SOUVENIR

AMUCON-2023

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
ASSOCIATION FOR MEDICAL UPDATES
www.amuindia.org

INDEX

S.No.	Oral Paper
19.	Arthroscopic anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction using single bundle hamstring tendon autograft – *Dhairya Shah*
20.	Study on preoperative predictors of difficult laparoscopic cholecystectomy using clinico - sonographic scoring – *Vijendra Kumar Choudhary*
21.	Multidisciplinary treatment of Orbital Tumors with advance presentation in Indian scenario – *Nirmala Katariya*
22.	Comparison of opioids free anesthesia versus opioid containing anesthesia for elective head and neck cancer surgery under anesthesia – Randomised controlled trial – *Nirali Rathod*
23.	A study of metabolic syndrome in psoriatic patients – *Mohit Gautam*
24.	A study to evaluate etiology of pancytopenia by bone marrow aspiration and bone marrow biopsy – *Aastha Sharma*
25.	Histopathological Spectrum of Ovarian Lesions: A Retrospective One Year Study at JLN Medical College Ajmer Rajasthan, India – *B T John Yeptho*
26.	Calcium homeostasis in patients with Acute Pancreatitis – *Charu Gunjal*
27.	Role of P161Nk4a and Ki67 immunostaining as specific bio marker of Cervical Intraepithelial lesions – *Prachi Jain*
28.	Role of MRI in Evaluation of Ring Enhancing Lesions of Brain in Correlation with MR Spectroscopy – *Chaudhari Dipenkumar Rajendrakumar*
29.	Joubert syndrome: a rare case entity and role of radiology. *Nisha Rehbar*
30.	Iron profile in gestational diabetes mellitus – *Abdul Naeem Mansoory*
31.	A comparative study of thyroid profile in uncomplicated type 2 diabetes mellitus and diabetic nephropathy – *Akansha Vyas*
32.	Renal Amyloidosis: Epidemiological, Clinical, and Etiological Profile – *Archana Saini*
33.	A comparative study to assess serum vitamin D levels in patients of prostate cancer and healthy controls at SMS Medical College & Hospital, Jaipur (Rajasthan) – *Dinesh Kumar Jatav*
34.	A comparative study of squash cytology and standard histopathology in intracranial and spinal lesions – *Hardik Solanki*
35.	Histomorphological spectrum of cervical biopsies – *Ishita Ishu Railja*
36.	The Estimation of Zonulin and Chemerin in Gestational Diabetes Mellitus – *Pratik Kumar Dixit*
37.	A comparative study of lipid profile in pre-dialysis and post-dialysis ESRD patients – *Kaushal Kumar Goyal*
38.	Histopathological study of lesion of nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses at tertiary care center, Jaipur (Rajasthan) – *Akanshi Sharma*
39.	Prevalence of thyroid dysfunction in metabolic syndrome patient – *Prachika Shekhawat*

S.No.	Oral Paper
40.	Cytopathological analysis of lymphadenopathy in under 18 year age group: a one year study – *Amit Kumar Rao*
41.	Histopathological evaluation of clinically significant lymphadenopathy- An observational study of 100 cases – *Dheeraj Khatri*
42.	Evaluation of human papilloma virus status in oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma using p16 immuno expression – *Seema Meena*
43.	A comparative study of vitamin D, Ferritin and Insulin resistance in hypothyroid and euthyroid subjects – *Preeti Kashyap*
44.	Surgical site infection: bacteriological and clinicopathological profile & antibiogram in a tertiary care hospital in western rajasthan – *Swati Singh*
45.	Histopathological spectrum of bone lesions- a 12 months retrospective study – *Swati Yadav*
46.	Histopathological spectrum of malignant lesions of colon and rectum – *Vandana Yadav*
47.	A study of lipid profile in type 2 DM – *Varsha Nagar*
48.	Thymoma as Incidental autopsy findings: Unidentified growth near mediastinum – *Dixu Rathwa*
49.	Comparative analysis of bone-related biochemical markers in postmenopausal women with normal blood sugar levels and those with high blood sugar levels – *Kakoli Patnaik*
50.	Median arcuate ligament syndrome: A rare cause of epigastric pain – *Shivam Sharma*
51.	Histomorphological study of ovarian tumours at tertiary care centre – *Srishti Ratiya*
52.	Histopathological Spectrum of Liver Lesions in Autopsy - One year retrospective study – *Vishakha Dharambir Singh*
53.	A study of molecular subtype of carcinoma breast by immunohistochemistry at Dr S N Medical College, Jodhpur – *Sarita Verma*
54.	Histopathological spectrum and incidence of incidental gall bladder carcinoma in cholecystectomy specimens – *Vidushi Saharan*
55.	A study of clinical profile and laboratory parameter in multiple myeloma – a one year prospective study – *Akshita Agarwal*
56.	Histopathological study of lesions of nose, paranasal sinuses and nasopharynx – *Manish Verma*
57.	A study of HbA1C estimation in 1st trimester and its relationship with the risk for Gestational Diabetes Mellitus – *Neha Saxena*
58.	A comparative study of virulance factors of pseudomanas aeruginosa and its corelation with antimicrobial susceptibility pattern at tertiary care hospital – *Rifa Parveen*
59.	A study of find out proportion of morphological types of Sellar, suprasellar and parasellar lesion in Intracranial lesion -a one year prospective study – *Neetu Yadav*

S.No.	Oral Paper
60.	An observational study of immunophenotypic pattern in morphologically diagnosed cases of acute myeloid leukemia. – *Shailesh Meena*
61.	Effects of serum ga, and insulin in non-diabetic overt hypothyroid individuals and their correlations with thyroid profile. – *Shailini Malviya*
62.	Study on role of Albumin, Fibrinogen, and Transferrin in the prognosis of Head injury patients – *Shikha Tyagi*
63.	Use of Acetazolamide in Acute Decompensated Heart Failure with Volume Overload – *Sanjay Kumar*
64.	Intravenous Vitamin C in Adults with Sepsis in the Intensive Care Unit – *Vasaya Khuramabbas*
65.	Clinical Profile and Electrodiagnostic (Nerve Conduction) study of Peripheral Neuropathy in patient with Hypothyroidism – *Jyothika Chauhan*
66.	Impact of acne vulgaris and its severity on quality of life – *Chaitali Khedkar*
67.	Correlation of visceral fat with pulse pressure among young adult offsprings of hypertensive and normotensive parents – *Arti Choubey*
68.	Blood donor deferral pattern in tertiary care centre of Southern Rajasthan. – *Abhishek Chholak*
70.	A Retrospective Study on Analysis of Donor Deferral Characteristics of Plateletpheresis at SMS Blood Centre, Sawai Man Singh Medical College & Hospital, Jaipur, Rajasthan – *Devagya Chauhan*
71.	A Rare Concurrent Infection with Scrub Typhus, Dengue, Malaria, (P.vivax, P.falciparum, BOTH) ,and Typhoid in a Tertiary Care Hospital of Southern Rajasthan – *Sanjay Gehlo*
72.	Study on comparison of pulmonary function tests among diabetic and non-diabetic patients in a tertiary care hospital – *Jahnabi Mahanta*
73.	Effect of occupational noise on the hearing ability of stone cutting workers of Udaipur city – *Shibhra Dadhich*
74.	Determine the effects of knowledge of current feeding practices of mothers and socio-demographic factors on growth of children up to 24 months of age – *Subhajit Dutta*
75.	Remitting Seronegative Symmetrical Synovitis with pitting Oedema (RS3PE) – *Krupa Akhani*
76.	Hepatobiliary Dysfunctions and Pattern of Liver Involvement in Dengue Infection: A Hospital Based Study – *Pooja Parmar*
77.	Kimura's Disease: (A Very Rare Cause of Lymphadenopathy) – *Ruhi Dak*
78.	A study of clinical pattern of neonatal dermatoses in tertiary care centre – *Sukriti Agarwal*

S.No.	Oral Paper
79.	Bone Marrow Metastasis in Solid Malignancies: Experience at a Tertiary Care Centre in Southern Rajasthan – *Shubhankar Gett*
80.	The efficacy of imeglinim as add on therapy with other antihyperglycaemic drugs in type 2 DM compared with people who are on metformin add on therapy – *Shyam Patel*
81.	Association Between Atrial Fibrillation and End-Stage Renal Disease Development in Chronic Kidney Disease Patients – *Vashistha Chouragade*
82.	Assessment of serum uric acid levels in Type 2 diabetes mellitus patients – *Vinay Yadav*
83.	The role of vitamin D in simple febrile seizures: a correlation with seizure recurrence – *Archit Doshi*
84.	A clinico pathological study and management of necrotizing fasciitis – *Amit Kumar Dubey*
85.	Pregnancy outcome in threatened abortion with or without subchorionic hematoma: A comparative study. – *Bhoomika Thakkar*
86.	Justifying role of diagnostic hysrero-laparoscopy in an infertile patient – *Priya Choudhary*
87.	A prospective study of Postoperative Wound Infection and Associated Factors in Tertiary care centre – *Sunil Kumar Patel*
88.	Clinico-pathological correlation of serum PSA levels in patients of prostate enlargement – *Ashutosh Rashinkar*
89.	Study of fetomaternal outcome in cases of placenta previa – *Hetvi Patel*
90.	A Study of Modified Triple Assessment as Diagnostic Tool in Breast Disease – *Sumit Kumar*
91.	A comparative study between diagnostic accuracy of C reactive protein and total leukocyte count in acute appendicitis – *Lakshay*
92.	Cervical pap smear: A retrospective study on symptomatic women in a Tertiary Care Hospital in southern Rajasthan – *Sanya Kumar*
93.	Surgical site infections in abdominal wall surgeries – *Mohd Moqeneen Ansari*
94.	Epidemiology and predictors of abdominal wound dehiscence at tertiary care hospital – *Rishabh Saini*
95.	Comparative study of intraoperative and ultrasound findings of the position of appendix in acute appendicitis – *Tanikonda Mrudukar Subhash*
96.	Study of clinical course and outcome of low birth weight neonates admitted in NICU - A hospital based study – *Pinal Chapani*
97.	Primary sclerosing epithelioid fibrosarcoma of the lung a rare tumour in lung commonly seen in limbs and limb girdles – *Abhishek Modi*

S.No.	Oral Paper
98.	Asssociation of screen time with developmental delay in preschool children of tribal southern Rajasthan *– Vaishali Satija*
99.	Behavioural changes in personal and professional lives of doctors during COVID-19 pandemic: A cross sectional observational study. *– Neha*
100.	Solitary fibrous tumours of pleural cavity and chest wall *– Dhruv Dodiya*
101.	Comparative Dosimetric Analysis of IMRT and VMAT in Head and Neck Cancers *– Manav Jindal*
102.	Thyroid dysfunction in cirrhosis of liver *– Pragnesh Bhokan*
103.	A Comparative Evaluation of 0.5% Levobupivacaine alone and 0.5% Levobupivacaine in Combination with Dexamethasone in Nerve Stimulator Guided Supraclavicular Brachial Plexus Block for Upper Limb Surgeries *– Dr. Lucky Singhal*
104.	Variations in the Articular Facets of the Calcaneum Bone in a Medical College of Rajasthan *– Dr. Rihab Moin Khan*
105.	To study the oxidative stress & amp; it's correlation with vitamin B12 & folic acid levels in megaloblastic anemia. *– Yisha chandraqkar*
106.	Comparative Dosimetric Analysis of IMRT and VMAT in Head and Neck Cancers *– Shubhangi Thanvi*
107.	Morphometric Analysis of Dry Human Patella *– Dr Jesambal Das Sanjeev*
108.	Solitary fibrous tumors of pleural cavity and chest wall. *– Dr. Dhruv Dodiya*
109.	A study of HbA1C estimation in 1st trimester and its relationship with the risk for Gestational Diabetes Mellitus *– Dr. Neha Saxena*
110.	A Study of Burst Abdomen and Wound Dehiscence : Its Causes and Management *– Dr. Rushi Daxini*

S.No.	Oral Poster
1.	Testicular germ cell tumour metastasis at rare site brain - case report – *Nisha Gangwal*
2.	A rare occurance of co-existent squamous cell carcinoma and pigmented basal cell carcinoma in a case of xeroderma pigmentosum – *Aakhyaa Pandey*
3.	Study of pentraxin 3 as a marker for predicting risk of prostate cancer – *Akshatha R*
4.	Cerebral Phaeohyphomycosis: A Rare Cause of Brain Abscess – *Jyoti Chauhan*
5.	Intra ocular hydatid cyst in a adult - A rare site presentation – *Madhushree Ganoliya*
6.	Mesenteric hemangioma in a child: A rare site presentation – *Sidra Reyaz*
7.	Association of vitamin D levels with microvascular complications in type 2 diabetic patients – *Sunil Kumar Garg*
8.	Serous cystadenoma & mature teratoma of ovary- A rare entity – *Sindhuja Singh*
9.	Correlation between oxidative stress marker and antioxidant enzymes in patients suffering from Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. – *Mohammad Zaid Kidwai*
10.	Association of Endocan with renal Parameters in Chronic kidney disease Patients – *Mr. Prasad*
11.	A case report of rare infantile fibrosarcoma – *Dr. Juhi Garg*
12.	Synchronus serous endometrial carcinoma and ovarian sex cord stromal tumor of ovary-a rare entity – *Dr. Nikita Dhaka*
13.	A report of mantle cell lymphoma with thyroid as primary – *Piyush Nenawati*
14.	A Case of AIHA with Thrombocytopenia due to Hypersplenism. – *Sanjay Kumar Gehlot*
15.	A comparative study of efficacy and safety of gabapentin and amitriptyline for treatment of neuropathic pain in cancer patients attending palliative care centre – *Surendra Kumar Pingoliya*
16.	Retrograde intubation in patient posted for neck dissection with uneven mouth opening - Case Report – *Jagdish Asnani*
17.	Fractured periprosthetic shaft femur left side operated with hook – *Manish Sharma*
18.	Ultrasound guided diagnostic pterygopalatine ganglion block for analgesia in a operated case of oral cancer patient – *Parth Goswami*
19.	A case of anorectal malformation – *Sanket Patel*
20.	Giant recurrent cellualr fibroadenoma mimicking sarcoma of breast - a rare case – *Shefali Shrivastav*

S.No.	Oral Poster
21.	A case of myxoid liposarcoma left leg – *Ankita Bhushan*
22.	C-Reactive Protein levels in Covid-19 patients and patients with Covid-19 and TB coinfection: A case-control study – *Raju Ram*
23.	Association of Vitamin D levels in patients of LUTS with BPH and without BPH – *Rajnish Goutam*
24.	Comparison between morphological typing of anemia based on RBC Indices obtained from Hematology Analyzer with Peripheral Blood Smear Examination – *Saumya Mathur*
25.	A Comparative study to assess lipid profile in H. pylori-positive and negative patientsat SMS Medical College and Hospital, Jaipur (Rajasthan) – *Abhishek Kumar Hariwal*
26.	A comparative study for the estimation of levels of serum magnesium in alcoholic liver disease patients and controls at SMS Hospital, Jaipur – *Asin Khan*
27.	An interesting case of conjunctival malignant melanoma: A clinicopathological report – *Akshay Kumar Jain*
28.	A rare uterine mullerian duct anomaly – uterine hypoplasia with cervical agenesis and proximal vaginal agenesis (a case report) – *Anita Rulania*
29.	Pre-analytical errors in biochemistry – *Ankita Mittal*
30.	A comparative study of serum iron in patients of alcoholic liver disease and healthy controls at SMS Medical College and attached Hospitals, Jaipur – *Gigaram Verma*
31.	A case report of rare Primary Cutaneous Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma –Scalp – *Ishita Bansal*
32.	Gastric Teratoma : An unusual site and presentation – *Rajani Dindor*
33.	Gastrointestinal stromal tumor – a case report diagnosis with ct, surgical, and histopathologic correlation – *Narendra Singh*
34.	A Case Report Of Rare Tumor - Amelanotic Mucosal malignant melanoma – *Nandini Goswami*
35.	Blood is thicker than water. Polycythemia Vera -An uncommon presentation as ischaemic stroke. – *Nisha Jeswani*
36.	Childhood Ovarian tumour: A diagnostic dilemma – *Ritu Yadav*
37.	Pheochromocytoma in a Paediatric Patient: Clinical Presentation and Pathological Insights – *Nehal Choudhary*
38.	Role of blood and blood components transfusion in obstetric patients – *Satish*
39.	Eyelid molluscum contagiosum : A rare site presentation – *Shashank Mathur*

