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Teleconsultation acceptance and its association with socio-demographic factors among women attending obstetrics & gynaecology clinic

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The novel coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19) pandemic is an unexpected universal problem that has changed healthcare access across the globe. The medical field has found a way to overcome such hurdles by implementing teleconsultation as an essential component of healthcare. The Obstetrics and Gynaecology (O&G) discipline has already faced multiple barriers to quality healthcare with the additional risks that come with Covid-19, teleconsultation has been one of the main current frameworks that gives expecting mothers and females of all ages an alternative to in-office, in-person visits. Due to this issue, our O&G clinic has introduced the teleconsultation clinic for suitable patients from June 2021 to accommodate to this pandemic. We aimed to determine patients' acceptance in teleconsultation in Obstetrics and Gynaecology clinic during Covid-19 pandemic and the factors associated with it. **Method:** This is a cross-sectional study conducted among patients attended teleconsultation in Obstetrics and Gynaecology clinic HPUPM from June 2021 till May 2022. All patients were approached and invited to participate in this study via email and WhatsApp, whereby the Google Form link to our questionnaire was attached. **Results:** 111 out of 180 patients participated in this study. About half of the patients (53.2%) accepted teleconsultation as they scored above the median score. None of the socio-demographic factors has significant association with the acceptance rate. **Conclusion:** The acceptance among patients attending teleconsultation in O&G clinic in HPUPM is overall fair. Further development is required to improve the acceptance rate for better healthcare delivery in future.

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Use of human umbilical cord mesenchymal stem cells for women's reproductive health: A systematic review of animal study

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: One of the goals of the Sustainable Developmental Goals is to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. Stem cells are currently being developed to improve the quality of life including use in research related to women's health. This paper systematically evaluates the use of human umbilical cord mesenchymal stem cells (hUCMSCs) for women's reproductive health. **Methods:** A systematic review was conducted through four databases and compiled with PRISMA guidelines. Quality assessment using ROBINS-I. The data obtained were analyzed through a textual narrative synthesis. **Results:** A total of seven studies were included. Three articles discussed cases of pelvic floor reconstruction and 4 articles discussed Premature Ovarian Insufficiency (POI). The use of hUCMSCs is associated with better vascularity, normalized the fibromuscular structures of the vaginal wall, decreased inflammatory response, increased biocompatibility of conventional synthetic meshes, and reduce postoperative complications. In the case of POI, hUCMSCs restore ovarian function, increase the number of ovarian follicles, can repair ovarian tissue damaged by chemotherapy to a certain extent, can increase the degree of apoptosis in ovarian tissue, and can improve the endocrine function of rat ovaries. However, there is a risk of toxicity-related manifestations occurring during the next 14 days after injection. **Conclusion:** HUMSCs may have a potential role in improving POP in the future as well as providing a potential target for clinical diagnosis and treatment of POI as well as prevention. However, the need to provide appropriate dose benefits must be studied to avoid toxicity.