancy, Ectopic pregnancy

Knowledge, attitudes and practice of infertile couples about assisted reproductive technology, 2019-2020: A cross-sectional study

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Background and Aim : WHO has referred to infertility as a worldwide reproductive health problem that threatens the mental health of infertile couples and can lead to disorders such as stress, depression, etc. This study aimed to determine the Knowledge, attitudes and practice of infertile couples about ART.

Methods : This cross-sectional study was performed on 331 infertile person who referred to Alzahra Infertility Center in Shahrekord. Sampling was done by Convenience. Data were collected by self-administered questionnaire consisting of four parts and 69 questions and analyzed by SPSS software. P-value less than 0.05 was significant.

Results : awareness of infertile couples was moderate and their attitude was negative. Comparison of knowledge and attitudes of participants with Gender, Address, Education, duration of infertility, Causes of Infertility, and Comparison of knowledge with ethnicity, Language, feminine factor, Age and, Years of marriage and Comparison of attitudes with , Job was significant. Relationship between knowledge of participants with The duration of infertility, Cause of infertility, knowledge of(IUI, IVF, ICSI, ZIFT, Replaced uterus, Donated ovum, Sperm donation, The donating embryo) and attitude of (IUI, IVF, Replaced uterus, Donated ovum) , and Relationship between attitude of participants with The duration of infertility, knowledge of(IUI, Replaced uterus and Donated ovum) and attitude of (IUI IVF Replaced uterus Donated ovum) was significant.

Conclusion : The results of this study indicated that the higher the level of awareness, the more negative the attitude toward ART. In addition, in people who use more pharmacological methods to treat infertility, the rate of using the new ART is less than the pharmacological methods. Therefore, it is recommended that health system policymakers and guardians improve childbearing status in the country by establishing counseling classes and correcting people's awareness of new methods of assisted reproduction, in order to correct people's misconceptions about using these methods.

Keywords : Knowledge, Attitude, Practice, Assisted Reproductive Technique, Infertility

Urinary Incontinence due to Sexual Abuse in Childhood Leading to a Wide Vesicovaginal Fistula in Early Adolescence.

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Background and Aim : Childhood urinary incontinence is defined as the involuntary leakage of urine after toilet training. If this condition recurs throughout the day, birth defects or some certain behaviors resulting in this type of incontinence should be taken into account (1). Child sexual abuse (CSA) is also delineated as adult sexual pleasure through child exploitation (2). As well, urogenital fistula is a common complication of obstructed labor in developing countries. During early adolescence, urinary incontinence may be caused by the long presence of a vaginal foreign body, indicating a history of CSA.

Methods : This paper describes an 11-year-old girl referred to a gynecology clinic with progressively chronic, watery vaginal discharge for three years.

Results : The vaginoscopy results revealed a large vesicovaginal fistula (VVF) with a fibrotic band, attaching the anterior and posterior vaginal walls. . A small piece of a foreign body was also visible behind the fibrotic band. The foreign body was thus removed, and she underwent fistula repair surgery after complete evaluations and urological consultations

Conclusion : Accordingly, strong educational systems are needed to raise children's awareness of how to keep their body safe. However, caregivers' awareness of children's sex education is directly correlated with children's ability to protect themselves against sexual abuse. Starting children' sex education during preschool years when they are to socialize for the first time will thus improve their overall quality of life and the way they will think, act, and feel throughout their entire lives.

Keywords : Sexual Abuse, Urinary Incontinence, Fistula

The views of women living in Tehran regarding the impact of environmental factors on breast cancer in 2021

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Background and Aim : Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women in developing and developed countries. Benzene is a volatile, toxic and organic compound that is produced indoors and outdoors, and increases the risk of cancer. The aim of this study was to investigate the views of women living in Tehran regarding the impact of environmental factors on breast cancer.

