

Q.12. A 28 years old patient complains of the amenorrhea after D & C for postpartum bleeding.

The most likely diagnosis:

- Gonadal dysgenesis
- Sheehan's syndrome
- Kallman's syndrome
- Mayer-Rokitansky- Kuster-Hauser syndrome
- Asherman's syndrome



Q.13. Post-partum hemorrhage may have higher incidence in all the following conditions EXCEPT:

- Multiple pregnancies
- Polyhydramnios
- Macrosomic baby
- Placenta previa
- Pregnancy induced hypertension



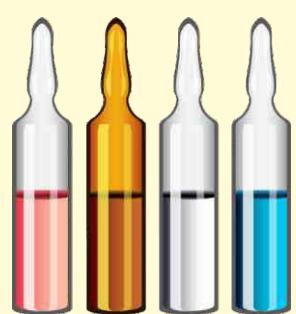
Q.14. All the following are causes of DIC in pregnancy, EXCEPT:

- Fetal demise.
- Abortion.
- Placental abruption.
- Placenta previa.
- Sepsis.



Q.15. Regarding postpartum hemorrhage the following are true EXCEPT:

- Blood loss of 500 ml or more after vaginal delivery.
- Blood loss of 1000 ml or more after C-section.
- Atonic hemorrhage is less common than traumatic one.
- Multiple pregnancy may predispose to postpartum hemorrhage.
- Patient with previous history of postpartum hemorrhage are at high risk for postpartum hemorrhage after next delivery.



Q.16. The following statements are correct EXCEPT:

- Syntometrine is composed of syntocinon & Ergometrine.
- Ergometrine is contraindicated in cardiac patient.
- Syntometrine is used prophylactically in the management of 3RD stage of labor.
- Syntometrine is contraindicated in cardiac patients.
- Syntometrine affects the smooth muscles of blood vessels.



Winners of April month QUIZ

1. DR. DIPAKA DEWANI

2. DR. ASHITA DUBEY

3. DR. ARCHANA SINGH

Answers :- 1.a 2.e 3.d 4.e 5.e 6.c 7.c 8.c 9.d 10.d 11.a 12.e 13.e 14.d 15.c 16.e



Dr. Amita Saxena
President



Dr. Jigyasa Dengra
Editor

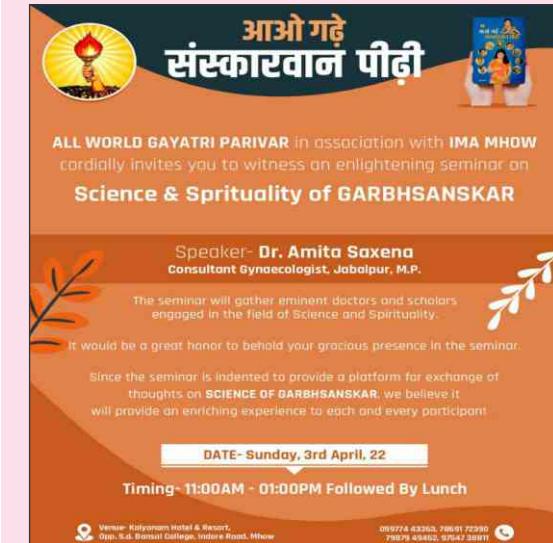


Dr. Shubhali Sharma
Co-Editor



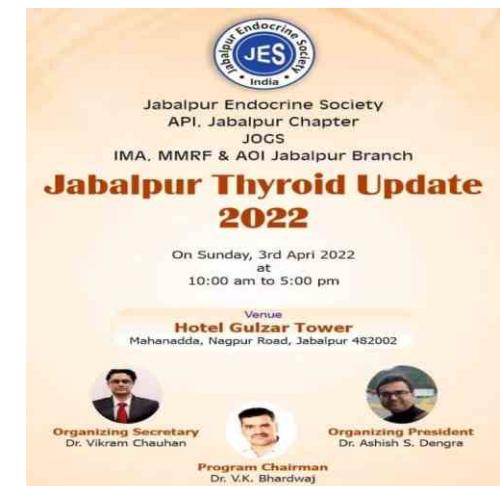
Dr. Richa Dhirawani
Secretary

SCIENCE & SPIRITUALITY OF GARBHSANSAKAR



President Dr. Amita Saxena Seminar on Science & Spirituality of Garbhsansakar on 3rd April 2022 at Mhow Indore

THYROID UPDATE



- JOGS collaborated with Jabalpur Endocrine Society to organise thyroid update 2022 on April 3rd 2022.
- In which Thyroid Disorders and Infertility was discussed by Dr. Sandeep Agarwal Endocrinologist from Ahmedabad.
- Interesting cases of Thyroid cases in Pregnancy was discussed by Dr. Ashish Dengra Diabetologist from Jabalpur.
- Programme was appreciated and attendant by 125 attendees.