S.No.	Oral Poster
40.	An observational study for the comparison of serum ferritin levels in normal weight adults with and without non-alcoholic fatty liver disease – *Shramana Ghosh*
41.	Relationship Between Serum Amylase Levels and Severity of Organophosphate Poisoning – *Dr Praveen Kumar Swarnkar*
42.	A rare case of invasive breast carcinoma of no special type with medullary pattern – *Simran Chodankar*
43.	Antimicrobial susceptibility pattern of pseudomonas aeruginosa species isolated from various clinical samples in tertiary care center Jhalawar – *Sonam Bansal*
44.	An incidental findings of Otomycosis mimicking as Cholesteatoma- A rare presentation – *Harbaljot Kaur*
45.	Squamous Cell Carcinoma (SCC) arising from mature cystic teratoma – *Surendra Sevar*
46.	A rare case of corpus callosum agenesis with associated anomalies – a case report – *Swati Jain*
47.	Old retained product of conception in uterus mimics endometrial carcinoma: A rare case report – *Banwari Lal Meena*
48.	A case of rare tumor of scrotum- Para testicularrhabdomyosarcomas – *Chitra Jangid*
49.	An observational study for determination of levels of serum uric acid in hypertensive and normotensive patients – *Narendra Tanwar*
50.	A rare case of thyroid lymphoma in middle age female with no significant previous history - case report from western Rajasthan – *Rachana Purohit*
51.	Effects of hemolysis interference on routine biochemistry parameters – *Pankaj Meena*
52.	Histo-pathological study for a case of Meningothelial Meningioma – *Surya Prakash Kalwar*
53.	Two rare primary benign Ovarian Tumor masquerading as Ovarian Malignancy in a young females: Leiomyoma &Adenomyoma – *Varsha Kanwar*
54.	Hypereosiniphilic syndrome at SMS Medical College, Jaipur – *Niharika Soni*
55.	A case-control Study on Relationship between Type-II Diabetes Mellitus and BMI among patients with Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease – *Nikhil Rajak*
56.	Analysis of biochemical cardiac markers in MI patients in Udaipur in relation to age, sex, social status and lifestyle – *Parul Dhanak*
57.	Association of serum calcium with thyroid hormone in hypothyroidism – *Pooja*
58.	A rare case of phenotypic acute leukemia in a 14 year old female child – Case Report from Rajasthan – *Venika Yadav*

S.No.	Oral Poster
59.	Intraocular Embryonal Medulloepithelioma of ciliary body of Right Eye – *Khusboo Meena*
60.	Cerebral Aspergillosis: Clinical presentation and Pathological insights – *Shivani Chhabra*
61.	Tuberculosis of the female genital tract mimicking carcinoma: A case report – *Priyanka Saini*
62.	Primary Anorectal malignant Melanoma – *Surabhi Dubey*
63.	Pituitary apoplexy: a rare but lethal cause of severe hyponatremia – *Keyur Soni*
64.	Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) Testing for Prostate Cancer in Asymptomatic Men in India – *Happy G Patel*
65.	Correlation of serum minerals levels with DEXA (dual energy x-ray absorptiometry) to assess the bone status in subjects consuming RO water – *Aafreen Syed*
66.	A study to find out the knowledge, attitude and practice towards blood donation among the health workers and general population of Jaipur, Rajasthan – *Vishal Kumar Mangal*
67.	Nanoparticle-based drug delivery in Cancer Therapy – *Ajay Dhirubhai*
68.	Significance in quality control of FFP by analyzing levels of Factor 8 and serum fibrinogen levels at SMS blood center – *Neha Saini*
69.	Euglycemic Diabetic Ketoacidosis and Adrenal Insufficiency: A Case Report – *Dhruv Mohan Chaudhary*
70.	Amoebic Liver Abscess - symptoms, diagnosis and treatment – *Shivangi Falwaria*
71.	Bone metastases of unknown origin (MOU) – *Prannay Sharma*
72.	Knowledge and practices pertaining to chemotherapeutic management of breast cancer among breast surgeons of India – *Ankita Rai*
73.	Study of autonomic function tests in polycystic ovarian syndrome – *Khushboo Shrimali*
74.	Correlation of inflammatory markers with severity in Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients – *Pooja Patidar*
75.	Total Gastrectomy in Case of Stomach Gangrene Followed by Acid Ingestion – *Dr. Nupur Parmar*
76.	Importance of Materiovigilance – *Riyanka Rajajwal*
77.	A comparison study of two different blood banking software used in Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur, Rajasthan – *Jitendra Kumar Bagria*
78.	Estimation of Serum Levels of Nesfatin-1 in Pre-diabetic and Diabetic Patient – *Rani Kumari*

S.No.	Oral Poster
79.	Role of therapeutic plasma exchange in hematological malignancy: a case study on myeloma cast nephropathy at SMS Hospital, Jaipur – *Syed Shabaz*
80.	Scurvy – a rare forgotten disease – *Kumari Akansha Rani*
81.	Study of Heart Rate Variability in response to cold pressor test in Young Healthy Adult with Family history of Hypertension – *S K Tyagi*
82.	Massive Ocular Surface Squamous Neoplasia – *Shreya Khara*
83.	Cervical ectopic pregnancy – *Shweta Vyas*
84.	Vaginoplasty by Using Split Thickness Skin Graft (Modified Mcindoe Technique in A Patient of Mayer Rokitansky-Kuster-Hauser (Mrkh) Syndrome – *Surbhi Verma*
85.	A rare case of aggressive giant cell tumor of flat bone unusual location with multiple metastasis – *Anil Kumar Yadav*
86.	Single fetal demise in second trimester in a twin pregnancy: case report – *Kanak Kumari*
87.	A case of neglected club foot treated with single stage surgical release – a case report – *Jaimin Patel*
88.	A case report on radial head replacement for traumatic comminuted fracture of radial head – *Manvendra Ahada*
89.	Bridging external fixator in treatment of tibial pilon fracture using technique of ligamentotaxis– a case report – *Monchu Jain*
90.	A case report of multiple Myeloma presenting with pathological Fracture – *Nikhil Panchiwala*
91.	Case of Periprosthetic Hip Fracture Left side Operated with Revision THR and Cables – *Jairaj Shrotriya*
92.	Association of Anthropometric measurements and Lipid profile in women with Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS) – *Dr. Ritika Gupta*
93.	Assessment of Lipid Profile in Patients having Chronic Kidney Disease in a Tertiary care hospital – *Dr. Parth Vyas*
94.	The role of serum Lactate Dehydrogenase and serum Uric acid level as biochemical markers for severity of preeclampsia – *Prerna Harsh*
95.	Intussusception with Malrotation of Gut in a 5 month old Infant – *Ishan Dewan*
96.	Evaluation of donor specific antibodies (DSA) and HLA typing in the outcome of post heart transplant rejection status – *Dr Lata, Scientist D*
97.	A typical cytokine profile in early SARS-CoV-2 infection may indicate progression from mild to moderate disease: Possible role for IL-22 – *Rakesh Kumar Deepak*

OP - 01

Correlation between Luteinizing Hormone (LH), Follicle-Stimulating Hormone (FSH), and Body Mass Index (BMI) in Women with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS): A Comprehensive Evaluation

Ajit Kumar

Abstract:

Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) is a prevalent endocrine disorder characterized by hormonal imbalances and reproductive dysfunction, affecting a significant proportion of reproductive-aged women. Among the hormonal disruptions observed in PCOS, imbalances in Luteinizing Hormone (LH) and Follicle-Stimulating Hormone (FSH) levels are commonly reported, often leading to anovulation and subsequent infertility. Additionally, a substantial number of women with PCOS exhibit altered Body Mass Index (BMI), with increased prevalence of obesity. This abstract presents an in-depth proposal for investigating the intricate relationship between LH, FSH, and BMI in women diagnosed with PCOS.

The proposed study aims to comprehensively evaluate the correlation between LH, FSH, and BMI in women with PCOS, shedding light on potential associations and their clinical implications. To achieve this, a multi-dimensional approach will be employed, integrating clinical, hormonal, and anthropometric assessments. A diverse cohort of women diagnosed with PCOS will be recruited, encompassing a range of ages, ethnicities, and clinical presentations.

Hormonal assessments of LH and FSH levels will be conducted using sensitive assays across various phases of the menstrual cycle to capture dynamic changes. BMI, a fundamental measure of body composition, will be determined through standardized anthropometric measurements. Participants will be categorized into BMI groups to enable a comparative analysis of hormonal profiles across different weight ranges.

Statistical analyses will encompass correlation coefficients and regression models to unveil potential associations between LH, FSH, and BMI. Subgroup analyses will explore whether these correlations are influenced by variables such as age, ethnicity, and metabolic status. The study will also assess the potential impact of LH and FSH imbalances on menstrual irregularities and ovulatory dysfunction in the context of BMI variations.

The findings of this study are anticipated to yield valuable insights into the intricate interplay between hormonal dysregulation and metabolic disturbances in PCOS. By elucidating the relationship between LH, FSH, and BMI, the study aims to contribute to the refinement of diagnostic and therapeutic strategies for PCOS management. Ultimately, a deeper understanding of these correlations may pave the way for personalized interventions targeting both hormonal imbalances and metabolic health in women affected by PCOS.

❑❑❑

OP - 02

Association of free fatty acid level with anthropometric measurements and metabolic indices in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus

Kashish

ABSTRACT

Background: With change in lifestyle and diet,obesity and diabetes are emerging as huge public health concern. Free fatty acids play a crucial role in the development of Insulin Resistance,which is the hallmark of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus.

In this study, free fatty acid level was measured in diabetic patients and healthy subjects and its association with anthropometric measurements and various metabolic indices was established.

Objective: To study the role of free fatty acid in patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus and Obesity.

Methodology: 100 Type 2 Diabetes Mellituspatients and 50 age and sex matched healthy controls were recruited for the study. The Type 2 diabetes mellitus were further subclassified into Diabetic Obese and Diabetic Non Obese groups.

Anthropometric measurements (Body Mass Index, Waist to Hip Ratio, HOMA-IR) and biochemical parameters i.e. fasting blood glucose, insulin, triglyceride ,cholesterol, high density lipoprotein, and free fatty acid were measured for all the three groups and compared.

Results: In this study, the comparison was done between diabetic group and healthy control group and also between Diabetic obese and Diabetic Non Obese Group.

The Free Fatty Acids (FFA) of diabetic group were significantly higher($p< 0.05$) in comparison with the control group.

Diabetic obese individual had a higher FFA concentration(1.02 ±0.08) compared to non obese diabetic patients(0.9±0.12).

Free Fatty acid showed significant positive correlation with HOMA-IR and Insulin in diabetic obese (r=0.461.p=0.001) (r= 0.419, p=0.002), and diabetic non obese (r=0.421,p=0.002) (r=0.412, p=0.002) group.

Conclusion: The study revealed that higher concentrations of FFA are associated with Type 2 diabetes and obesity. Plasma FFA may lead to beta cell dysfunction and thereby reduces the insulin secretion. Estimation of FFA levels can be used to assess the severity of Diabetes Mellitus.

Keywords : FFA, Obesity, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus.

❑❑❑

OP - 03

Correlation between HbA1c levels and BMI in newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes mellitus

Ravi Prakash Nagar

Background: In India, type-2 diabetes mellitus (DM2) is a serious public health issue with a variable asymptomatic phase. A significant portion of DM2 patients already have significant issues at the time of diagnosis. Diagnosis of DM2 is done by estimating, FBS, PPBS, RBS, as well as HbA1c. The HbA1c level is used for both diagnosis and determining. lifestyle changes, medication therapy (single or combined). Thus, long-term management of DM2requires consistent BMI and HbA1c monitoring.The aim of this study was to examine the possible association between BMI and HbA1c among newly-diagnosed DM2.

Material And Methods: An observational descriptive, cross-sectional study is going on from April 2023. I am collecting 40 newly diagnosed DM2 patientsdata from hospital records, (no treatment intervention-drug or lifestyle change began). The blood sample was used to estimate serum levels of HBA1c, and BMI by weight and Hight data.Data was obtained after taking proper informed consent, then compiled in Microsoft Excel and analyzed by using simple tables and applying Student's t-test.

Results: Among the study patients 28% belongs to the 30-44 years while 46% belongs to the 45-59 years. 61% was either overweight/obese. 47% had HbA1c level < 8% and 53% had ≥8%. No association between BMI and HbA1c had been found in any age-group in this study.

Conclusion: This study showed no link between BMI and HbA1c in newly diagnosed DM2. This could be related to the disease's prolonged varies asymptomatic phase. During the initial and long-term care of type 2 diabetes, BMI and HbA1c are considered independently.

Keywords: Newly diagnosed, HbA1c, BMI, Type-2-Diabetes Mellitus(DM2).

❑❑❑

OP - 04

Role of Apolipoproteins (Apo A1/ Apo B) and Total Antioxidant capacity in NAFLD

Jaspreet Kaur

Introduction- Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is one of the most public chronic hepatic diseases in the world and occurs in about 25% of individuals worldwide.The diagnosis of "NAFLD" in most studies was dependent on abnormal levels of AST and ALT. Although there are many markers of inflammation, hepatic markers that are special to classic hepatic enzymes such as ALT have been difficult to discover.

Aim: To Study the levels of Apolipoproteins (Apo A1/ Apo B) and Total antioxidant capacity (Vitamin E, Superoxide Dismutase) in patients of Non-Alcoholic Fatty liver disease (NAFLD).

Objectives: 1. To estimate the levels of Apolipoprotein A1/ Apolipoprotein B, Vitamin E and Superoxide Dismutase in patients of Non-Alcoholic Fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and healthy control subjects.

2. To compare the levels of serum Apolipoprotein A1/ Apolipoprotein B, Vitamin E and Superoxide Dismutase levels between Grade 1 and Grade 2 in Non-Alcoholic Fatty liver disease (NAFLD) patients

Methodology- cross- sectional observational study, This study will include a total 140 subjects, which will divided in two groups. Group I and Group II Non- Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease.We will observe the ultrasound report (USG) done in the presence of doctor. In addition , Apolipoproteins (Apo A1/ Apo B) level estimated by immunoturbidimetric assay Method and Total antioxidant Capacity (Vitamin E, Superoxide Dismutase) level estimated by Quantitative HPLC analysis kit for Vitamin E and ELISA kit method for SOD.

Result: The mean age of the cases (Apo A1) was 2.43 and controls was 1.49. similarly the mean age of the cases (Apo B) was 0.20 and controls was 1.00. The mean duration of Apolipoproteins Apo A1) in patients Non- alcoholic fatty liver disease was significantly higher as compare to controls. But for the Apolipoproteins (Apo B) in patients non-alcoholic fatty liver disease was significantly lower as compare to controls.

In contrast, Total antioxidant capacity (Vitamin E) mean was 1.6 and controls was 8.4 i.e, the mean duration of Vitamin E was significantly lower as compare to control. Similarly, for the superoxide dismutase mean was 7.4 and control 5.5ie, the mean duration of SOD was significantly higher as compare to controls.

❑❑❑

OP - 05

Histo-morphological Patterns of Thyroid Lesions: A cross sectional study at tertiary care center

Kavita Meena

Introduction : The thyroid gland, an extraordinary endocrine organ, manifests a distinctive profile in its tumorigenic tendencies. Prevalent among endocrine tumors, thyroid tumors primarily affect females within the age bracket of 30 to 60 years, with the majority being of benign nature. Nonetheless, the incidence of malignant neoplasms in the thyroid, especially those adopting a follicular pattern, is noteworthy. This discourse emphasizes the limitations of Fine Needle Aspiration Biopsy (FNAB) in differentiating benign from malignant follicular tumors and underscores the imperative role of surgical resection for precise diagnosis.

Aims and Objectives : To study the distribution of lesions according to gender, age and its correlation with clinic-histopathological features

Materials And Methods : This study presents a retrospective and prospective investigation of thyroid swellings, meticulously scrutinizing cases received at SMS Medical College, Jaipur, over a year period spanning from March 2022 to February 2023. Encompassing individuals aged 16 to 70 years, a total of 77 specimens underwent thorough analysis, incorporating both cytological and histopathological attributes. In instances of diagnostic complexity, immunohistochemistry was employed to facilitate precise categorization.

Results : Out of total 77 cases, most common clinical presentation was multi-nodularity in 38 cases (49.3%) followed by solitary nodules in 24 (31.2%). In present study, 60 cases were diagnosed as benign lesions and 17 were diagnosed as malignant lesion. Out of benign lesions-44 (57.1%) were nodular hyperplasias, 9 (11.7%) cases of follicular adenoma, 2 cases (2.6%) of colloid cyst & 5 (6.5%) cases were other types of benign lesions. Malignant lesions composed 17 cases, Papillary thyroid carcinoma constituted 12 cases (15.6%), 1 (1.3%) case of follicular carcinoma, 1 (1.3%) case of medullary carcinoma of thyroid, 1 case of anaplastic carcinoma and 2 (2.6%) cases were other types of malignant lesions.