Methods : This is a cross-sectional and descriptive study that was conducted in 2021 in Tehran. Data were collected by a designed questionnaire using valid articles. This questionnaire was sent to potential samples virtually via social networks such as; WhatsApp, Telegram, etc during a specified period. Data were analyzed by SPSS-26 software using descriptive statistics.

Results : This study was conducted on 206 participants. In terms of demographic information, most participants were 34 ± 11 years old, 55.8% of them were married, 55.3% had university education and 55.3% of them were childless. In terms of viewing benzene as an environmental risk factor for breast cancer, the lowest percentage of participants (28.6%) viewed benzene as a toxic and cancerous substance. Also, only 6.8% of participants were aware of internal sources of benzene production and 10.7% of them were aware of external sources of benzene production.

Conclusion : According to the findings of this study and the lack of knowledge of women about this dangerous and toxic substance in breast cancer, and also taking into account the high air pollution in Tehran, it is necessary to provide appropriate educational programs for people, especially women to help them get acquainted with available resources and appropriate preventive behaviors in regard to breast cancer.

Keywords : Breast cancer, Women, Environmental pollution, Benzene, Tehran

Effect of outpatient administration of vaginal misoprostol on prolonged pregnancy and induction success rate: a randomized clinical trial

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atiyeh vatanchi¹

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Background and Aim : Prolonged pregnancy can be associated with adverse maternal and fetal complications, so it is important to evaluate the interventions which can reduce prolonged pregnancies. Recently, outpatient cervical ripening is used due to many benefits. This study was conducted with aim to determine the effect of outpatient vaginal misoprostol on reduction of postpartum pregnancy and increasing of labor induction success.

Methods : This randomized clinical trial was performed on 90 primigravid women at gestational age of 39 weeks, referred to maternity clinics of Mashhad University of Medical Sciences in 2018. They were randomly divided into intervention (stripping and vaginal misoprostol) or control (stripping only) group. For intervention group, membrane stripping was performed and then 25 µg of vaginal misoprostol was administered, but control group only received membrane stripping and was repeated at pre-determined intervals (during 40 weeks and then every other day until 41 weeks/ up to a maximum of 5 doses of misoprostol). Checklists of maternal and neonatal data were completed at referral for delivery.

Results : Post-term pregnancies ($p<0.006$), mean gestational age at delivery time ($p<0.001$) and cesarean section ($p<0.007$) were significantly higher in control group. However, mean of first intervention to delivery interval ($p<0.06$) and admission to delivery interval ($p<0.04$) were less in intervention group. There were no major neonatal and maternal complications or uterine hyperstimulation in two groups.

Conclusion : Outpatient administration of vaginal misoprostol can safely reduce postterm pregnancy and cesarean section without increasing adverse maternal and neonatal outcomes.

Keywords : Pregnancy, Prolonged pregnancy, Misoprostol, Apgar Score

Comparing the efficacy of oral, sublingual and buccal misoprostol for induction of labor in pregnant women with premature rupture of membrane

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atiyeh vatanchi¹

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Background and Aim : Induction to labor interval is a very important issue in premature rupture of membranes (PROM) and can reduce maternal and neonatal complications. For induction of labor and termination of term pregnancies, various efficacy rates have been reported for different forms of misoprostol administration, but few studies have delved into this issue in patients with PROM. The aim of this study was to compare the efficacy of oral, sublingual and buccal misoprostol in induction of term pregnancies with PROM.

Methods : In this randomized clinical trial, 120 pregnant mothers with confirmed PROM at 37-42 weeks of gestation were randomly assigned to one of three groups of A (50 µg oral misoprostol), B (25 µg sublingual misoprostol), or C (25 µg buccal misoprostol). The drug was administered every 4 hours for a maximum of 6 doses until reaching 4-5 contractions in every 10 minutes or a bishop score above 7. Number of misoprostol doses, its side effects, type of delivery, neonatal and maternal complications of delivery, and cause of Cesarean section or accidents during vaginal delivery were recorded. Main outcomes including induction to delivery interval, the duration of latent, active, and second stage of labour, and Apgar score at the first and fifth minutes were also recorded. Data were analyzed in SPSS v.24 considering a significance level of 0.05.