WORLD HEALTH DAY

April 7 is celebrated and observed as World Health Day. The day is celebrated annually in accordance with the World Health Organization's aim to discuss health-related issues and to draw attention to specific health issues concerning people across the world. The first World Health Day was celebrated and observed in 1950, after 7 April was set aside as a designated date to celebrate the creation of the World Health Organization in 1948 in the First Health Assembly. The day thereby marks the anniversary of WHO after it was established in 1948. The theme for this year's World Health Day is "Our Planet, Our Health". Amid the ongoing pandemic and pollution growing on the planet, diseases like cancer, asthma, and heart diseases are increasing rapidly. World Health Organization aims to focus global attention on the urgent actions needed to "keep humans and the planet healthy."

JOGS always believe in saving our planet and members of JOGS collaborated and made public of Jabalpur aware to save our planet to be healthy



FOGSI SAFE MOTHERHOOD DAY

In India, the National Safe Motherhood Day is observed every year on April 11 to raise awareness about adequate access to care for women during pregnancy, childbirth and postnatal services. National Safe Motherhood Day is an initiative of the White Ribbon Alliance India (WRAI), to enforce that women must have availability and adequate access to care during pregnancy, childbirth and postnatal services.

2022 marks the 19th anniversary of the day. The first observation was held in 2003. India is the first country in the world to officially declare National Safe Motherhood Day.



- Safe Motherhood day was observed by JOGS members
- Awareness camps were arranged at various hospitals and PHCs. TV programs, Print media write ups, poster competition were held for increasing awareness.
- The topics covered importance of antenatal visits, diet and nutrition during pregnancy, importance of medication and meditation, healthy lifestyle, exercise with emphasize on institutional deliveries were explained to the patients and hospital staff.
- Various obstetric drills were also explained to the staff



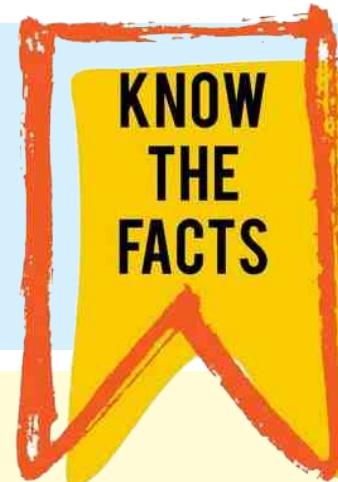
POSTER COMPETITION ON SAFE MOTHERHOOD



HEALTH CHECKUP CAMPS BY JOGS



Glimpses of Health Checkup Camps organized by JOGS for public of Jabalpur



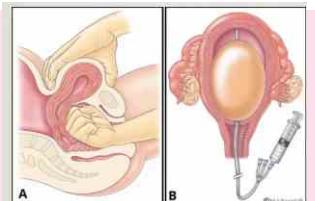
- In 19th century about 500 to 1,000 mothers died for every 100,000 births. As women have gained access to family planning and skilled birth attendant with backup emergency obstetric care, the global maternal mortality ratio has fallen from 385 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 216 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015. India's maternal mortality ratio (MMR) has improved to 103 in 2017-19, from 113 in 2016-18. This is according to the special bulletin on MMR released by the Registrar General of India March 14, 2022.

- Mumtaz Mahal died from postpartum hemorrhage in Burhanpur on 17 June 1631 while giving birth to her 14th child, after a prolonged labor around 30 hours. She had been accompanying her husband while he was fighting a campaign in the Deccan Plateau.



- Bollywood's late legendary actress Smita Patil, who still mesmerises us with her impactful performances, died in 1986 due to childbirth complication.

