

To evaluate the risk factor and outcome of obstetrics anal sphincter injuries (OASIS) in Hospital Sultanah Bahiyah: A cross-sectional study for year 2021

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Our study aimed to evaluate the risk factors and outcome of OASIS repair in Hospital Sultanah Bahiyah in year 2021. **Method:** The study was conducted in the year 2021 from 1st January to 31st December whereby all ladies with OASIS, were referred and re-evaluated by the Colorectal team. The OASIS repair was conducted in the operating theater by the Colorectal team too. Post-repair, the patient was seen at three weeks, six weeks, three months & six months in the postnatal clinic. All of them were seen in the Colorectal clinic too & underwent endoanal ultrasound to reassess the defect from 6 months to 18 months post-delivery. **Results:** From 37 cases of OASIS, 0.4% (n=23) ladies were in the spontaneous vertex delivery group and 2.3% (n=14) ladies were from the operative vaginal delivery group. 78.4% (n=29) were primigravidae. The majority of the birth weights was within 2.5 to 3.49 kg (n=18, 81.1%). Occipito-posterior position of the fetal head and prolonged second stage did not contribute to the number of cases. All patients had no symptoms of incontinence or fistula. However, 34.8% (n=8) had abnormal endoanal ultrasound findings. **Conclusion:** Nulliparity and operative vaginal delivery were the commonest risk factors that contributed to the number of OASIS. None of the women had clinical symptoms of complications but up to 34.8% of women had abnormal endo-anal ultrasound.

Retrospective study on effectiveness of iron (III) hydroxide with sucrose complex in gynae patients with abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB) in Hospital Kepala Batas, Penang from 2018-2022

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Parenteral iron (PI) is a treatment option for Abnormal Uterine Bleeding (AUB). PI increases Haemoglobin (Hb) level rapidly than oral iron. The study was to determine the efficacy and side effects of three different iron (III) hydroxide with sucrose complexes (venofer)[®], (hemofer)[®] and (sucrofer)[®] among AUB patients. **Methods:** We analysed the data of patients with AUB, who were treated with Venofer, Hemofer and Surofer at Hospital Kepala Batas, Penang from the year 2018 to 2022. The statistical analysis was conducted using SPSS 21. **Results:** The number of patients who received Hemofer, Venofer, and Surofer were 67, 12 and 6 respectively. The mean age (SD) of patients was 41.9 (1.0) years. The percentages of women who received a blood transfusion prior to and in the same setting as the PI treatment were 23.5% and 11.8%, respectively. The main causes of AUB were; uterine fibroid (94.1%), adenomyosis (3.5%), and ovarian mass (2.4%). The mean dosage of PI was 873 (32) mg. The mean baseline Hb was 7.2 (1.3) g/dL and increased by 2.2 (1.5) g/dL to 9.4 (1.7) g/dL after the treatment (p<0.001). There was no significant association between the type of parenteral iron and the patient's characteristics as well as the Hb levels; pre- and post-treatment. Allergic reaction was recorded in two patients; one in each Venofer and Hemofer group. **Conclusion:** Iron (III) hydroxide with sucrose complex infusion is effective in treating patients with AUB. Mild adverse effect was only reported in a small number of cases.