Results : There was no significant difference between the three groups in terms of demographic variables of age and level of education ($P>0.05$), but the groups showed a significant difference in terms of gestational age, which was much lower in the buccal group compared to other groups ($P=0.004$). Regarding parity, initial bishop score, hospitalization time and PROM confirmation method, no significant differences were observed between the three groups ($P>0.05$). Induction to delivery interval and the duration of latent, active, and second stage of labour were significantly shorter in the buccal group compared to the other groups ($P<0.05$). However, the number of misoprostol doses received, the minute 1 and 5 Apgar scores did not show a significant difference between the three groups ($P>0.05$). The need for augmentation with oxytocin was significantly lower in the buccal group than in the other two groups ($P=0.009$). Frequency distribution of type of delivery, neonatal and maternal complications, cause of Cesarean section and accidents during vaginal delivery were not statistically significant between the three groups ($P>0.05$), but the frequency distribution of misoprostol side-effects was significantly different between the three groups ($P=0.007$).

Conclusion : Buccal misoprostol had the greatest effect in reducing the time of labour phases compared to both sublingual and oral conditions and thus is recommended for induction of labour in term pregnancies with PROM.

Keywords : premature rupture of membrane, labor induction, misoprostol

Evaluation of quality and quantity of oocytes and embryos in patients with unilateral endometrioma and its comparison with the opposite side in women candidates for ICSI

Submission Author: Ziba Zahiri Sorouri

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Background and Aim : Background: Endometriosis is one of the most common causes of infertility and implantation disorders. Ovarian endometrioma is a common form of endometriosis that may reduce the quality and quantity of oocytes and embryos. The aim of this study was to evaluate the quantity and quality of oocytes and embryos in women with infertility due to unilateral endometrioma and to compare these parameters with the opposite side.

Methods : This study included 98 women with unilateral endometrioma who were candidates for intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI). Demographic characteristics including age, body mass index (BMI), spouse age, endometrioma size, and antimullerian hormone (AMH) level were recorded. Parameters such as total number of oocytes, number of germinal vesicle (GV), metaphase I (MI), and metaphase II (MII) oocytes, the total number of embryos, and quality of embryos were recorded and compared with opposite side.

Results : Results: The mean age of the participants was 33.65 ± 3.92 years. There was no significant difference in the mean number of total oocytes ($P= 0.100$) and MII oocyte ($P= 0.060$) between the ovary with endometrioma and the opposite side, but the total number of embryos in the ovary with endometrioma (1.79 ± 1.78) was significantly lower than the opposite side (2.56 ± 2.49) ($p = 0.002$). There was a statistically significant difference between the number of grade A and B embryos in the ovary with endometrioma and its opposite side ($P > 0.05$).

Conclusion : Endometrioma may negatively affect the quality and quantity of oocytes, embryos, and consequently assisted reproductive technology (ART) outcomes.

Keywords : Ovarian endometrioma, AMH, oocyte quality, embryo quality, Female infertility

A Comparative study between letrozole plus clomiphene Citrate versus letrozole alone on ovulation and pregnancy rate in infertile women with polycystic ovarian syndrome undergoing Ovulation induction

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Background and Aim : Infertility defined as inability to conceive after 12 month of regular unprotected coitus. Anovulatory processes are the most common cause of infertility in women and polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS) is the most common cause of anovulatory infertility. The aim of this study was compare the effects of combination treatment by clomiphene citrate plus letrozole versus letrozole alone on ovulation and pregnancy rate in infertile PCOS women.