Conclusion : This investigation delves into the realm of thyroidectomies, meticulously scrutinizing a span of one year. The analysis unveils a pronounced prevalence of female subjects within the studied cohort. Amongst the lesions encountered, nodular hyperplasia emerges as the predominant entity within the benign category, while papillary carcinoma takes precedence as the most prevalent malignancy.

Keywords : Nodular Hyperplasia, Papillary Carcinoma, Adenomas

❑❑❑

OP - 06

Histopathological study of intracranial space-occupying lesions

Ruchika Mandowara

Background & objectives: The term intracranial space occupying lesion is generally used to identify any lesion inside the cranial cavity, which increases the volume of intracranial contents and leads to a rise in the intracranial pressure.It includes any neoplasm, benign or malignant, primary or secondary, as well as any acute or chronic inflammatory lesion, a parasitic mass lying within the cranial cavity, any hematomas, different types of cysts and vascular malformations.The purpose of this study to determine the diversity of CNS lesions ,highlight the incidence & histological spectrum of CNS lesions.

Methods: Consists ofintracranial space occupying lesions biopsyof 200 patients referred to Department of Pathology at SMS Medical College, Jaipur (Rajasthan) from January 2021 to August 2022.

Results: In this study neoplastic lesions (80%) were more than non-neoplastic lesions (20%). Most common neoplastic lesions were Gliomas. Among neoplastic lesions, Astrocytomawas more common with 72 (36%) cases followed by Glioblastoma, Pituitary Adenoma,Menigiomaand Meduloblastoma with 30 (15%), 18 (9%) ,14 (7%) and 13 (6.5%) cases respectively. In non-neoplastic lesions, Brain Abscess were more common with 6 (3%) cases followed by Epidermoid cyst and Granulomatous lesions with 5 (2.5%) and 3 (1.5%) cases respectively.In our study Most Common lesions were Neoplastic Who grade 4, (Neoplastic to Non-neoplastic lesions ratio (9:1) with most common age group affected 21-40 years and male preponderance (M: F 1.9:1), most of the Patients Presented with headache and Involved site being frontal lobe.

Interpretation & conclusion: From this study highlights the histological diversity of intracranial space occupying lesions in both adult and paediatric age groups. Although with the advent of modern imaging techniques, a provisional diagnosis could be given to these diseases, histological examination with further utilization of IHC remains the gold standard in diagnosis and grading of all intracranial space occupying lesions. This has further helped in management as well as the prognosis of these diseases.

Key words: Intracranial space occupying lesions, Gliomas, Astrocytoma, immunohistochemistry.

❑❑❑

OP - 07

Levels of somatostatin in polycystic ovary syndrome

Tarique Aziz

Introduction: Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is a common endocrine disorder in females, especially in women of reproductive age. PCOS could be diagnosed by infertility, hirsutism, insulin resistance, obesity, hyperandrogenism, and polycystic ovaries by ultrasonography..Somatostatin was first discovered as a protein hormone extracted from sheep hypothalamus containing 14 amino acids.Insulin resistance and higher fasting blood glucose levels have been found in women with PCOS.Somatostatin has a beneficial role in protecting against insulin resistance by preventing increased insulin secretion from beta cells of pancreas and also balancing the absorption of nutrients from small intestine

Objectives: The Objectives of present study is to determine somatostatin levels in PCOS Women.

Methodology: The present study was conducted on diagnosed patients of PCOS Attending Department of Obstetrics and gynaecology, Rajkiya Mahila Chikitsalaya, Ajmer. Diagnosis of PCOS was according to the Rotterdam Consensus guidelines. Women between the age group 18-45 years were considered in the study. 50 diagnosed patients and 50 healthy subjects (as control) of similar age group and BMI was included in this study. Serum Somatostatin estimated by ELISA method.

Results: The result of the study clearly demonstrate somatostatin levels were decreased in PCOS women.

Conclusion: Somatostatin levels are significantly altered in PCOS patients compared to healthy subjects. It can serve as independent biomarker for the diagnosis of PCOS

❑❑❑

OP - 08

Evaluation of Serum Tumor Markers (CA 125 & CA 19-9) In Patients With Chronic Kidney Disease

Pritayan Bhattacharjee

ABSTRACT

Background: Kidney failure is a public health problem with increasing incidence and prevalence, high health-care costs involved and with poor outcome. Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is now considered as one of the most important chronic, non communicable diseases. CA 125 (Cancer antigen 125 or carbohydrate antigen 125) is a high molecular weight glycoprotein used mainly as a diagnostic biomarker for ovarian cancer. CA 19-9 (carbohydrate antigen 19-9) is tumor-associated glycoprotein antigen used as a marker for biliopancreatic malignancies.

Objective of the Study: The aim of this study is assess whether the levels of these tumor markers (CA 125 & CA 19-9) exhibit any variation in CKD patients.

Methodology: Thestudy was conducted on 100 normal healthy and 220 newly diagnosed CKD patients of either sex and age (30-60 years) groups of participants attending the Nephrology Department of JLN Medical college& Hospitals, Ajmer.Theserum urea, creatinine, CA125 & CA 19-9 were estimated by fully automated Beckman Coulter Analyzer.

Results: The mean levels of serumurea, creatinine, CA 125 & CA 19-9were significantly higher in CKD patientscompared with healthy controls irrespective of malignancy

Conclusion: This study illuminates intriguing connections between CKD and elevated tumor markers, unveiling a potential avenue for early cancer detection in CKD patients.

❑❑❑

OP - 09

Study of HER-2-neu expression in breast Carcinoma and correlation with various prognostic factors: A descriptive observational study at tertiary care centre, Jaipur (Rajasthan)

Saumya Patel

Abstract

Background and Objectives: Breast cancer is one of the most common malignant tumor in females and the leading cause of death worldwide. It is a heterogeneous disease with varied morphological appearances, molecular features, behaviour and response to therapy. The aim of the study is to evaluate the expression pattern of HER2/NEU in invasive breast carcinoma and to correlate with various prognostic factors such as tumour size, histologic grade, histologic type, regional lymph node status and proliferative index Ki67.This will help in the patient management.

Methods: Sixty Breast Cancer cases were included in this study. They were studied for the histomorphological features followed by immunohistochemical study in the Department of Pathology.

Results: The mean age of breast cancer presentation in this study was 49.1 years .The expression of HER2/NEU was correlated with 3 BRG histologic grades of the tumours, it showed a positive association with high histologic grade. HER2/NEU profiles were inversely correlated with ER, PR expression. The HER2/NEU expression profiles was also correlated with tumour size and a significant relationship was found. HER2/NEU positive tumours mostly belonged to IDC. HER2/NEU expression profile was correlated with proliferative marker Ki67 expression in this study and a direct relationship was found between them. Lymph node status and HER2/NEU showed a significant statistical correlation.

Interpretation and Conclusion: Results of this study provided evidence that the over- expression of HER2/NEU is associated with high grade features and poor The expression pattern of HER2/NEU protein showed a strong correlation with high Ki67 expression which means that these tumours are likely to have higher proliferative fractions leading to high probability of recurrence without management by Herceptin therapy.

Key words: HER2/NEU, prognostic factors,Ki67.

❑❑❑

OP - 10

A prospective study on assessment of quality control of apheresis derived Platelets at SMS blood centre, Sawai Man Singh Medical College & Hospital, Jaipur, Raj.

Ajay Kumar

Background: Platelet transfusions are crucial for patients in various clinical settings. To ensure optimal patient care and cost-effectiveness, it is essential to evaluate the quality of platelet concentrate units and implement robust quality control measures. This study aimed to conduct a comprehensive analysis of key quality control parameters for apheresis-derived platelets, focusing on enhancing quality assurance and patient safety.

Aims: The study aimed to assess the quality of apheresis platelets by evaluating various parameters, including visual appearance, volume, platelet count, pH, residual leukocyte and red cell contamination, transfusion-transmitted infections (TTIs), and sterility. The study adhered to recommended guidelines and aimed to establish effective protocols for maintaining high-quality platelet products.

Methods: A total of 48 Single Donor Platelet (SDP) units were randomly selected over a 12-month period for quality control assessments. Visual inspection was performed to detect contamination and discolouration. Swirling scores were assigned based on appearance. Various tests were conducted, including volume determination, platelet count estimation, pH analysis, assessment of residual leukocyte and red cell contamination, screening for TTIs, and bacterial culture for sterility.

Results: Visual inspection revealed low rates of contamination, with only 2 units displaying red blood cell contamination and 1 unit showing discolouration. Most units exhibited clear and homogeneous swirling. The evaluated parameters, including volume, platelet count, pH, residual leukocyte and red cell contamination, met the acceptable range criteria. TTIs were screened using rapid serology test kits, and sterility was assessed through bacterial culture.

Conclusion: The comprehensive evaluation of apheresis-derived platelets demonstrated the commitment to maintaining excellence in platelet production and quality control. The established protocols and procedures ensured the highest standards of platelet quality, minimizing the risk of adverse events for transfusion recipients. Moving forward, technological advancements and best practices will be implemented to further enhance the safety and efficacy of platelet transfusions, contributing to improved patient outcomes and the overall success of the blood center.

Table 2: Results of parameters assessed with their mean value and range

PARAMETER ASSESSED	QUALITY REQUIREMENT	MEAN	RANGE
pH	>6.0	6.5	6.0 - 7.2
Volume (ml)	>200	204.9	220-293
Residual leukocytes count/L	$< 5.0 \times 10^9$	2.3×10^9	$1.4 - 4.5 \times 10^9$
Platelet yield/ bag	$\geq 3 \times 10^{11}$	3.3×10^{11}	$2.0 - 4.4 \times 10^{11}$
Residual red cell contamination/L	5.5×10^{12}	0.02×10^{12}	$0.01 - 0.05 \times 10^{12}$

OP - 11

Scrub Typhus and Myocarditis: A Rare Complication

Himani Dhingra

Objective: To study the clinical profile and complication in a patient with scrub typhus.

Background: Scrub typhus is a mite-borne disease predominantly seen in the Asia Pacific region. It is also known as bush typhus or Orientiatsutsugamushi disease. It is cause by a gram-negative bacterium, tsutsugamushi. It is transmitted to humans through the bite of larval mites, known as chiggers.

Discussion: The typical presentation includes high-grade fever, headache and myalgia. The existence of necrotic eschar were observed in some of the patients. Crackles/rhonchi,hepatosplenomegaly and hypotension were encountered. Similarly, thrombocytopenia, raised liver enzyme and raised creatinine values were observed.Complication may arise, such as meningitis, acute kidney injury, DIC, which might lead to multiorgan dysfunction syndrome. Patient with acute myocarditis had more incidence of global LV hypokinesia and high incidence of ST elevations.

Conclusions: Myocarditis is a rare cardiovascular complication of scrub typhus. Clinicians should be cognizant that myocarditis are serious manifestation of scrub typhus.The patient should be diagnosed and treated as early as possible to reduce morbidity and mortality.

❑❑❑

OP - 12

Adverse blood donor reactions (experience at our blood centre)

Jaya Shekhawat

Introduction: Blood donation is a relatively safe procedure with minimal risks but occasionally adverse reactions of varying severity may occur during or after collection. These reactions may decrease donor return rate and adversely affect blood collection activities.

Aims & Objectives: The aim of our study was to find the frequency, type and severity of adverse donor reactions at our blood centre.

Materials and Methods: This study was conducted for a period of 12 months from Aug22 to July23 at the Department of Transfusion Medicine, RNT Medical College, Udaipur. All adverse events occurring during or after blood donation both in the blood centre and at voluntary blood donation camps were noted. Various parameters such as type and site of donation, age, sex, donor weight, number of previous donations and volume collected were recorded. All donors who experienced adverse events, were analysed for type and severity of reactions and managed appropriately.

Results: Out of 26144 blood donations during the study period, 544 (2.08%) experienced an adverse event. Reaction rate was significantly higher in female donors (4.4%) as compared to male donors (1.9%). Amongst males, maximum reactions were seen in donors in the age group of 18-24 years while in female donors the reaction rate was highest between 25-30 years. Donors having weight between 45-60 kg had highest reaction rates in both sexes. Reactions were higher in the camps during hot and humid months. The most common adverse donor reaction was a vasovagal event (62.7%) followed by hematoma(15.7%) and mostly was mild in nature (87.3%).

Conclusion: Adverse donor reactions are not uncommon. Better management of adverse donor events help to improve donor safety and donor return rate.

Keywords: Adverse blood donor reaction, vasovagal

❑❑❑

OP - 13

Drug utilization pattern of antimicrobials in medical ICU at tertiary care hospital, Ajmer, Rajasthan

Kavita

Introduction: The intensive care unit (ICU) is a setting where multiple medications are prescribed to patients. Antimicrobials are heavily prescribed in the ICU, especially the broad spectrum ones. This practice enhances the antimicrobial resistance and increases the side effects of such drugs.

Objectives: To evaluate drug utilization pattern of antimicrobials in Medical Intensive Care Unit

Methodology: A prospective observational study was conducted for 7 months from January 2023 to July 2023 in MICU at tertiary care hospital Ajmer, Rajasthan. The demographic profile of patients, drug utilization pattern of the commonly used drugs in the ICU were studied .

Results: Out of the 150 patients studied,97 (64.67%) were males and 53(35.33%) were females. Majority of the patients were given a combination antimicrobial therapy during the initial 5 days of ICU admission. The most common antibiotic prescribed as monotherapy was ceftriaxone during the initial 2 days of ICU stay followed by piperacillin-tazobactam and meropenem in the next 3 days. Amikacin was given along with other prescribed antibiotic therapy during first 2 days followed by vancomycin in consecutive days.

Conclusions: The study reports a very high consumption of antimicrobial drugs in ICUs with maximum of antimicrobial therapies prescribed empirically. A strong action plan, consisting of proper protocol for prescribing empirical antimicrobials, regular monitoring of antibiotic consumption in ICUs with a system of prospective audit, and feedback and timely interventions are a keystone for making policy/protocol for rational AMA(Antimicrobial agents) administration in ICU .

Key words: Antimicrobial drugs; Antimicrobial resistance;

❑❑❑

OP - 14

Serum Carcinoembryonic Antigen as a prognostic marker and a tool to evaluate the response to chemotherapy in NSCLC

Shaifali Vainsh

Introduction: Elevated serum carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) levels is poor prognostic factor for survival in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Its role as a predictive marker of treatment response is still debatable.

Aim: Study the role of serum Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) as prognostic tool and in evaluating the response of chemotherapy in metastatic NSCLC patients.

Materials and Methods: We conducted retrospective study at our institute to identify patients diagnosed with metastatic NSCLC with elevated Serum CEA levels >10ng/ml at presentation. Serum CEA levels were monitored during the course of chemotherapy and correlated to response to chemotherapy.

Results: Total 629 patients were diagnosed as metastatic NSCLC between 2017 and 2021.

252 patients (41%) had elevated serum CEA levels at baseline. Elevated serum CEA levels at baseline was associated with a poorer prognosis as compared to those pts who had a normal baseline CEA levels (median OS 8.9mths vs 12.7mths). Decline in CEA after 3 cycles of chemotherapy was correlated to response as per CECT/PET CT scans and the results showed that a decline in serum CEA of >23% was correlating with Partial response on CT scan. An increase in CEA levels of >10% from the baseline was correlating with progression as per the CT scan. Decrease in CEA levels was associated with better PFS.

Conclusions: Serum CEA levels is a good prognostic marker and should also be used to determine the response to chemotherapy in stage IV NSCLC.

OP - 15

A study of clinical pattern of vulval dermatoses in tertiary care centre

Sohini Soneji

Background: Vulval Dermatoses are prevalent in various age group in female population. Hesitancy and shyness of the patient in coming to clinician further leads to underdiagnosis.

Aims And Objectives: This study is to determine the clinical patterns of venereal and non-venereal genital dermatoses in female patients and to determine the association of systemic comorbidities with vulval dermatoses.

Materials And Methods: This was an observational study with duration of 3-month, sample size being duration based and patient coming to our tertiary care hospital were included on the basis of inclusion criteria (Female patients having vulval dermatological disorders of age group starting from 18 years to 60 years).

Results: out of 78, 14 patients (17.9%) had candidal vulvovaginitis, 12 patients (15.4%) had pruritus vulvae, 11 patients (14.1%) had herpes genitalis, 7 patients (9%) had genital warts, 6 patients (7.7%) had genital molluscum contagiosum, 6 patient (7.7%) had red vulval syndrome,4 patients (5.1%) had non-specific erosions, 4 patients (5.1%) of lichen simplex chronicus et atrophicus, 4 patients (5.1%) had folliculitis, 3 patients (3.8%) had vulvodynia, 3 patients (3.8%) had Bartholin abscess, and 2 patients (2.5%) of chancroid, 2 patients (2.5%) of lymphangioma circumscriptum. Diabetes Mellitus was the most common comorbidity.

