

Improving Detection of Missed OASIS using Angle of Episiotomy: Malaysia Experience

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The incidence of anal sphincter injuries is quoted at 1-2%. In Hospital Kuala Lumpur (tertiary centre) the incidence of OASIS is only 0.14-0.2%. This is much lower than most centres in the world. We undertook this study to find out the incidence of missed OASIS. **Objective:** 1) To assess the rate of missed OASIS 2) To detect missed OASIS using angle of episiotomy. **Methodology:** This is a prospective study. All primigravida who had episiotomy were recruited into this study with their consent. Transperineal ultrasound was done to assess the anal sphincter. **Results:** A total of 216 patients were recruited. There were 38 patients who had ultrasound diagnosis of anal sphincter injury. The incidence of occult OASIS was 17.6%. As the angle of episiotomy increased the risk of OASIS decreased. One hundred and seventy four (80.5%) had angle less than 45. The incidence of OASIS among angle less than 45 was 21.1%. **Conclusion:** Therefore we suggest that episiotomy angle should be measured in all patients who undergo episiotomy. This is to prevent risk of anal incontinence in the future.

Assessing the Effectiveness of Protescal in preventing Post Caesarean Section Hypertrophic Scar and Keloid

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The aim of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of Protescal in preventing post caesarean section hypertrophic scar and keloid formation. **Method:** This randomized controlled trial was conducted for a period of 6 months from April 2017 until October 2017 involving 90 women that underwent caesarean section, who had no history of previous abdominal surgery and who planned for further pregnancy. They were randomized into two groups. The Protescal group was given Protescal gel which was applied over the uterine incision site and subcutaneous tissue layer prior to skin closure (n=45), whereas in the control group, no Protescal gel was applied (n=45). The primary outcome was to assess the healing of the external scar. **Result:** There were statistically significant difference in incidence of hypertrophic scar between Protescal group and control group (p=0.003). **Conclusion:** Use of Protescal gel was effective for prevention of hypertrophic scar formation following caesarean section.

KEY WORDS:

Caesarean section, Protescal gel, hypertrophic scar, keloid formation