- The Bakri balloon is a minimally invasive intrauterine tamponade device invented by Dr Younes Bakri. The obstetric balloon is a 24-French, 54-cm long, silicone catheter with a filling capacity of 500 mL. The device is FDA approved for the temporary control and reduction of PPH



WHATSAPP QUIZ ON PPH

Q.1. Regarding Postpartum haemorrhage:

- May occur as a consequence of Antepartum haemorrhage.
- Ends with Hypercoagulable state
- Hysterectomy is the first line of treatment
- Always complicate intrauterine fetal death (IUFD)
- Diagnosed only when the placenta is still undelivered



Q.2. Regarding Secondary postpartum haemorrhage:

- Is diagnosed when bleeding occurs 72 hours after delivery
- Contra indicate breast feeding
- The commonest cause is the cervical tears
- Very common when the patient delivers a congenitally abnormal baby
- Choriocarcinoma could be a cause.

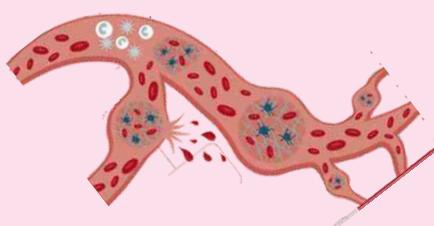


Q.3. In Abruptio placenta: Which is true?

- It is bleeding from abnormally situated placenta
- Has minimum effect on the fetus
- Causes painless bleeding
- Can be a cause of post partum hemorrhage
- All should deliver by caesarean section

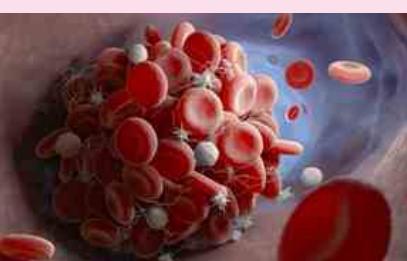
Q.4. Atonic Post partum hemorrhage is best managed with:

- Intra-venous progesterone
- 0.5 mg oral ergometrine and uterine massage
- 5 units oral syntocinon and uterine massage
- Uterine massage
- Uterine massage with 40 units syntocinon in 500 ml D5 % NS to be given Intravenously



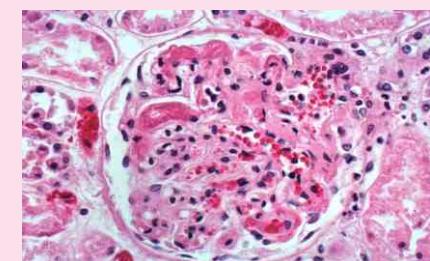
Q.5. Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) :

- Can be managed by leukocyte transfusion
- Can cause decrease fibrinogen degeneration products
- Can cause decrease PT , PTT. Is characterized by increase platelet count
- Can be encountered in case of IUFD



Q.6. All of the following circumstances should alert an obstetrician to an increased likelihood of postpartum hemorrhage EXCEPT:

- Prolonged labor
- Rapid labor
- Postdate pregnancy
- Oxytocin stimulation
- Twin pregnancy



Q.7. In DIC: Disseminating intravascular coagulation

- The level of FDP (Fibrinogen degeneration products) is low
- Platelet count is high
- Bleeding time is prolonged
- PT and PTT are normal
- The Fibrinogen level is high



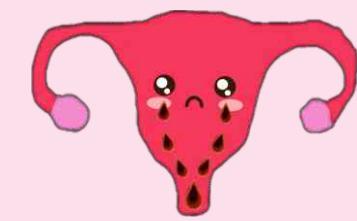
Q.8. Clinical causes of DIC (disseminating intravascular coagulation) include the following EXCEPT :

- Ectopic pregnancy
- Septic abortion
- Mild pre-eclampsia
- The use of tampons
- IUFD



Q.9. Clinical Presentation of DIC include the following EXCEPT:

- Bleeding from IV sites
- Hematuria
- Failure active surgical hemostasis
- Increase temperature (fever)
- Epistaxis



Q.10. The treatment of DIC may include the following EXCEPT

- Heparin
- Packed RBCs
- Platelet transfusion
- Leukocyte transfusion
- Cryoprecipitate

- Is contraindicated in patient with high blood pressure
- It will not act on the smooth muscle of the blood vessels
- Intravenous route is the only way to be given
- It can be used for induction of labor
- Is safe in cardiac patient