Conclusion: Vulval dermatoses are more prevalent in Indian population. It can also affect sexual activity of a women. Infections such as candidal vulvovaginitis was found to be the most common vulval dermatosis during this study. Measures should be taken for early diagnosis and treatment of Vulval Dermatosis.

Keywords: Vulval dermatoses, Vulvovaginitis, Infections.

❑❑❑

OP - 16

Outcome of Beta-Blocker in Heart Failure with Mildly Reduced and Preserved Ejection Fraction

Neel Gandhi

Background - Although research consistently demonstrates that beta-blockers lower morbidity and mortality in patients with low ejection fraction (EF), data are inconsistent in those with mildly low EF and raise concerns about potential side effects in those with heart failure and preserved EF.

Objectives - To investigate how beta-blockers affect patients with heart failure and an ejection fraction greater than 40% hospitalization for HF and death.

Methods - Outpatients over 65 with mildly reduced ejection fraction and those with heart failure with preserved ejection fraction had their use of beta-blockers evaluated at the time of their initial visit. Using propensity-score adjusted multivariable Cox regression models, which included interactions of ejection fraction x beta-blocker use, the associations of beta-blockers with heart failure hospitalization, death, and the composite of heart failure hospitalization/death were evaluated.

Results - The use of beta-blockers was more prevalent in patients with HFmrEF than HFpEF (77.7% vs 64.0%; P 0.001), among 400 patients with heart failure and an ejection fraction of >40%, where 264 (66%) were taking them at the time of the initial visit. Beta-blocker use increased risk as ejection fraction increased, and there were significant interactions between ejection fraction and beta-blockeruse for heart failure hospitalization, death, and composite of heart failure hospitalization/death (P<0.001).

Conclusions - In a large, real-world, propensity score-adjusted cohort of older outpatients with heart failure and ejection fraction >40%, beta-blocker use was associated with a higher risk of heart failure hospitalization as ejection fractionincreased, with potential benefit in patients with heart failure and mildly reducedejection fraction and potential risk in patients with higher ejection fraction(particularly >60%).

OP - 17

Awareness and perspective of materiovigilance among medical post graduate students of a tertiary care teaching hospital of southern rajasthan

Aditi Bhandari

Introduction: "Materiovigilance" is the coordinated system of identification, collection, reporting, and analysis of any untoward occurrences associated with the use of medical devices and protection of patient's health by preventing its recurrences.[1]Post-Graduate medical students play a key role in reporting adverse events associated with medical devices in patients.Therefore, this study was conducted to identify the lacuna regarding Materiovigilance among the residents and to create awareness about the difference that they can make by ADR reporting.

Methodology: Study design – Cross-sectional questionnaire-based

Study population – Post graduate students of a tertiary care government institute of Southern Rajasthan

Inclusion criteria – All PG students

Exclusion criteria – Those residents not willing to be a part of study

Study tool and Data collection –A pre-validatedquestionnaire comprising of 18 questions pertaining to knowledge, attitude, and practice of Materiovigilanceand ADR reporting, was developed using Google formsand shared with PG residents through social media that containedthree sections.

1. Informed consent and questions to evaluate knowledge,
2. To assess attitude
3. To note practice towards Materiovigilance and ADR reporting.

Ethical clearance obtained from the IEC

Results: Out of 110 participants 81%knew about Materiovigilance,67% have been trained about MV while 85% consider reporting its ADR necessary, however,35%have reported ADRs caused by devices.

Conclusion: Most PG students are aware of the term Materiovigilance and know about what should be done but the attitude is inert and regular practice of reporting needs to be developed. Educational interventional programmes are required to promote Materiovigilance and ADR reporting in regular practice and it should be a part of the UG curriculum so that the residents are familiar to this concept while working during residency.

❑❑❑

OP - 18

Cord blood albumin, alkaline phosphatase and bilirubin/albumin ratio as a indicator for early diagnosis of hyperbilirubinemia in neonates

Amita Haeems

Objective: To investigate the predictability of neonatal hyperbilirubinemia by using cord blood albumin, alkaline phosphatase and bilirubin/albumin ratio.

Method : An analytical cross sectional study was carried out on 380 term & near term neonates at Pacific Institute of Medical Sciences Umarda, Udaipur, Rajasthan. Umbilical cord blood measurements of albumin, alkaline phosphatase& bilirubin/albumin ratio were done. All babies were followed up after birth and at 72 hours of life, serum bilirubin levels were measured.

Results: They were divided into two groups: group A with 272 (71.6%) neonates who developed pathological jaundice (>15mg/dl), while group B had 108 (28.4%) neonates who never developed jaundice. The sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive value of cord serum albumin, alkaline phosphatase and cord serum bilirubin/ albumin ratio with development of significant neonatal hyperbilirubinemia are 95.24%, 66.67% ,99.01%, 28.57%, 98.39%,34.78%, 34.23%, 66.67%, 98.64%, 30.77%, 97.57% and 44.44% respectively.

Conclusion: There is a significant correlation between development of neonatal hyperbilirubinemia and cord albumin, alkaline phosphatase and bilirubin/albumin ratio. Cord serum albumin has the best positive predictive value, followed by bilirubin/albumin ratio and cord serum bilirubin in predicting development of subsequent neonatal hyperbilirubinemia.

Keywords: Neonatal hyperbilirubinemia, cord serum bilirubin, albumin, bilirubin/albumin ratio, alkaline phosphatase

❑❑❑

OP - 19

Arthroscopic anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction using single bundle hamstring tendon autograft

Dhairya Shah

Background: The present study was designed to analyse the postoperative outcome of arthroscopic anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) reconstruction with anatomical single bundle hamstring tendons autograft fixed in femoral tunnel using endobutton and in the tibial tunnel using interference screws and reinforced by anterior half of peroneus longus tendon (AHPLT), wherever required.

Methods: 39 patients of complete ACL tear underwent arthroscopic anatomical single bundle ACL reconstruction using quadrupled hamstring tendon autograft. It was ensured that the quadrupled graft had a length of at least 7 cm and thickness of at least 8 mm. If either of these requirements were not met, then the graft was supplemented by AHPLT. For functional assessment, international knee documentation committee (IKDC) knee score was taken and clinical tests for antero-posterior stability were done. In addition, the foot and ankle disability index (FADI) scores were used to evaluate the ankle donor site of the AHPLT.

Results: The average graft diameter was 8.74 mm and average graft length was 9.12 cm. There was significant improvement in post op IKDC score when compared with pre op score. There was no antero-posterior instability seen in any of the patients during follow up. 10 patients required an additional graft augmentation with AHPLT. There was no complaint about weakness of the ankle joint after surgery.

Conclusions: Arthroscopic ACL reconstruction with anatomical single bundle hamstring tendon autograft is an excellent treatment option for ACL deficient knees. It gives excellent functional outcome with minimal complications. Graft if small in diameter can be reinforced by AHPLT without any detrimental effect on ankle function.

❑❑❑

OP - 20

Study on preoperative predictors of difficult laparoscopic cholecystectomy using clinico - sonographic scoring

Vijendra Kumar Choudhary

Background: Laparoscopic cholecystectomy (LC) has become the gold standard treatment for gallstone disease. Though mostly safe occasionally it can be difficult due to various problems faced during surgical procedure. Anticipation of likely difficulty can help in avoiding complications.

Methods: With the aim of identifying various predictors of difficulty and their correlation with likely difficulty this prospective study on 50 adults undergoing laparoscopic cholecystectomy for symptomatic cholelithiasis was undertaken. Various clinical, radiological and biochemical predictors and frequency and type of intraoperative difficulty was recorded.

Results: In present study adverse clinical factors only showed significant predictive value (p value - 0.005). Adverse radiological predictors although showing trend towards, did not achieve statistical significance (p value 0.065). In clinical predictors duration of symptoms >1yr, History of acute cholecystitis and BMI >30 showed statistically significant association. Age >50yrs, Male gender, radiological predictors (Thickened gall bladder wall, small contracted gall bladder, Single large impacted stone) and deranged LFT did not show significant predictive value.

Conclusions: Clinical predictors are most reliable factors. Use of good clinical judgement regarding possibility of and likely difficulty along with understanding of available resources is important in making decision in each case.

❑❑❑

OP - 21

Multidisciplinary treatment of Orbital Tumors with advance presentation in Indian scenario

Nirmala Katariya

Introduction: Advanced orbital tumors are unusual disease in head and neck oncology. The main stay treatment remains orbital exenteration with or without adjuvant treatment.

Aimes And Objectives: To evaluate early and late post-operative outcomes in locally advanced orbital tumors.

Methodology: The clinical data of patients who underwent surgery in department of surgical oncology between 01-01-2018 to 31-12-2022 was retrieved from prospectively maintained computerized data based on demographic profile, surgical details, adjuvant treatment details, early and late post operative outcome was analyzed and presentation here.

Results: Total of 5 patients of orbital exenteration done in between 2018-2022. Male: Female ratio was 4:1..Median age was 57 year. Orbital exenteration with superficial parotidectomy was done in 4 patients and one patient had orbital exentration with PMMC flap reconstruction. Post-operative period was uneventful. No major post-operative early and late complications. Median follow up of 12 months. All patients had taken adjuvant radiation therapy post operatively. On follow up, only one patient had developed loco-regional relapse and had received palliative chemotherapy. Rest patients were alive and disease free. No deaths till last follow up.

Conclusions: Orbital exenteration has favorable prognosis even in advanced case also. Every attempt should be made for radical surgery at expert center to achieve best outcome. The patients undergoing orbital exentration at tertiary care center have excellent outcome.

❑❑❑

OP - 22

Comparison of opioids free anesthesia versus opioid containing anesthesia for elective head and neck cancer surgery under anesthesia – Randomised controlled trial

Nirali Rathod

Introduction : Head and neck cancer surgeries performed under general anesthesia are associated with various haemodynamic changes. Opioid have been the mainstay of pain management since long. Recent updates state opioids free anaesthesia reduces chances of life-threatening side effects such as respiratory depression and airway obstruction and promotes rapid recovery.

Aims And Objectives : To assess the post- operative analgesia, and compare haemodynamic stability; post-operative sedation; total consumption of drugs; and side effects of drugs used in both groups

Methodology : Here we compared 20 patients (10 in each group- F and K) undergoing said surgery under general anesthesia. During the induction phase, group F and group K patients were induced with Fentanyl and Ketamine respectively apart from routine induction drugs and were maintained on Inj. Fentanyl and Inj Ketamine respectively along with Inj. Propofol infusion and inhalational agent. Post-operative pain was managed with Inj. Paracetamol, IV Ketorolac and if needed, Fentanyl and Inj. Tramadol were added.

Results: Group F showed more incidents of side effects like post-op nausea and vomiting, hypotension. Group K had a higher vas score after surgery, and required frequent analgesics. Not much difference was found in the amount of sevoflourane that was used intra-operatively in both groups

Conclusions: Our study co-relates with the findings of similar studies that have been conducted in the past. Use of opioids are associated with better post op analgesia but also cause more post-operative complications.

In view of intra-operative stability, non-opiods are a better alternative as compared to opioids.

Key Words : Opioid vs non-opioid, head and neck onco surgeries, general anesthesia

❑❑❑

OP - 23

A study of metabolic syndrome in psoriatic patients

Mohit Gautam

Background: Psoriasis is a chronic immune mediated inflammatory disorder of the skin and joints. Recent studies have shown increased prevalence of traditional cardiovascular risk factors such as diabetes mellitus, hypertension and metabolic syndrome. Thyroid gland hormones cause an increase of epidermal growth factor level which has an important role in keratinocyte proliferation, which may be involved in psoriasis disease.

Materials and Methods: An observational cross-sectional study is going on from April 2023. I am collecting data from hospital records. The blood sample was used to estimate serum levels of Fasting blood glucose, Lipid profile and Thyroid profile.

Results: Till date Thirty subjects, 15 psoriatic patients with metabolic syndrome and 15 psoriatic patients without metabolic syndrome. Of these our study shows that psoriatic patients with metabolic syndrome had higher thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) level and lower T3 and T4 levels than those without metabolic syndrome ($p < 0.01$).

Conclusion: Patients of psoriasis have higher prevalence of metabolic syndrome and subclinical hypothyroidism than general population. Therefore, identification of metabolic syndrome and thyroid profile testing can be done routinely for better management of psoriasis.

Key words: Metabolic Syndrome, Psoriasis, Thyroid hormones.

❑❑❑

OP - 24

A study to evaluate etiology of pancytopenia by bone marrow aspiration and bone marrow biopsy

Aastha Sharma

Background: Pancytopenia is defined as reduction of all three formed elements of the blood below their normalreference range. It is a serious hematological problem, the underlying cause of which is diagnosed by bone marrow aspiration and biopsy. Aspiration smears are superior for morphological details while biopsy provides a more reliable index of cellularity, infiltration and granulomas.

Objectives: To analyze the clinical and hematological findings in children and adults who present with pancytopenia.

Methods: The cross sectional study was conducted in our department, over a period of 8months(Nov 2022 to Aug 2023).70 patients of both genders and all age groups diagnosed as pancytopenia were included in the study.Then bone marrow aspiration and bone marrow biopsy were carried out and evaluated microscopically.

Results: Out of 70 cases, 45 patients were males and 25 were females with predominant age group being 21-30 years .The most common presenting complain in the study was fever (57%). The commonest cause of pancytopenia was megaloblastic anaemia (33%) closely followed by myelodysplastic syndrome (29%).

Conclusion: Pancytopenia is a common hematological entity that we come across in routine practices and, clinical findings,peripheral smear findings, bone marrow aspiration and bone marrow biopsy should go hand in hand in work up of the patient of pancytopenia to reach to a concrete diagnosis.

Keywords: Pancytopenia, Etiology, Bone marrow aspiration, Bone marrow Biopsy

❑❑❑

OP - 25

Histopathological Spectrum of Ovarian Lesions: A Retrospective One Year Study at JLN Medical College Ajmer Rajasthan, India

B T John Yeptho

Aim: The aim of this study is to highlight the histopathological spectrum of ovarian both benign and malignant and to compare our study with findings of other centers.

Materials and Methods: Hematoxylin and eosin stained slides of ovarian biopsies diagnosed at JLN Medical College Ajmer, Rajasthan for 1 year (January 2022 to December 2022) were archived, scrutinized, and studied. Clinical biodata and diagnosis were obtained from the Histopathology section.

Results: A total of ovarian biopsies were reviewed. Of this, 232 (70.30%) were nonneoplastic. Again 67 (20.30%)were benign neoplastic tumours and 31(9.39%) were malignant tumours. Out of the 232 nonneoplastic (functional cysts) lesions, cystic follicle was the most commonly encountered, constituting 160 cases (28.78%). The peaks age incidence for nonneoplastic and benign neoplastic lesions occurred in the 3rd decade. Two peaks age incidence was noted for malignant tumors-5th and 7th decades. Germ cell tumor constituted the most common neoplastic ovarian tumour (n = 113; 57.65%) diagnosed.

Conclusion: Functional ovarian cysts were the most commonly encountered ovarian lesions in our study population. The most common variety of functional cyst was follicular cyst and corpus luteum cyst with majority occurring in the reproductive age groups. Among the ovarian tumors, germ cell tumors followed by surface epithelial tumours were most commonly seen.

Keywords: Follicular cyst, luteal cysts, germ cell tumour, surface epithelial tumour.

❑❑❑

OP – 26

Calcium homeostasis in patients with Acute Pancreatitis

Charu Gunjal

Objective: Acute Pancreatitis is not consistent in terms of its clinical presentation and severity. Various biochemical parameters, computerized tomography and certain scoring systems are used for this purpose. The aim of the present study is to measure the variables of calcium homeostasis in patients of Acute Pancreatitis and to evaluate their role as prognostic severity factors.

Method: The present study was conducted on diagnosed Acute Pancreatitis (AP) patients admitted or attending Department of Surgery and Department of gastroenterology (Medicine) at J.L.N. Medical College, Ajmer. AP severity was determined through the updated Atlanta Classification (2013). Serum sample were investigated for serum amylase for three consecutive days and the day when serum amylase level was maximum that sample was subjected to further investigations of serum total calcium, Albumin corrected calcium, Vitamin D and procalcitonin levels.

Result: The study comprises of 96 patients of acute pancreatitis. In accordance with Atlanta classification, 70 patients presented with mild acute pancreatitis and 26 with severe pancreatitis. The mean serum total calcium, Albumin corrected calcium and Vitamin D levels were found to be significantly reduced in patients with severe pancreatitis as compared to the mild one whereas patients with severe attacks were found to have higher levels of procalcitonin than those with mild attacks.

Conclusion: Vitamin D deficiency is associated with increased severity of acute pancreatitis. Also, serum total calcium level, Albumin corrected calcium and procalcitonin levels can act as simple and alternative biomarkers in predicting the severity of acute pancreatitis.

