

**O491****Effect of oral contraceptive containing Ethinyl Estradiol combined with Drospirenone vs Desogestrel on clinical and biochemical parameters in patients of polycystic ovarian syndrome**

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**Objective:** Prospective randomized trial to compare efficacy of Drospirenone containing oral-contraceptives (OCP) with Desogestrel containing OCPs in women with Polycystic ovarian-syndrome (PCOS) not desirous of child-bearing.

**Material and Methods:** Sixty women were randomised into study-group (EE 30 µg + Drospirenone 3 mg) and control-group (EE 30 µg + Desogestrel 150 µg), treated for 6mths and followed-up on 1 mth, 3 mths, 6 mths, during treatment and 3&6 months post-treatment. Acne and hirsutism scoring, body-weight, BMI, BP, ultrasound-parameters, lipid-profile, glycemic-profile and hormonal-profile were compared.

**Results:** Cycles were regular in both groups during treatment but effect persisted in 44.83% in study-group vs 17.24% in control-group at 6mths post-treatment, drastic reduction in individuals with acne (50% vs 20%), decrease in hirsutism score in study-group by 33.33% (versus no change in control-group) even at 6mths of stopping treatment. With treatment, BMI fell by 0.52 kg/m<sup>2</sup> in study-group while it raised by 1.38 kg/m<sup>2</sup> in control-group; systolic and diastolic BP fell maximum by 1.92 and 0.6 mmHg respectively in study-group while it rose by 3.28 and 3.75 mmHg in control-group. LDL significantly decreased (7.25%) in study-group vs significant rise (6.51%) in control-group. HDL elevated more in study-group (12.33vs 5.43%, p<0.05). There was a reduction in ovarian volume and follicles, rise in cholesterol, triglyceride and VLDL in both groups. Study-group showed a significant fall in fasting/postprandial blood sugar and insulin, total testosterone as against a rise in control-group.

**Conclusion:** In PCOS, Drospirenone containing OCPs have better outcome measures in terms of persistent regularity of cycles, antiandrogenic effect, fall in BMI & BP, lipid profile, favourable glycemic & hormonal profile than Desogestrel containing OCPs.

**O492****A descriptive study of carcinoma cervix – Revolutionary therapeutic approach needed**

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**Objective:** World wide invasive cervical cancer is the second most common cancer in young women (20–29 yrs) second only to breast cancer. Although 1/3rd cancer burden is endured in India, Cervical cancer is relatively neglected disease in terms of advocacy screening and prevention from professional or public health organization. Cytology, visual Screening with Acetic acid (VIA) and Lugols Iodine (VILI) are known to be reasonably accurate and effective methods which contribute to reduction of cancer cervix in India, they are not effectively carried out.

While HPV Vaccination provides hope for the future, several barriers prohibit the introduction of prophylactic vaccine in our country, such as high cost and low public awareness of cervical cancer.

**Materials and Methods:** A descriptive study was conducted from the dept of OBG, KGH, in collaboration with the dept of SPM, Pathology and Radiology, from Jan-June 2008.

All the patients who attended Gynaec OPD with symptoms of Abnormal vaginal bleeding, Postcoital bleeding, Post menopausal bleeding, malodours vaginal discharge were enrolled in the study. They were offered a questionarie in regional language (telugu)

which included questions on age, parity, awareness of risk factors, screening procedures, literacy rate, male circumcision, smoking, age at first coitus, age at first child birth, diet, usage of OCP's. All these women were offered Per Abdomen, Per Speculum, Per rectal examinations. All of them were screened with Pap Smear and Cervical biopsies. Suspicious looking lesions were checked under colposcopy and colposcopic directed biopsies were done. Histopathologically confirmed women with Invasive cervical carcinomas were offered treatment options like surgery and Radiotherapy.

**Results:** The study period picked up 100 cases of carcinoma cervix. 50% of the patients presented with abnormal vaginal bleeding. 80% of the patients presented with stage 3 carcinoma and they were offered Radiotherapy. 10% of the cases underwent Werthiems hysterectomy. These patients neither had awareness on cancer cervix or importance of cancer screening as majority of the study population is from rural areas with poor literacy rates.

**O493****Rare cases of sex development disorders (SDD) in patients with female phenotype**

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The aim of the study was improvement of diagnostics and management of female phenotype patients with rare SDDs, as well as identification of its peculiarities.

**Materials and Methods:** Clinical, hormonal, laparoscopy, histomorphology, clinical-genealogical investigations and karyotype detection were carried out in 221 patients with SDDs (11–35 age group).

**Results:** Different forms of gonadal dysgenesis were detected in 55 cases, complete and partial androgen insensitivity syndrome – in 28 cases, Mullerian aplasia in 13 cases, Mullerian dysplasia in 92 cases, congenital adrenal hyperplasia in 11 cases, isolated vaginal atresia, septate vagina and hymen imperforate in 17 cases. In 5 patients (2.3%) rare forms of SDD were observed. From these 5 patients, one patient with Turner phenotype and 45, X/47, XXX karyotype, had normal pubertal development and spontaneous menstrual bleedings; in one family (2 sibs with complete androgen insensitivity syndrome) one sib died in her 19 from gonadoblastoma. In 3 patients with female external genitalia laparoscopy and histomorphology examination revealed ovotestis. 2 patients among them (karyotype 46, XY) had blind ending vagina, one patient (karyotype 46, XX) complete vaginal aplasia. By laparoscopy in all three patients with ovotestis Muller duct rudiments were revealed.

**Conclusion:** Management of patients with rare SDD has some peculiarities: In patients with Turner Syndrome and spontaneous menstruation very important reproductive material preservation; Monitoring of testes located in the abdomen in patients with androgen insensitivity syndrome must begin from their pubertal development, taking into consideration probability of their early malignization. Correct diagnosis and management of patients with non-typical Muller duct disorders is possible only by gonadal biopsy for detection of ovotestis.

**O494****Urinary FSH versus recombinant FSH used for ovulation induction in women with Clomifene Citrate resistant PCOS**

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**Aims:** This trial compares the efficacy and safety of highly purified urinary human FSH (uFSH) (Fostiomon, Metrodin) with recombinant human FSH (rFSH) (Puregon, Gonal-F, Organon) for ovulation in women with Clomifene Citrate resistant PCOS.

**Materials and Methods:** This retrospective comparative study was undertaken between January 2004-January 2009 in 51 women