Methods : This is a single-blind controlled clinical trial study. The population of this study included all women with PCOS infertility factor who attending to the infertility clinic, Imam Khomeini, Sari, from March 2018 to March 2019. One hundred two infertile pcos women who randomized, divided in two groups. Group one (n=51) received 100 mg cc plus 5 mg letrozole daily on cycle days 3-7 for just one treatment cycle and group two (n=51) received 5 mg letrozole daily on cycle days 3-7 for one treatment cycle. After at least one follicle reached 18-19 mm the patients received human gonadotropin hormone (5000 U – IV injection). After that, the couples had regular intercourse, 2-3 times a week, as they been instructed. Endometrial thickness (on the day of HCG injection), number of follicles 18 mm, number of follicles 14 mm, clinical pregnancy rate, ongoing pregnancy rate, miscarriages, multiple pregnancy rate and live birth were recorded.

Results : In this study, the number of follicles 14 mm in women who received combination of letrozole plus clomiphene citrate were significantly higher than letrozole treated alone group (p=0.040). There was no statistically significant difference in the number of follicles 18 mm (p=0.077), mean endometrial thickness (p=0.373), clinical pregnancy rate (p=0.999), ongoing pregnancy rate (p=0.598), multiple pregnancy rate (p=0.999) and live birth (p= 0.999) between two groups.

Conclusion : According to our study the combination of letrozole and clomiphene citrate as a first line therapy in PCOS infertile women may be more effective than letrozole and the cost and risk may be lower than other induction ovulation treatments as gonadotrophin.

Keywords : Infertility, Ovulation induction, Polycystic ovarian syndrome, letrozole, clomiphene citrate, Pregnancy

Dual ovarian stimulation with human chorionic gonadotropin alone compared with human chorionic gonadotropin plus gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonist on the extent of pregnancy in infertile women wit

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Background and Aim : One of the important steps in the success of assisted reproduction techniques is the effective stimulation of ovarian follicles and the proper induction of ovulation. The aim of this study was to compare the effect of ovarian stimulus with gonadotropin-releasing agonist and human gonadotropin-human chorionic gonadotropin on the extent of pregnancy in infertile women by decreasing ovarian reserve in intracytoplasmic spermatozoic delivery

Methods : This is a one-blind clinical trial that was performed on 96 infertile poor ovarian patients who referred to Imam Khomeini Hospital in Sari in 1398 to start the ICSI_ET on the introduction of intracytoplasmic spermatozoa (ICSI_ET). Patients entered the IVF cycle and were subjected to ovulation induction with the antagonist protocol. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 24 software.

Results : According to the findings of this study, there was only a significant difference between the gonadotropin-releasing gonadotropin group and human gonadotropin human chorionic gonadotropin in the number of implantation, quality embryos and oocytes in metaphase two, but between the gonadotropin releasing gonadotropin group and gonadotropin chorionic Human coronary gonadotropin was not detected in the number of pregnancies and abortions.

Conclusion : According to the results of this study, the ulcer maturity with dual treatment by gonadotrophin-releasing agonist and human chorionic gonadotropin improves the number of good embryos and can be an effective way to increase efficacy in infertile women by decreasing reserve. The ovary is in the process of fertilization.

Keywords : Low ovarian reserve, Anti-Muller hormone, Infertility, Poor response

Comparison of Health-Promoting Lifestyle and Irrational Health Beliefs in Healthy Pregnant women and Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM)

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Background and Aim : Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) is a common complication of pregnancy. The goal of this study was to compare health promoting lifestyles and irrational health beliefs in pregnant women with GDM and healthy pregnant women

Methods : The present study was a descriptive causal-comparative study in which 100 eligible GDM women and 100 eligible healthy women were selected through available sampling in 3 referral hospital in Tehran In 2020. In this study, the Health Promoting Lifestyle Profile (HPLP) and the Irrational Health Beliefs Scale (IHBS) were used. Data were analyzed using independent t-test and logistic regression by SPSS 16 software