❑❑❑

OP - 27

Role of P161Nk4a and Ki67 immunostaining as specific bio marker of Cervical Intraepithelial lesions

Prachi Jain

Introduction: Cervical carcinoma is the fourth most commonly cancer among women globally. This is an invasive epithelial tumor composed of neoplasticism cells with varying degrees of squamous differentiation mainly arising at squamous columnar junction. Histopathology is considered as gold standard for diagnosis but due to overlap in morphological features among different grades of CIN and inter observer, intraobserver variability during grading, causing diagnostic dilemma for pathologists can further affect prognosis and grading of tumors. For better grading and prognostication, IHC marker p16 and Ki67 (proliferation marker) become imperative.

Aim: Role of p16ink4a and ki67 immunohistochemical staining as specific bio marker of cervical intraepithelial lesions.

Method: paraffin block of cases that fulfilled the inclusion criteria will be selected. Issued blocks will be cut serially at 3 to 5micron thickness using rotator microtome to prepare slides. Slides will be stained with hematoxylin and eosin stain, mounted withDPX to review, after confirming and noting the diagnosis and microscopy details, sections will be taken for P16INK4a and Ki67

Results: According to P16 IHC 72.86% of cases shows positive followed by 7.14% shows equivocal expression and remaining 20% cases show negative expression. According to Ki67 IHC 78.57% cases show positive expression and 21.43% cases show negative expression. P16IHC IS 100% sensitive, 85.71% specific and 95.59% accurate in predicting positive results among cervical lesions. Ki67 IHC is 96.49% sensitive, 92.31% accurate in predicting positive results among cervical lesions. P16 IHC AND Ki67 IHC shows almost perfect agreement in diagnosis malignant lesion among cervical biopsies with kappa value of 0.951

Conclusion: Ki67 and p16/INK4a can be used as complimentary tests for differentiating dysplasia and non Dyson Asti c lesions.they also help in confirming the diagnosis in these cases as different lesions have specific treatment protocols based on degree of dysplasia.

The importance of p16/INK4a in cervical cancer is that it is specific for HR-HPV associated dysplasia and I seem in high grade lesions and few low grade lesions with high tendency to progress to higher grade.

❑❑❑

OP - 28

Role of MRI in Evaluation of Ring Enhancing Lesions of Brain in Correlation with MR Spectroscopy

Chaudhari Dipenkumar Rajendrakumar

Introduction: Multiple ring-enhancing lesions are one of the most commonly seen neuro imaging abnormalities. Widely available imaging techniques, computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) are used to detect these lesions. A wide range of etiologies may present as cerebral multiple ring enhancing lesions. On neuroimaging, these lesions appear as hypodense or isodense mass lesions on non-contrast computed (plain) tomography studies after contrast administration, there is a ring or a homogeneous disk like enhancement within the region of hypodensity

Objectives: To study the role of MR spectroscopy in the evaluation of various ring enhancing lesions in the brain.

Methodology: The main source of data for the study was patients referred to the Department of Radiodiagnosis who were being evaluated for specific neurological symptoms and pathologies from Pacific institute of medical sciences. The MRI scan was performed on SIEMENS MAGNETOM AVANTO with a magnetic field strength of 1.5 T.

Results: Magnetic resonance imaging is a noninvasive, multiplanar and highly accurate method with better inherent contrast that demonstrates the lesion accurately. MRI provides an accurate assessment of the brain changes in various ring enhancing lesions, for accurate diagnosis and introduction of immediate treatment.

Conclusion: MRI is the most sensitive modality in the characterization of intracranialring enhancing lesions –RELs. Irregular type of ring enhancement is the most common feature noted in most of the lesions.

❑❑❑

OP - 29

Joubert syndrome: a rare case entity and role of radiology.

Nisha Rehbar

Background: Joubert anomaly is an autosomal recessive disorder where there is variable degree of cerebellar vermal agenesis. Joubert syndrome patients are heterogenous population in terms of genetics with some having a mutation of chromosome 9q34.3.

Case presentation: Our case was 12 years old child presented with history of fall from height and was subjected to CT neuroimaging for evaluation of head injury. Detailed history was taken. Physical examination revealed ataxia and abnormal toe to heel test.

Clinical features can be noticed shortly after birth which includes hypotonia, episodic tachypnoea and apnoea that may be followed by developmental delays and speech apraxia.

Case findings: Incidentally, CT showed aplastic or small dysplastic cerebellar vermis with sagittal clefting with abnormal cerebellar hemisphere folial architecture. There is also thickening of superior cerebellar peduncles seen. The fourth ventricle appears deformed with thin convex roof and loss of normal pointed fastigium.

Diagnosis: From radiologic point of view, the features necessary for a diagnosis of Joubert Syndrome are the classical "vermian hypoplasia" and "Molar Tooth Sign" on axial views from cranial MRI studies that is composed of three main findings: cerebellar vermis hypoplasia, deepened interpeduncular fossa, and thick, horizontal enlarged superior cerebellar peduncles.

Conclusion: Joubert Syndrome can be missed if special attention were not given to radiological findings. Hence, knowledge of characteristic clinical and radiological findings in Joubert Syndrome will help in early diagnosis and successful rehabilitation.

❑❑❑

OP - 30

Iron profile in gestational diabetes mellitus

Abdul Naeem Mansoory

Background: The precise mechanisms involved in etio-pathogenesis of gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) are not well understood. Epidemiological data suggest that GDM is associatedwith increased iron stores in the body. Serum ferritin, often used as an indicator of body iron stores, has been shown to be increased in those with diabetes mellitus. The aim of this study was to determine whether this is so in women with GDM.

Material and methods: An observational cross-sectional study is going on from April 2023. I am collecting data from hospital records, diagnosed with and without GDM. The blood sample was used to estimate serum levels of ferritin, iron, total iron binding capacity (TIBC), percentage of transferrin saturation and C–reactive protein (CRP).

Results: Till date total forty subjects, 20 women with and 20 women without GDM, are studied. Of these with GDM and without GDM did not differ with regard to their serum levels of iron, ferritin, transferrin saturation, TIBC, Hb and CRP values. Serum ferritin bore a significant positive correlation with serum transferrin saturation, and a significant negative correlation with TIBC values.

Conclusion: There were no significant differences in levels of serum ferritin and other iron-related parameters in women with and without GDM. Hence, based on the data in this study,it does not appear that increased serum ferritin levels may be useful as a marker for development of GDM.

Key words: Gestational diabetes mellitus, iron, ferritin

❑❑❑

OP - 31

A comparative study of thyroid profile in uncomplicated type 2 diabetes mellitus and diabetic nephropathy

Akansha Vyas

Introduction: Diabetes mellitus is a common metabolic disease and the prevalence is increasing rapidly. Thyroid disorders including subclinical hypothyroidism (SCH) and low triiodothyronine (T3) syndrome are frequently observed in diabetic patients. The objective of the present study was to explore thyroid function in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) and diabetic nephropathy (DN).

Methods: In this analytical cross sectional study we included 50 T2DM patients without DN and 50 with DN. Laboratory measurements (done on fully auto analyzers) including renal function, thyroid function, and HbA1C were conducted.

Results: Patients with diabetic nephropathy had higher thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) levels and lower free T3 (FT3) levels than those without diabetic nephropathy ($p < 0.01$).

Conclusions: Higher levels of TSH and low levels of FT3 were observed in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus patients with Diabetic Nephropathy. Routine monitoring of thyroid function in patients with Diabetic Nephropathy is necessary, and management of thyroid dysfunction may be a potential therapeutic strategy in these patients.

❑❑❑

OP - 32

Renal Amyloidosis: Epidemiological, Clinical, and Etiological Profile

Archana Saini

Abstract

Background: Renal amyloidosis is an important cause of nephrotic-range proteinuria across all age groups. This study aims to contribute to our understanding of the epidemiological, clinical, and etiological aspects of renal amyloidosis, with specific focus on distinguishing between AA- associated and non-AA associated forms.

Results: Among the 51 cases, 43 were male and 8 were female, with a mean age of 50.08 ± 15.32 years (range 9-73 years). Of these cases, 44 (86.27%) were identified as type AA renal amyloidosis, and the remaining 7 cases (13.7%) were classified as non-AA renal amyloidosis among which tuberculosis was the most frequent manifestation. Other frequent presenting manifestations at the time of diagnosis included nephrotic syndrome, chronic renal failure, and end-stage renal disease.

Conclusion: This study provides a comprehensive overview of renal amyloidosis, with emphasis on its epidemiology, clinical presentation, and etiological factors. The prevalence of AA- associated amyloidosis, frequently linked to tuberculosis signifies the importance of early diagnosis and intervention in managing this condition.

Keywords: Renal amyloidosis, AA renal amyloidosis, non-AA renal amyloidosis

❑❑❑

OP - 33

A comparative study to assess serum vitamin D levels in patients of prostate cancer and healthy controls at SMS Medical College & Hospital, Jaipur (Rajasthan)

Dinesh Kumar Jatav

Background: Prostate cancer is the second most common cancer among men worldwide.Vitamin D, the sunshine vitamin, plays a pivotal role in bone and calcium metabolism. It's being increasingly recognized for role in immune system, central nervous system, epithelial cells and various endocrine processes. Prostate cells also contain vitamin D receptors.So we aimed to study serum vitamin D levels in patients of Prostate cancer.

Methodology: 25 Confirmed cases of prostate cancer and 25 age-gender matched healthy controls were recruited for the study.

Results: The mean level of serum vitamin D inprostate cancer patientswas12.9±1.25 ng/ml which was significantly lower ($p < 0.001$) in comparison to healthy controls (25.7±1.85 ng/ml).

Conclusion: Our study showslower levels of Vitamin D in Prostate cancer patients Thus, it can be inferred that low levels of Vitamin D might increase the risk of development of prostate cancer.

Keywords- Vitamin D, Prostate Cancer

❑❑❑

OP - 34

A comparative study of squash cytology and standard histopathology in intracranial and spinal lesions

Hardik Solanki

Introduction: Central nervous system consists of brain and spinal cord. Brain is encased in cranium and spinal cord is housed in vertebral column. Brain is subdivided into cerebrum, diencephalon, cerebellum and brain stem. Annual incidence of CNS tumors is 10-17/100,000 for intracranial tumors and 1-2/100,000 for intraspinal tumors.

Objective: To assess the utility and accuracy of squash cytology in rapid diagnosis in neurosurgical biopsies for intraoperative consultation.

Materials and methods: It is an observational study conducted over a period of 3 months on 52 biopsy cases in the department of pathology of a tertiary care teaching institute in central India. Brain and spinal cord lesions were included in this study irrespective of age and sex. H&E stained squash smears and biopsy sections were subjected to microscopic examination.

Results: Overall diagnostic accuracy of squash cytology in our study is 76.92% to diagnose brain and spinal cord lesions. Benign lesions constituted highest in our study, 30 out of 52 cases (57.70%) followed by malignant lesions 19 cases (36.54%) and non neoplastic lesions 3 cases (5.76%). Most commonly encountered lesion in our study is high grade Astrocytoma 9 cases (17.30%). Most commonly encountered benign lesion was Meningioma 7 cases (13.46%).

Conclusion: Histopathology is gold standard for definite diagnosis but in most of the lesions, squash cytology may help in providing a rapid and definite opinion.

❑❑❑

OP - 35

Histomorphological spectrum of cervical biopsies

Ishita Ishu Railja

Introduction: This study is to find out various cervical biopsy lesions with histopathological correlation and age.

Materials and Methods: This study conducted at department of Pathology in SMS Medical College, Jaipur. The data of 50 patients were retrieved from past records who were diagnosed with various cervical lesions.

Results: Out of 50 cases, 44% were that of Chronic non-specific cervicitis, 10.86% were papillary, Endo cervicitis, 5.5% were Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN), 30.6% were cervical cancer, 6.7% were hyperplasia, 0.64% showed squamous metaplasia with koilocytic changes, 1.7 % did not show any remarkable pathology. Most common age group from squamous cell carcinoma was 41-50 years.

Conclusion: Most common cervical lesion is chronic cervicitis in all age group along with Squamous Cell carcinoma in age group of 41-50 years.

❑❑❑

OP - 36

The Estimation of Zonulin and Chemerin in Gestational Diabetes Mellitus

Pratik Kumar Dixit

Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM) is a prevalent metabolic disorder that develops during pregnancy, characterized by impaired glucose tolerance and insulin resistance. Emerging research has highlighted the potential involvement of various biomolecules in the pathogenesis of GDM. Among these, zonulin and chemerin have gained attention due to their roles in inflammatory and metabolic processes. Zonulin, a regulator of gut permeability, and chemerin, a chemoattractant protein, have been implicated in insulin resistance, inflammation, and adipose tissue dysfunction, which are central to the development of GDM.

This review aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the current understanding of zonulin and chemerin in the context of GDM. It discusses their physiological functions, mechanisms of action, and potential interactions with the intricate hormonal changes occurring during pregnancy. The review also delves into recent studies that have investigated the levels of zonulin and chemerin in GDM patients compared to healthy pregnancies, exploring their potential as diagnostic markers or indicators of GDM severity.

Furthermore, the review considers the implications of targeting zonulin and chemerin for potential therapeutic interventions in GDM. Understanding the intricate relationships between these biomolecules and the pathophysiology of GDM could offer valuable insights into the development of novel treatment strategies that target the underlying mechanisms of the disorder.

In conclusion, elucidating the roles of zonulin and chemerin in the context of GDM holds promise for improving our understanding of the complex metabolic changes during pregnancy and their impact on maternal and fetal health. However, further research is warranted to fully decipher the precise contributions of these biomolecules and to translate these findings into effective clinical applications for the management of GDM.

❑❑❑

OP - 37

A comparative study of lipid profile in pre-dialysis and post-dialysis ESRD patients

Kaushal Kumar Goyal

Background: Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a major health problem in India, and its prevalence is increasing rapidly. CKD patients are at an increased risk of cardiovascular disease (CVD), which is the leading cause of mortality in these patients. Dyslipidaemia is maximal in end-stage renal disease (ESRD) patients and there is insufficient data on the impact of haemodialysis on lipid profile. The present study aimed to evaluate the effect of haemodialysis on lipid profile of CKD patients.

Materials and Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted on 25 CKD patients on haemodialysis from GMC Kota and Associated Hospitals Kota, Rajasthan, India, between Julys - August 2023. The serum lipid profile was analysed before and after the haemodialysis session by using an auto analyser. The mean values of different lipid parameters before and after haemodialysis were calculated and the difference between them was analysed by using a paired t-test. A p-value of <0.05 was considered to be statistically significant.

Results: Very low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) levels significantly dropped after haemodialysis in this study. The levels of triglycerides (TG), low- density lipoprotein (LDL), and total cholesterol (TC) were all substantially decreased. High-density lipoprotein (HDL) increased after dialysis.

Conclusion: CKD patients can benefit from adequate dialysis and time- bound monitoring of specific lipid profile components by lowering their risks for cardiovascular problems.

Keywords: haemodialysis, dyslipidaemia, lipid profile, end-stage renal disease, chronic kidney disease.

❑❑❑

OP - 38

Histopathological study of lesion of nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses at tertiary care center, Jaipur (Rajasthan)

Akanshi Sharma

Objective : The objective is to study the incidence and frequency of various non neoplastic and neoplastic lesions of nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses and to describe the histomorphological features of these lesions.

Method : This study was conducted at SMS Medical College, Jaipur over a period of three years both retrospectively and prospectively. The material for study was obtained as excisional biopsy of the lesion. The specimen was received in 10% formalin along with the requisition form which also included the clinical data. The material was processed as routine histopathological examination.

Results : Total 384 cases were analyzed. All the cases were carefully examined histopathologically and it was found that the region was affected by variety of lesions. The lesions were classified as non-neoplastic and neoplastic. Non neoplastic lesion constituted 82% of these cases and neoplastic lesion constituted 18%. Among 384 cases 315 were non neoplastic and 69 were neoplastic.

Conclusion : It is seen that there is a wide spectrum of lesions in the complex region of nasal and paranasal sinuses. Non neoplastic lesions were more common than neoplastic lesions in the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses. Hence categorizing the lesions of nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses according to histopathological features into various types helps the clinicians for the best management.

Keywords : Histopathology, nasal cavity, paranasal sinuses.

❑❑❑

OP - 39

Prevalence of thyroid dysfunction in metabolic syndrome patient

Prachika Shekhawat

Background and Objectives: Literature review have hypothesized that the rising incidence of metabolic syndrome world wide has been associated with an increased risk of thyroid disorders.

Aim & Objective: Our study was to diagnose patients with metabolic syndrome based on IDF criteria, to estimate T3, T4, TSH levels among these patients and to observe the correlation between thyroid dysfunction and metabolic syndrome.

Materials and Methods: Our study was a hospital based age and sex matched cross-sectional study with a total of 120 participants (60 cases and 60 controls) between 30 - 50 years old conducted at Mall a Reddy Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad, India. Ethics approval was obtained from the Institutional Ethics Committee.

Results: Our study found that both men and women with metabolic syndrome had a higher percentage of thyroid disorders compared to the controls without metabolic syndrome. Among the cases, women were found to present with more thyroid abnormalities than men.

Conclusion: Routine screening with thyroid function tests should be implemented for all patients with metabolic syndrome, especially females. The coexistence of these two entities can increase the risk for cardiovascular disease. Early detection and intervention can helper duce the progression of CVD.

❑❑❑

OP - 40

Cytopathological analysis of lymphadenopathy in under 18 year age group: a one year study

Amit Kumar Rao

Introduction: Fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) of lymph nodes is a simple, cost effective, out-patient procedure used for diagnosis of various causes of lymphadenopathies. Fine needle aspiration technique thus offers an alternative for immediate preliminary diagnosis

Aims and object: To analyze the causes of lymphadenopathy in under 18 years age groups. To determine the rate of acid fast bacilli (AFB) positivity in FNAC specimens using Ziehl Neelsen (ZN) stain

Materials and Methods: A retrospective observational study was conducted in the Department of Cytopathology, SMS Medical College, over the duration of one year. A total of 752 cases were included in the study that underwent FNAC. After palpation, one to three passes were performed with a 22–23gauge needle. The obtained material was used One Pap and one Giemsa stained smear was made routinely for all cases. ZN stained smear was prepared for cases suspicious of tuberculosis

Results: In 95.67% of cases, the material was adequate for a satisfactory cytological examination. Of the 752 cases studied, the most common cause of lymphadenopathy was reactive lymphadenitis with 330 cases (43.88%). The next common diagnosis was found to be inflammatory lymphadenitis with 120 cases (15.97%) followed by Tubercular lymphadenitis in 82 cases (10.90%), Granulomatous lymphadenopathy in 78 cases (10.37%)

Conclusion: Tuberculosis is seen in older children (11-18 ages) with bigger size of lymph nodes. Specific history must be taken in infants. History of previous ATT is important. This may indicate incomplete treatment, recurrence or MDR TB . In cases of high suspicion of tuberculosis FNAC can be repeated and at times restaining for AFB becomes important. ZN staining becomes extremely important to stamp tuberculosis at unusual sites.

❑❑❑

OP - 41

Histopathological evaluation of clinically significant lymphadenopathy- An observational study of 100 cases

Dheeraj Khatri

Introduction: Lymphadenopathy is one of the commonest clinical presentations. Considering the plethora of disease, it is essential to confirm whether lymph node lesion is neoplastic or non-neoplastic in order to decide further workup and management. Diagnostic lymph node biopsy from the most atypical node is performed which helps pathologist to reach diagnosis.

Materials and methods: This was a hospital-based descriptive study with the objective to determine the histopathological spectrum of lymphadenopathy. Lymph node biopsies were subjected to detailed histopathological examination. Diagnosis was made on the basis of light microscopy, special histochemical stains and immunohistochemistry where ever applicable.

Results: Out of 100 cases, maximum cases were above 60 years with male to female ratio 1.1:1. Most common group for lymph node biopsy was cervical (52%) and least common was supraclavicular (3%). In our study, non-neoplastic and neoplastic lesions comprised of 60% (36 cases) and 40% (24 cases). Aetiology among the non-neoplastic lesions included non- specific reactive lymph node hyperplasia, tuberculous lymphadenitis and other granulomatous lesions while Non Hodgkin lymphoma, Hodgkin lymphoma and metastasis were the commonest cause in neoplastic lesions.

Conclusion: Infection remains an important cause of lymphadenopathy in clinical practice in developing countries. Non-specific reactive lymph node hyperplasia was predominant cause of lymphadenopathy in our study. The present study emphasizes the importance of lymph node biopsy as a valuable diagnostic tool which provides an accurate and concise diagnosis in most of the cases and planning the management.

❑❑❑

OP - 42

Evaluation of human papilloma virus status in oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma using p16 immuno expression.

Seema Meena

Background and Objectives: Oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinomas (OPSCC) patients with human papilloma virus (HPV) infected tumours have more favourable prognosis; however data is very sparse in Indian literature. Our study aims to assess the HPV status in patients with OPSCC in our institution, to evaluate the diagnostic utility and prognostic significance, so that it can be utilised to guide the patient management.

Methods: One hundred OPSCC cases were included in this study and analysed for age, gender, habits, site, symptoms, histologic type, treatment, survival at the end of study. All tissue samples were subjected to p16 Immunohistochemistry.

Results: Out of 100 cases 3 were found p16 positive. Significant difference was noted between the study variables among p16 positive and negative cases. Neck mass (58%) was the most common presenting symptom of OPSCC. All P16 positive cases were male patients and had median age of 48 years, presented with neck mass. History of smoking was present in one out of three HPV positive cases. P16 positivity is commonly seen with basaloid type of squamous cell carcinoma at tonsil followed by tongue.

Interpretation and Conclusion: Results of this study provided evidence supporting p16 positive cases in younger age with less tobacco, alcohol, smoking habits. Neck mass was the initial presenting symptom. p16- negative cases had median age of 60 years with more frequent history of tobacco, alcohol and smoke use.

Key words: Human Papilloma Virus, Oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma, P16

❑❑❑

OP - 43

A comparative study of vitamin D, Ferritin and Insulin resistance in hypothyroid and euthyroid subjects

Preeti Kashyap

Introduction: Thyroid hormones synthesized and released by the thyroid gland, have a vital role in regulating the metabolism of body. Vitamin D is a fat soluble vitamin and is essential in avoiding the onset of many inflammatory, infectious, and autoimmune illnesses. Ferritin is an iron storage protein and an index of iron store present in the cells. Thyroid honnones and insulin show synergistic role in maintaining glucose homeostasis. This equilibrium is disturbed in hypothyroidism and glucose metabolism isaltered.

Aim: The aim of the study was to determine serum vitamin D,ferritin and insulin resistance in female patients suffering from hypothyroidism.

Material and Methods: The study was conducted on 80 diagnosed female patients of hypothyroidism in the age group of 20-50 years who attended ,Medicine OPD in SGT Medical college, Gurugram.The results were compared with 80 age matched healthy controls.

Results: Serum thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH),fasting plasma glucose and fasting Insulin levels were significantly increased in hypothyroid subjects as compared to nonnal subjects ($p<0.001$) Where as serum vitamin D and ferritin levels were found to be significantly reduced in patients when compared to normal subjects ($p<0.001$).Also there was a significant negative correlation with serum thyroid stimulating hormone.

Conclusion: The present study showed that hypothyroid subjects had alteration in the levels of Vitamin D, ferritin and Insulin levels that may because of other abnormalities. Insulin resistance is the main patho-physiological phenomen on that is responsible for metabolic syndrome, and a cardiovascular risk factor. Therefore, screening of VitaminD, ferritin and Insulin resistance is important in hypothyroid patients.

Key Words: Hypothyroidism, Thyroid stimulating hormone, Insulin resistance

❑❑❑

OP - 44

Surgical site infection: bacteriological and clinicopathological profile & antibiogram in a tertiary care hospital in western rajasthan

Swati Singh

Introduction: Surgical Site Infections [SSIs] have plagued surgeons since time immemorial. SSIs are potential complications associated with any type of surgical procedure, known to increase re-admission rates, morbidity, and mortality, length of stay in hospital as well as the cost of treatment to the patients. The incidence varies from 1% to 20% among developed countries to as high as 40% in developing world.

Aims: To access the prevalence and risk factors, bacteriological profile, and antibiogram for SSI at a tertiary care hospital in Western Rajasthan.

Research Design: This prospective study was conducted in the Department of Microbiology, JLN Medical College, and Ajmer from November 2022 to April 2023.

Material and Methods: Samples, collected from patients clinically suspected to have wound infection, after bacterial identification with standard biochemical methods were subjected to susceptibility testing by Kirby Bauer disc diffusion method as per Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute guidelines 2022 (M100-Ed32). The study was approved by our Institutional EthicalCommittee. Statistical analysis was done using Microsoft Excel, SPSS version 20 Windows software program.

Results: Incidence of surgical site infections in present study was 12.61%.Emergency surgeries showed higher rate of SSI as compared to elective surgeries As per treatment modalities, patients who had drains placed intra-operatively made up a larger majority of the total patients who had developed surgical site infections compared to those patients who did not have a drain placed. From 220 culture positive cases of SSI, 228 bacterial isolates were recovered comprising of 58(25.44%) gram positive cocci, 154 (67.54%) gram negative bacilli and the remaining mixed isolates. Highest incidence was present in dirty wounds. The most common organism recovered was E.coli followed by Klebsiella spp.

Conclusion: The present study emphasizes the need of quality surgical care which takes into consideration all the three important factors, i.e. host, environmental, and microorganism characteristics before doing any surgery. SSI surveillance should be performed regularly to identify the common pathogens with the establishment of antibiotic policy in the hospital.

Keywords: Surgical site infections, E.coli, Emergency surgeries

❑❑❑

OP - 45

Histopathological spectrum of bone lesions- a 12 months retrospective study

Swati Yadav

Introduction: The wide spectrum of bone lesions and their tendency to present with overlapping features make them complicated and challenging in diagnosing, staging and deciding management precisely.

Aim: To study the pattern of bone lesions including their age, sex and histomorphological features in a tertiary hospital

Methods: 100 biopsy specimens were examined at department of pathology, SMS Medical College, Jaipur from June 2022 to June 2023. Soft tissues were processed routinely by paraffin section after fixation in 10% normal buffered formalin. The bony biopsies were fixed in 10% normal buffered formalin and washed before subjecting to decalcification (5% Nitric acid) and then taken for processing. Sections were stained with H&E and special stains whenever needed.

Result: out of 100 cases 38(38%) were non-neoplastic, 62(62%) were neoplastic. Chronic osteomyelitis (26.3%) was the most common non neoplastic lesion. Among neoplastic, 46(74.1%) were benign and 16(25.8%) were malignant. In neoplastic lesion, Giant cell tumor (36.9%) followed by Osteochondroma (17.3%) were the most common among benign lesions and Osteosarcoma (31.2%) among malignant lesion. Most common age group was 10-19 years. Male to female ratio was 1.6:1.

Conclusion: Bone tumors are relatively less common. To diagnose accurately, a multifactorial approach involving correlation of clinical, radiology and histopathologyis required as certain bening lesions mimic as malignant and some malignant lesions can be ignored considering benign. Histopathological diagnosis is the final deciding step predicting prognosis and treatment rationale.

❑❑❑

OP - 46

Histopathological spectrum of malignant lesions of colon and rectum

Vandana Yadav

Background and Aims: Colorectal cancer is the fourth most common cancer worldwide and one of the leading causes of cancer related deaths. The aim of this study was to evaluate the histopathological spectrum of colorectal carcinoma specimens

Methods: This retrospective analytical study was done on 34 resected specimens of colon received in the department for histopathological examination. All resected specimens were immediately fixed in 10% formalin for 24hrs. Gross features of specimens noted and multiple sections were taken. Routine tissue processing was done and sections were stained with hematoxylin and eosin.

Results: Mean age of all patients was 56.5 years and maximum patients (21) were belonging to age group >50 years and 13 patients were ≤ 50 years. Male preponderance was seen as 21 specimens were of male as compared to 13 from female patients. Most common site was rectum (41.18%) followed by Ascending colon (23.53%), Sigmoid colon (14.71%), Descending colon (11.76%), Transverse colon (2.94%) and caecum in 5.88% patients. Most common histological type was moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma (38.24%), Well differentiated adenocarcinoma (29.41%), Mucinous adenocarcinoma (26.47%), and 2.94% of poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma and signet ring cell carcinoma. According to modified dukes staging 18 patients in B2, 6 in C1, 4 in B1 and C2 and 2 were in A grade.

Conclusion: The finding of our study suggest that malignant colorectal lesions usually develop in older persons and have a male predilection, with the rectum being the most commonly involved site. Adenocarcinoma is the most common malignant colorectal lesion.

Keyword: Adenocarcinoma, Malignant colorectal lesion, moderately differentiated

❑❑❑

OP - 47

A study of lipid profile in type 2 DM

Varsha Nagar

Background: Diabetes mellitus is a group of metabolic disorder characterized by chronic hyperglycaemia with disturbances in carbohydrate, fat, and protein metabolism due to defects in insulin secretion, insulin action, or both. Diabetic dyslipidaemia is characterized by increases low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), decreased high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) level, and elevated triglyceride (TG) levels.

Objective: To study the Lipid Profile (Total Cholesterol, High density lipoprotein, LowDensity Lipoproteins, Triglycerides) in type 2 Diabetes mellitus and non-Diabeticpersons.

Methods: The cross-sectional studywas conducted at Department of Biochemistry, NMCH, Kota, during the period from November 2022 to August 2023, including 200 male and female patients out of which 100 wereDiabetic and 100 werenon-Diabetic aged between 40 to 60.Patients were excluded already on lipid lowering agents. Serum blood glucose, total cholesterol (TC), triglycerides (TG), high density lipoprotein (HDL), low density lipoprotein (LDL)were evaluated in both the groups with consent by enzymatic methods and data were statically analysed on excel sheet.

Results: Our study reveals that serum levels of TC, TG, and LDL were significantly higher in diabetic patients. Similarly, their HDL level was significantly lower in diabetic patients. P values of <0.05 were considered to be statically significant.

Conclusion: Diabetic Patients are at increased risk of cardiovascular disease including atherosclerosis and ischemic heart disease due to altered lipid profile. It becomes very important to screen the T2DM patients for lipid profile early to start the early intervention which can minimize the future cardiovascular risk.

OP - 48

Thymoma as Incidental autopsy findings: Unidentified growth near mediastinum

Dixu Rathwa

Introduction: Thymoma is a neoplasm of thymus originating from thymic epithelial cells.anterior mediastinum is common location. Incidence of thymoma is 1.5%. Incidental detection in autopsy is 14% cases.

Case Report: The deceased was case of 24 year old female patient with history of primary infertility since 4 years. Intraoperative death occurred during salpingography procedure. PM examination was done by forensic medicine department in Sir T Hospital Bhavnagar and Visceras were received at autopsy section of pathology department for examination.

Methodology: Specimen were received, processed, stained with H&E as per standardised departmental protocol and examined microscopically.

Discussion: Thymoma is a tumour with clinical presentation like breathlessness, cough, which occurs due to compression of trachea or immunological involvement like myasthenia gravis. The deseased diagnosed as primary infertility, association of thymoma with infertility has been noted via two different mechanisms.

Conclusion: There are possibilities of association of thymoma with infertility, as seen in present case thymoma have been found to produce female infertility by autoimmune mechanism or by loss of function of genes.

❑❑❑

OP - 49

Comparative analysis of bone-related biochemical markers in postmenopausal women with normal blood sugar levels and those with high blood sugar levels

Kakoli Patnaik

Introduction: Diabetes is an incurable chronic disease that affects almost every organ and system of the body.

Aim: To find correlation between bone-related biochemical markers in postmenopausal women with normal blood sugar levels and those with high blood sugar levels

Methodology: The present study comprised a total of 78 postmenopausal women out of which 40 women had diabetes mellitus type 2 and all these women had attained menopause for average five years. The remaining 38 were normal, non-diabetic, and postmenopausal women. Data regarding bone related parameters like calcium, phosphorus, bone formation marker alkaline phosphatase, HbA1c and blood sugar levels were estimated.

Results: The results obtained showed that in postmenopausal diabetic women the serum alkaline phosphatase tends to be higher, while serum calcium and phosphorus levels are decreased. Therefore, our findings suggest that hyperglycemia in postmenopausal women affect the bone related biochemical parameters.

❑❑❑

OP - 50

Median arcuate ligament syndrome: A rare cause of epigastric pain

Shivam Sharma

Cas e presentation: A18-year-old male visited our emergency department with a complaint of recurrent episodes of abdominal pain. There was no past or any medical history of any previous illness. All the vitals were with in normal limits. The abdominal examination did not revealany significant abnormality. After all the routine blood investigations, patient was advised ultrasound and CT imaging.

Case findings: Ultrasound was found to be non nalat first two instances. The patient revisited for color Doppler ultrasound for the aorta and celiac trunk. Recognized imaging features include: focal narrowing of the proximal celiac trunk fonning a hookedor "J" appearance, post- stenotic dilatation and absence of associated atherosclerosis.The narrowing of the celiac

trunk atthediaphragm is non-specific and most commonly seen in asymptomatic patients.Hence; imaging findings should be correlated with the clinical history.

Diagnosis: The patient was diagnosed with median arcuate ligament syndrome after careful correlation with clinical symptoms, physical examination and imaging findings.