Results : Findings showed that there is a significant relationship between the variables of IHBS and HPLP. For every one unit increase in an IHBS score, the chance of having diabetes increases by 2.8 percent. In the case of HPLP, women who exercised well were 7.5 percent less likely to develop diabetes, and those who took good responsibility were 7.8 percent less likely to develop diabetes. Also, in independent t-test, HPLP variable showed a significant difference between the two groups with diabetes and healthy individuals ($P < 0.001$). Also, in comparing the subscales of this variable, physical activity ($P < 0.0001$), self-fulfillment ($P < 0.004$), responsibility ($P < 0.003$) and stress control ($P < 0.001$) a significant difference was observed. The results of IHBS research showed a significant difference between the two groups of gestational diabetes and healthy individuals ($P < 0.004$)

Conclusion : The results of the present study show the need to identify and focus on irrational health beliefs and health-promoting lifestyles. Modification of these psychological structures can be useful in the prevention and management of this chronic disease

Keywords : Health-Promoting Lifestyle, Irrational Health Beliefs, Gestational Diabetes Mellitus

ارزیابی اثر متفورمین، فرآورده برگرفته از مکمل گیاهی و ترکیب مکمل گیاهی و متفورمین بر اولیگو منوره و پروفایل های قند و لیپید در بیماران مبتلا به سندرم تخمدان پلی کیستیک

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مقدمه و هدف: زمینه و هدف تحقیق: سندرم تخمدان پلی کیستیک یکی از شایع ترین اختلالات غدد درون ریز می باشد که با پیامدهای متفاوت بالینی شامل عوارض تولیدمثلی، متابولیکی، روانی و بعضی از سرطان ها همراه است. درمان مناسب و مدیریت این بیماری می تواند تاثیر بسزایی در سلامتی جسمی و روانی این بیماران و همچنین اطرافیان آنها داشته باشد. بدین منظور این مطالعه مقایسه اثر متفورمین، ائلق و ترکیب ائلق و متفورمین بر اولیگو منوره و پروفایل های بیوشیمیایی در بیماران مبتلا به سندرم تخمدان پلی کیستیک پرداخته است.

روش ها: روش مطالعه: این مطالعه بر روی ۹۰ زن مبتلا به سندروم پلی کیستیک تخمدان مراجعه کننده به کلینیک زنان بیمارستان طالقانی وابسته به دانشگاه علوم پزشکی شهید بهشتی انجام گرفته و شرکت کنندگان مطالعه (زنانی که در طول ۶ ماه گذشته هیچگونه داروی مکملی دریافت نکرده اند) بطور تصادفی برای دریافت داروی تجویزی برای مدت ۱۲ هفته تقسیم شدند. پس از جمع آوری اطلاعات، به ارزیابی متغیرها پرداخته و با تعیین میزان کاهش یا افزایش پارامترهای کنترلی (از قبیل میزان قند خون ناشتا، انسولین، توتال کلسترول، تری گلیسرید و...) اقدام به تجزیه و تحلیل اطلاعات با نسخه ۱۷ نرم افزار spss نمودیم.

نتایج: نتایج: میانگین کلسترول توتال، HDL، LDL، سطح انسولین، میانگین شاخص مقاومت به انسولین، میانگین LH بیماران و سطح تستوسترون در گروه های مورد مطالعه پس از مداخلات درمانی دارای تفاوت معناداری بوده است (p-value < 0.05). همچنین در این مطالعه ابعاد تخمدان، هیرسوتیسم و آکنه در بیماران بعد از درمان در گروه های مورد مداخله نیز دارای اختلاف معناداری بوده است. (p-value < 0.05).

نتیجه گیری: نتیجه گیری: یافته های این مطالعه نشان می دهد که مصرف همزمان متفورمین با ائلق نسبت به مصرف هر کدام از داروها به تنهایی می تواند موجب بهبودی علایم ناشی از این بیماری و همچنین پروفایل بیوشیمیایی این بیماران گردد.

کلمات کلیدی: کلیدواژه ها - PCOS: طب سنتی- پلی کیستیک - انسولین- متفورمین - طب مکمل - اولیگو منوره