Conclusion: Median Arcuate Ligament Syndrome is a rare, benign condition that causes recurrent abdominal symptoms. It is a diagnosis of exclusion and requiresa thorough work up to rule out other acute, more serious etiologies. Due to its nonspecific symptomatology, it can masquerade as other pathologies including, although rarely, those of cardiac etiologies.

❑❑❑

OP - 51

Histomorphological study of ovarian tumours at tertiary care centre

Srishti Ratiya

Introduction: This study is to find out histomorphological spectrum of ovarian tumours.

Materials and Methods: This study conducted at department of pathology in SMS Medical College, Jaipur. A total of 50 cases were studied from past records. The distribution of the various histomorphological spectrums of ovarian tumors was studied according to the WHO classification.

Results: Out of total 50 cases, 37 (73.9%) were benign, 2 (3.6%) were borderline and 11 (22.4%) were malignant. Most of the benign tumors occurred between 31 & 40 years of age while malignant lesions presented commonly between 41 & 50 years of age.

Conclusion: Ovary is a common site of neoplasia in the female genital tract and usually presents with a variety of clinicomorphological and histological features. We have observed an increased incidence of malignancy in our set up because patients usually present in advanced stages of disease, and this is an alarming finding. Surface epithelial tumors were the commonest ovarian tumors.

❑❑❑

OP - 52

Histopathological Spectrum of Liver Lesions in Autopsy - One year retrospective study

Vishakha Dharambir Singh

Introduction: Liver is one of the vital organ and main site of metabolism,as a result it also become site for large spectrum of diseases. Many of them are symptomatic, some are diagnosed on clinical autopsy and some are incidental findings on histopathologic examination. Autopsy helps not only to establish the cause of death but also evaluate the in-situ disease process.

Aim: 1. This study aims to analyse histopathological spectrum of liver diseases in autopsy cases. 2. It also aims to corelate the gross findings with microscopic examination.

Materials and Methods: It was a retrospective observational study conducted over a period of one year (1 Jan 2022 – 31 Dec 2022) on 1,888 autopsy cases in the department of Pathology at our institute. After fixation in 10% formalin the sections from representative area were submitted for processing. Haematoxyl in and Eosin-stained sections were subjected for microscopic examination.

Results: Out of 1,535 liver autopsy cases, 73.16% of were male. On microscopic examination, 29.41% showed congestion, 19.74% had fatty change and 4.44%were reported as cirrhosis. Tubercular granulomas and Hepatitis were seen in 8and 18 cases, respectively.

Conclusion: Histological analysis of autopsy liver specimens is an important learning objective to study disease progression and its consequences. It provides sufficient tissue and gives the opportunity to corelate these findings with other body organs pathology.

Keywords: Autopsy, Congestion, fatty liver, cirrhosis

OP - 53

A study of molecular subtype of carcinoma breast by immunohistochemistry at Dr S N Medical College, Jodhpur

Sarita Verma

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Breast cancer is one of the most common malignant tumor and one of the leading causes of cancer related death amongst females worldwide. The molecular classification of carcinoma breast using immunohistochemistry can provide additional prognostic and predictive information.

Aim: To determine morphological variant and molecular subtypes of breast carcinoma by immunohistochemistry.

Materials and Methods: A descriptive type of observational study was done at Dr. S N Medical College, Jodhpur. 50 Modified Radical Mastectomy specimens received in the department were included in the study. The surgical specimens were then evaluated histopathologically and immunohistochemically for ER, PR, HER2/neu, and Ki67 markers.

Results: Out of 50 breast carcinoma cases the most common histological type encountered in our study was Invasive ductal carcinoma of no special type (NST) (85.0%) followed by medullary carcinoma (4.0%) and invasive lobular carcinoma(10.0%) and a single case each of tubular, metaplastic, lymphoepithelioma like carcinoma and carcinoma with apocrine differentiation. The cases were further classified into molecular subtypes using protein expression patterns in IHC. The proportion of tumors found were Luminal A (19.0%),Luminal B (11.0%), HER2/neu overexpressed (18.0%), and Triple-negative (52.0%).

Conclusion: The most common molecular subtype found in our study was Triple negative. The use of IHC markers in the clinical setting could determine the prognosis and benefit the patients with targeted therapies.

Key Words: Breast carcinoma, immunohistochemistry, molecular subtypes.

❑❑❑

OP - 54

Histopathological spectrum and incidence of incidental gall bladder carcinoma in cholecystectomy specimens

Vidushi Saharan

Background: Cholecystectomy specimen is among the most common surgically resected organs and it reveals a myriad of lesions. The number of cholecystectomies has increased more than 50% in the past decade. Gallbladder is the organs where incidental carcinoma is commonly reported in the published literature. This study was intended to evaluate the histopathological spectrum of gallbladder lesions and to assess the of incidental carcinoma in the cholecystectomy specimens.

Materials and Methods: This observational and descriptive study was carried out on a total 200 cholecystectomy specimens by conventional histopathological methods.

Results: Cholecystectomy specimens comprised of 4.80% all surgical pathology specimens. M: F = 1:3.8 was noted. The ages of patients ranged from 8 months to 91 years with maximum cases in the 4th and 5th decade of life. Non-neoplastic and neoplastic lesions comprised 97%, and 3% respectively. Chronic cholecystitis was the most frequent pathology (78%). Adenocarcinoma was observed in 3% cases and five out of the six malignant lesions (83.33%) were reported as an incidental finding.

Conclusion: Cholecystectomy specimens present as a myriad spectrum of lesions on histopathological examination. The findings are more common in females and present mostly in 4th to 5th decade of life. Most of these lesions are associated with gallstones. This study also affirms the importance of routine histopathological examination of each and every cholecystectomy specimen; as incidental detection of gallbladder carcinoma is very high.

❑❑❑

OP - 55

A study of clinical profile and laboratory parameter in multiple myeloma – a one year prospective study

Akshita Agarwal

Abstract: Multiple Myeloma is a disease resulting from proliferation in the bone marrow of neoplastic B cells that are closely related both morphologically and functionally to plasma cells.

Objective: The objective was to study the age, gender, clinical presentation and laboratory parameters in patients diagnosed with multiple myeloma and apply international multiple myeloma working group criteria in diagnostic and prognostic evaluation in comparison with Durie and Salmon criteria.

Methods: All 50 cases of multiple myeloma were sent to hematological examination at department of pathology, SMS medical college, Jaipur during May 2022 to April 2023. 2 ml of blood was collected in EDTA vial and sample was processed by automated analyzer. Peripheral smears were prepared, and then films were air dried and stained with Leishman stain. Subsequently a bone marrow aspiration and biopsy were performed.

Result: Majority of patients presented in 7th decade with male predominance, commonest clinical presentation was weakness followed by back pain. Bony lytic lesion followed by anemia was most common sign of myeloma related organ impairment. Most of the patients presented in stage III disease in DSS system.

Conclusion: This study highlights correlation between clinical presentation, radiological findings and laboratory parameters establishing the diagnosis of Multiple Myeloma. This study was based on DSS criteria, and it matches with most of the studies done earlier.

Key words: DS – Durie Salmon staging system.

❑❑❑

OP - 56

Histopathological study of lesions of nose, paranasal sinuses and nasopharynx

Manish Verma

Introduction: Majority of the lesions of nose, paranasal sinuses and nasopharynx are polypoid. It is difficult to differentiate between neoplastic and non-neoplastic lesions clinically. Hence histopathological examination is essential for diagnosis.

Objectives: To study histopathological pattern of various sinonasal and nasopharyngeal lesions in relation to age, sex and site wise distribution of the patient.

Methodology: Hospital based prospective study of nose,paranasal sinuses, nasopharynx lesions specimens received at histopathology section of department of pathology in one year from June 2022 to May 2023.

Result: Out of 90 cases, 51 were males and 39 were females, 76 (84.44%) were non neoplastic and 14 (15.56%) were of neoplastic. Among non-neoplastic lesions, sinonasal polyp (72 cases) was most prevalent. Maximum proportion of benign lesions was diagnosed as sinonasal papilloma (7 cases). Among malignant neoplastic lesions, 3 cases were squamous cell carcinoma and 2 cases were basal cell carcinoma.

Conclusions: Non neoplastic lesions were much more common than neoplastic lesions in the sinonasal tract and nasopharynx. Histopathological examination plays an important role in correct diagnosis and management.

❑❑❑

OP - 57

A study of HbA1C estimation in 1st trimester and its relationship with the risk for Gestational Diabetes Mellitus

Neha Saxena

Abstract

HbA1c is a widely used marker in diagnosing type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM), but its clinical utility in diagnosing gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) is not established. Here, we evaluated the clinical usefulness of HbA1c in diagnosing GDM and predicting the risk of future type 2 DM development among GDM patients. This Prospective cohort study included 140 subjects who underwent 82 gm monohydrate oral glucose tolerance tests (OGTT) during pregnancy, HbA1c and other variables were analysed to evaluate their diagnostic performance for GDM. First trimester HbA1c significantly improved GDM prediction over conventional risk factors (AUC 0.59 vs 0.65; P = 0.05). In conclusion, women who develop GDM may have impaired glucose homeostasis early in or prior to pregnancy, as indicated by their elevated first-trimester HbA1c. First-trimester HbA1c may aid in the early identification of at-risk women. HbA1c demonstrated 92.3% sensitivity and 59% specificity for the diagnosis of GDM at a cut-off value of 4.08% (35 mmol/mol) using the 82gm OGTT as the reference. Sensitivity was 67.8% and specificity was 80.4% at a cut-off value of 4.52% (38 mmol/mol). HbA1c was a possible predictor of GDM and had high sensitivity with relatively low specificity for the diagnosis of GDM in pregnant women. HbA1c may be a straight forward and less invasive screening test alternative for OGTT in GDM patients.

❑❑❑

OP - 58

A comparative study of virulance factors of pseudomanas aeruginosa and its corelation with antimicrobial susceptibility pattern at tertiary care hospital

Rifa Parveen

Introduction: Pseudomonas aeruginosa has emerged as a significant opportunistic bacterial pathogen that causes nosocomial infections in healthcare settings resulting in treatment failure throughout the world. This study was carried out to compare the relatedness between virulence characteristics and Antimicrobial susceptibility testing in isolated Pseudomonasaeruginosa.

Objective: The study aims for detection of Hemolysin production and Gelatinase production as well as antimicrobial susceptibility testing in isolated Pseudomonas aeruginosa from various clinical samples.

Material and methods- The present study was conducted in the department of Microbiology, GMC, Kota (Rajasthan), India. 100 non-duplicate isolates of Pseudomonas aeruginosa from various clinical samples such as pus, urine, sputum, ET,TT, pleural fluid and body fluids taken as sample for study.

All isolates subjected to routine antibiotic susceptibility testing by Kirby Bauer Disc Diffusion method. Phenotypic detection of virulence factors like Hemolysin, Gelatinase were done for the same.

Results: The highest number of Pseudomonas aeruginosa were isolated in urine, followed by sputum and pus and Out of 100 isolates of Pseudomonas aeruginosa,Virulence factors like Hemolysin, Gelatinase, were shown in 73%, 67% respectively. Pseudomonas species demonstrated marked resistance against monotherapy of Penicillins, 1st,2nd generation Cephalosporins, Tetracyclines and Macrolides. Only Carbapenams and combination drug like Piperacillin + Tazobactum showed higher sensitivity to Pseudomonas infections; however, the maximum sensitivity were shown by the Amikacin and Gentamicin.

Conclusion: This study concluded that P. aeruginosa produced gelatinase found to be routinely used antibiotics so antitibiotic sensitivity should be performed for each isolates so as guide to clinician for proper initiation treatment.

❑❑❑

OP - 59

A study of find out proportion of morphological types of Sellar, suprasellar and parasellar lesion in Intracranial lesion -a one year prospective study

Neetu Yadav

Abstract: Characterization of sellar and suprasellar lesion is challenging due to the anatomical complexity of the skull base. Sellar and parasellar masses occur with overlapping clinical and radiological features, ranging from asymptomatic incidental presentations to hormonal symptoms, compressive local mass effects on nearby vital surrounding structures.

Objectives: The objective was to find out proportion of various morphological types of sellar suprasellar and parasellar lesions. Analyse the histopathological spectrum of sellar, supraseller and parasellar lesions.

Method: 100 samples of Sellar / Suprasellar biopsy received for histopathological examination at department of pathology SMS medical collage Jaipur during April 2022 to March 2023. The tissue has been fixed in 10% formalin for 12-24 hrs for histopathological examination. Processing has been done by automated tissue processor and then paraffin embedded blocks have been prepared in usual manner. Thin section of 5-6 micron was cut by using a microtome. Section was stained by H & E.

Result: Most of the cases were observed as pituitary adenoma was the commonest tumor (63%) followed by craniopharyngioma (19%) meningioma (5%), Astrocytoma (4%) Almost 50% patient fell in the age range 31 - 50 years. The male to female ratio was same.

Conclusion: Pituitary adenoma being the most frequent lesion in the sellar/suprasellar parasellar area in our institute followed by non-adenomatous lesion including meningiomas and the malignant parasellar lesion craniopharyngiomas.

Key words: Sellar, Supra-sellar, Parasellar lesions.

❑❑❑

OP - 60

An observational study of immunophenotypic pattern in morphologically diagnosed cases of acute myeloid leukemia.

Shailesh Meena

Background: The diagnosis and classification of AML were based on the French–American–British (FAB) system for nearly three decades. Morphological examinations of peripheral blood and bone marrow have consistently added value to this classification. Multiparameter flow cytometry is the preferred method of immunophenotypic analysis in AML due to the ability to analyze large numbers of cells in a relatively short period with simultaneous recording of information about several antigens for each cell.

Methods and material: This observational type of cross sectional study was carried out in the Pathology department, S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur, during the period of 2021-2022. A total of 100 patients of all ages and both genders who were newly diagnosed with acute myeloid leukemia were included. Demographic data was noted. The samples were analysed for blast percentage and morphology on leishman stained peripheral blood and bone marrow smears. Immunophenotyping was done by flow cytometry. This included samples of peripheral blood or bone marrow aspirate from patients of morphologically diagnosed AML patients.

Results: The most common subtype was AML- M2 and most commonly expressed antigen was CD33 followed by CD13.The mean positivity for CD33 among all AML subtypes was 98.94%. Aberrant expression of CD7 and CD19 were expressed in 5.32% and 4.26% of all cases respectively. There was concordance rate of 94% between morphology and FCM in our study.

Conclusion: A combined evaluation of peripheral blood film, bone marrow aspiration and flow cytometry were done. Flow cytometric analysis must always be performed in conjunction with cytomorphology for definitive diagnosis of acute myeloid leukemia.

❑❑❑

OP - 61

Effects of serum ga, and insulin in non-diabetic overt hypothyroid individuals and their correlations with thyroid profile.

Shailini Malviya

Introduction: Thyroid Gland produces hormone which play a great role in control of BMR, general body metabolism, growth development and tissue differentiation. Thyroid disorder separated into Hyperthyroidism and Hypothyroidism. Hypothyroidism is the second most common endocrine disease after diabetes.This might be a direct or indirect affect by modification of other regulatory hormones such as Insulin. GA is an indicator used for glucose monitoring and therapeutic evaluation. GA is a glycated from non-enzymatic glycation reaction between glucose and albumin. Factors that influence the turn on rate of Albumin, such as thyroid dysfunction may also influence the level of GA. Insulin is an antidiabetogenic hormone where as the synthesis and release of insulin was reported to be decreased in Hypothyroidism.

Aims and Objectives: To find out correlation if any of Glycemic Biomarkers with Thyroid Profile is non-diabetic overt hypothyroid individuals.

Methodology: T.F.T (CLIA), F.P.G test (by GOD-POD end point method), Serum GA (ELISA), Serum Insulin (ELISA)

Results: Insulin levels were higher in patients with hypothyroid compared with control. Thyroid hormone replacement decreased serum levels of albumin and GA. However FBG and 1, 5-anhydroglucitol level was not altered.

Conclusions: Levels of A1C and GA are spuriously high in non diabetic patients with overt hypothyroidism.

❑❑❑

OP - 62

Study on role of Albumin, Fibrinogen, and Transferrin in the prognosis of Head injury patients

Shikha Tyagi

Introduction: Head injury has become a widespread concern due to the advancement of industry and transportation, resulting in a significant number of accident victims. Even today, head injury remains a critical health issue. The incidence, disability level, and mortality rate are still high, with 75-80% of all head injuries being classified as mild, moderate, or severe.

Aim: We planned role of Albumin, Fibrinogen, and Transferrin for prognosis of Head injury.

Methods: Clinically diagnosed with Head injury patients and admitted to Neurosurgery department at NIMS hospital, Jaipur. The blood sample was taken within 24 hrs. as per protocol.

Results: The severity of head injury was measured with Glasgow coma scale (GCS). The status of the parameter and their association and role in prognosis were analyzed.

Conclusion: Albumin, Fibrinogen, and Transferrin can become useful Biomarkers. Serum albumin, Fibrinogen, and Transferrin are used as prognostic biomarkers in predicting outcomes in Head injury patients. Maintaining the level of Albumin, Fibrinogen, and Transferrin improve clinical outcome in head injury patients.

Keywords: Head injury, Fibrinogen, Transferrin, Hypo albumin, GCS

❑❑❑

OP - 63

Use of Acetazolamide in Acute Decompensated Heart Failure with Volume Overload

Sanjay Kumar

Background: Uncertainty exists regarding the ability of acetazolamide, a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor that decreases proximal tubular sodium reabsorption, to enhance the effectiveness of loop diuretics, potentially causing more and quicker decongestion in patients with acute decompensated heart failure with volume overload.

Methods: Patients with acute decompensated heart failure, clinical signs of volume overload (such as edema, pleural effusion, or ascites), and an N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide level of more than 1000 pg per milliliter or a B-type natriuretic peptide level of more than 250 pg per milliliter were randomly assigned to receive either intravenous acetazolamide (500 mg once daily The left ventricular ejection fraction (40% or >40%) determined the randomization. The primary end point was successful decongestion, which was determined by the absence of volume overload symptoms three days after randomization and without a need for decongestive therapy escalation. Secondary end points included a composite of death from any cause or rehospitalization for heart failure during follow-up.

Result: Randomization was performed on a total of 79 patients. In the acetazolamide group, 18 of 39 patients (46.15%) experienced successful decongestion, compared to 15 of 40 patients (37.5%) in the placebo group. In the acetazolamide group, 12 of 40 patients (30%) died from any cause, and in the placebo group, 12 of 39 patients (30.76%) were hospitalized again for heart failure. Similar rates of adverse events, hypokalemia, worsening kidney function, and hypotension were observed in the two groups.

Conclusion: A higher success rate of decongestion was seen when acetazolamide was added to loop diuretic therapy in patients with acute decompensated heart failure.

❑❑❑

OP - 64

Intravenous Vitamin C in Adults with Sepsis in the Intensive Care Unit

Vasaya Khuramabbas

Background: Studies examining the effects of intravenous vitamin C in sepsis-affected adults receiving vasopressor therapy in the intensive care unit (ICU) have produced conflicting findings regarding the risk of death and organ dysfunction.

Method: An infusion of vitamin C (at a dose of 50 mg per kilogram of body weight) or a matched placebo was given every six hours for up to 96 hours to adults who had been in the intensive care unit (ICU) for no more than 24 hours, had a proven or suspected infection as the primary diagnosis, and were taking a vasopressor.

Results: A total of 72 patients underwent randomization (35 in vitamin C group and37 in control group). The primary outcome occurred in 16 of 35 patients (45.72%) in the vitamin C group and in 15 of 37 patients (40.54%) in the control group (P = 0.01). At 28days, death had occurred in 12 of 35 patients (34.28%) in the vitamin C group and in 11 of 37 patients (29.72%) in the placebo group and persistent organ dysfunction in 3 patients (8.57%) and 3patients (8.10%), respectively. Findings were similar in the two groups regarding organ-dysfunction scores, bio markers, 6-month survival, health-related quality of life, stage 3 acute kidney injury, and hypoglycemic episodes. In the vitamin C group, one patient had a severe hypoglycemicepisode and another had a serious anaphylaxis event.

Conclusions: Adults with sepsis receiving vasopressor therapy in the ICU had a higher risk of death or long-lasting organ dysfunction after 28 days if they received intravenous vitamin C compared to those who received a placebo.

❑❑❑

OP - 65

Clinical Profile and Electrodiagnostic (Nerve Conduction) study of Peripheral Neuropathy in patient with Hypothyroidism

Jyothika Chauhan

Objective: This observational study was conducted during the year 2016–2017 to assess the electrodiagnostic evidence of peripheral nerve dysfunction among newly diagnosed hypothyroid patients attending a tertiary care hospital and to find the effect of hormonal treatment after short duration.

Methods: An observational study was conducted in 25 newly diagnosed hypothyroid patients with the age group of 20–60 were included. After obtaining informed consent, all participants were examined with electrodiagnostic workup performed at the initial time of diagnosis and after short duration for median and ulnar nerves of upper limb by (NeuroStim -NS2, EMG/EP/NCV, and MEDICAID SYSTEMS). Electrophysiological parameters such as distal motor latency, amplitude, and conduction velocity were evaluated.

Results: The mean age of study population was 42.7±12.1 (23–61) years. The mean values of nerve conduction velocity of motor and sensory median before the treatment were 42.8±15.7 and 40.13±4.19 and motor and sensory ulnar before treatment were 41.18±22.4 and 39.46±11.9. The mean values of nerve conduction velocity of motor and sensory median after treatment were 53.35±4.7 and 57.3±5.6 and motor and sensory ulnar after treatment were 54.56±2.99 and 54.09±12.17. The result of the study. Shows that there were reduction of conduction velocity before treatment and statistically significant after 3 months duration of treatment with appropriate doses.

Conclusion: After treatment, total triiodothyronine, total thyroxin, free triiodothyronine, free thyroxin, thyroid-stimulating hormone, and median and ulnar nerve motor and sensory functions were normal with appropriate treatment. The involvement of sensory fibers is more than that of the motor fibers.

Keywords: Hypothyroidism, Motor nerve conduction, Sensory nerve conduction, Median nerve, ulnar nerve, Thyroid-stimulating hormone.

❑❑❑

OP - 66

Impact of acne vulgaris and its severity on quality of life

Chaitali Khedkar

Background: Acne vulgaris is known to negatively affect a variety of facets of quality of life. Despite numerous studies conducted in schools, communities, and hospitals, there is still uncertainty regarding the relationship between this impairment and clinical severity.

Aim: The goal of a hospital-based study was to assess the quality-of-life impairment in acne vulgaris patients and correlate it with the severity of lesions.

Materials &Methods: This study, which involved 50 acne vulgaris patients who visited outpatient clinic of our hospital, was cross-sectional and questionnaire-based. Patients evaluated their quality of life by answering a questionnaire (Cardiff acne disability index (CADI)), and wehave used the global acne grading system (GAGs) to determine the severity of their lesions. These two were correlated, and some other correlations also emerged from data gathered from the patients.

Results: There was weak positive corelation between severity of acne vulgaris and quality of life. Most of the women showed a premenstrual increase in acne lesions. Patients who smoked cigarettes and/or drank alcohol were found to have a lower quality of life. In older patients the severity of acne vulgaris reduced but there was significant impact on quality of life.

Limitations: The self-reported quality of life was not reliably dependable and the sample size was small.Conclusion: Acne vulgaris continues to be a common skin problem. However, it's severity is not significantly associated with a reduction in quality of life. Similar studies are required to evaluate the adequacy of existing instruments in assessing severity of acne vulgaris and its impact on quality of life.

❑❑❑

OP - 67

Correlation of visceral fat with pulse pressure among young adult offsprings of hypertensive and normotensive parents

Arti Choubey

Introduction: Increased pulse pressure and arterial stiffness are both associated with elevated risk of cardiovascular disease (CVD) Normotensive offspring of hypertensive parents are more likely to develop future hypertension. Visceral obesity, closely tied to endocrine activity, magnifies susceptibility to hypertension and CVD development in young adults. Thus understanding the association between visceral fat and pulse pressure assumes paramount importance in young adults.

Aim: To study whether a correlation exists between visceral fat and pulse pressure among offspring of hypertensive and normotensive parents.

Methodology: Conducted at the Department of Physiology, Government Medical College, Datia, The study will categorize participants into two groups: offspring of normotensive parents (Group 1) and offspring of hypertensive parents (Group 2). Height, body composition parameters and blood pressure were measured and recorded using calibrated instruments. Pulse pressure (PP) was calculated using the standard equation based on the difference between systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP). Pearson's correlation coefficient was determined to find the correlation between the visceral fat and Pulse pressure.

Results: The findings reveal a significant positive correlation between visceral fat levels and pulse pressure levels. However, no significant distinction in pulse pressure was observed between offspring of hypertensive and normotensive parents.

Conclusion: The study concludes that a robust association exists between visceral fat and pulse pressure within the young population, irrespective of hypertensive or normotensive parents.

While reducing overall body fat remains crucial for hypertension prevention, the research suggests that maintaining a healthy body fat composition rather than just body weight might be pivotal for long-term hypertension prevention.

Key words: visceral fat, pulse pressure, hypertension, Obesity.

❑❑❑

OP - 68

Blood donor deferral pattern in tertiary care centre of Southern Rajasthan.

Abhishek Chholak

Objectives: A scientific approach towards blood donor deferral is very important to ensure blood safety and to maintain safe donor pool for future blood availability.

Material and methods: This study was conducted at our department among apparently healthy donors who came to donateblood during the period from Dec 2022 to May 2023. Statistical analysis was done to identify the rates and reasons of donor deferrals using SPSS version 16.

Results: Out of total 15,069 volunteers; 13637 (90.5%) were found to be fit for blood donation as per donor selection criteria while 1432 (9.5%) were deferred. 93.8% were deferred due temporary reasons and 6.2% were deferred permanently. The maximum deferral rate (DR) was in ≥46years group (48.2%) (P=0.000). DR was significantly higher among women (78%) compared with men (17%) (P=0.000). DR was significantly higher among replacement donors (30.3%) and in the first-time donors (36%), compared with voluntary donors (18.5%) and those with H/o previous donation (9.6%) (P < 0.001). Among total deferrals, 23.4% were due to low-hemoglobin-levels; 14.4% due to low-body-weight; 10.6% due to high-BP and 4.4% due to hyperglycemia. 16.9% were deferred due to medications; 10% due to chronic/major illnesses. 8.3% due to H/o blood donation <3months; 7.8% due to H/o illnesses related to Hepatitis B or C, syphilis or malaria; 2-3% were deferred due to high-risk behavior and 1-2% due to other reasons.

Conclusion: Anemia and low-body-weight being the leading causes of deferral, public health measures should be carried out to correct them in general population.

Key words: Blood donors; Blood safety; Donor selection; Donor deferral.

OP - 69

Study of Bacterial Contamination of Packed Red Blood Cell Units in Tertiary Care Centre

Shaoli Ray

Introduction: Every blood units should be safe. Blood for transfusion is a potential source of infection by variety of agents. Transfusion associated bacterial infection has remained more frequent with severe risk of morbidity and mortality. This study assessed the bacteriological safety of blood collected for transfusion.

Objectives:

1. To determine the prevalence of bacterial contamination of packed red blood cell (PRBC) units.
2. To identify the type of contaminating bacteria
3. To implement preventive measure for reduction of transfusion transmitted bacteria.

Material and Methods: A total 172 PRBC units were sampled retrospectively for culture on different storage days during Feb 23 to July 23 in Dept. of Transfusion Medicine, RNTMC, Udaipur. Data collected from quality control register. Culture done on agar media and growth identified by standard methods.

Result: Total 14 units (8.1%) were positive for bacterial contamination among 172 units. The organisms were Coagulase Negative Staphylococcus in 7 units (4.06%), Bacillus species in 4 (2.32%), Klebsiella species in 2 (1.16%), Coagulase Positive Staphylococcus in 1 (0.58%).

Conclusion: Knowledge of prevalence and cause of bacterial contamination is important for planning of preventive measures. From this study it can be concluded that bacterial contamination of donated blood is highly prevalent in the study area. The potential sources of bacterial contamination are skin flora introduced during phlebotomy and from bacteremia in the donors due to an underlying condition.

Keywords: Bacterial contamination, coagulase negative staphlococcus.

❑❑❑

OP - 70

A Retrospective Study on Analysis of Donor Deferral Characteristics of Plateletpheresis at SMS Blood Centre, Sawai Man Singh Medical College & Hospital, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Devagya Chauhan

Introduction: Platelet donation is more complicated than whole blood donation. This study scrutinizes the donor deferral parameters through retrospective analysis.

Aim & Objective: The objective is to identify the factors contributing to donor deferral in the context of apheresis derived platelets.

Methodology: The study spanned a year, from 1st January 2022 to 31st December 2022, and was conducted in the department of Immunohaematology and Transfusion Medicine at SMS Medical College, Jaipur. It included a comprehensive screening of 972 donors.

Results: Among 972 donors, 242 (24.89%) were deferred. Most deferrals were males aged 27-35 yrs. Temporary deferrals were 96%, and the rest were permanent. Common reasons were low hemoglobin (21.07%) and ABO incompatibility (16.94%). 10.33% donors exhibited levels ranging from 11.5 to 12.4 gm%, reinforcing the relevance of this parameter.

Conclusion: Developing countries like India face a shortage of apheresis donors. Based on our findings, we recommend revising the selection criteria of single donor plateletpheresis to suit the Indian context.

Keywords: Apheresis, deferral parameters, plateletpheresis

❑❑❑

OP - 71

A Rare Concurrent Infection with Scrub Typhus, Dengue, Malaria, (P.vivax, P.falciparum, BOTH) ,and Typhoid in a Tertiary Care Hospital of Southern Rajasthan

Sanjay Gehlot

ABSTRACT

Mixed infections are not uncommon in tropical areas, especially during the rainy and post-rainy season due to the predisposition of vector-borne diseases in endemic areas.

Due to overlapping symptoms, it is difficult to come to a diagnosis and thus increasing the time taken to start the required empiric treatment. Here,we present an unusual case with multipal tropical fever diseases concurrently presenting.

Keywords: Concurrent infection, dengue, malaria, scrub typhus, typhoid.

❑❑❑

OP - 72

Study on comparison of pulmonary function tests among diabetic and non-diabetic patients in a tertiary care hospital

Jahnabi Mahanta

Introduction: Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is associated with multiple metabolic derangements which in the long term lead to the damage, dysfunction, and failure of different organs like the eyes, kidneys, nerves, heart, and blood vessels, but pulmonary complications of DM have been less addressed. Microangiopathy in lungs can lead to changesin alveolar function which can manifest themselves as pulmonary function abnormalities.

Objective: The objectives of the study were to determine the pulmonary functions of diabetic study patients and non-diabetic controls using spirometry. Also to compare the pulmonary function changes among diabetics and non-diabetics and to compare the pulmonary function changes among diabetics who are smokers and non-smokers.

Methods: Fifty cases, aged more than 35 years, who had DM for more than five years, were selected from theinpatient and outpatient services of a tertiary care hospital. Fifty age and sex matched controls were selected from the healthy non diabetic care gives of the patients.

Results: Diabetic cases had statistically significant reductions in mean FEV1, mean FVC and mean PEFR (as L/min) when compared to non-diabetics. Among non-smokers, 33.33%of diabetics had abnormal PFTs while only 10% of non-diabetics had abnormal PFTs (P = 0.0498). Among the smokers, 73.91% of the diabetics had abnormal PFT'swhile only33.33% of the non-diabetics had abnormal PFTs (P= 0.0054).

Conclusions: Diabetes mellitus had a significant impact on pulmonary function tests in dependent of smoking. Diabetes mellitus predominantly causes restrictive changes in the lung function tests.

❑❑❑

OP - 73

Effect of occupational noise on the hearing ability of stone cutting workers of Udaipur city

Shibhra Dadhich

Background: Noise is perhaps the most common culprit as an occupational and environmental hazard. The harmful noise in the working place is responsible for causing hearing loss, which is known as Occupational Noise Induced Hearing Loss (ONIHL).

Aims and objective: The study was aimed to examine the effect of occupational noise on the hearing ability of stone cutting workers of Udaipur city with the objectives of evaluating the magnitude of noise induced hearing loss and hearing thresholds at various frequencies in the subjects.

Materials and methodology: To fulfill the above mentioned aims and objectives thirty stone cutting workers were compared to the same number of healthy controls, who were never exposed to any kind of occupational noise on the measure of pure tone audiometry. The audiometry parameters were compared in between the two groups and significant difference between hearing threshold for Air conduction in both the ears were sought for.

Interpritation and conclusion: The findings from this study and the subsequent statistical analysis of the data showed a significant difference of hearing threshold in both the ears between the control and study group at all the frequencies measured. We concluded from this study that stone cutting workers are at higher risk for developing occupational noise induced hearing loss.

❑❑❑

OP - 74

Determine the effects of knowledge of current feeding practices of mothers and socio-demographic factors on growth of children up to 24 months of age

Subhajit Dutta

Objectives: We aimed to determine the effects of knowledge of current feeding practices and socio-demographic factors on growth of children up to 24 months of age

Participant: 350 mothers having children less than 2 years of age whose data was collected after obtaining consent.

Methods: An observational analytical study included 350 mothers having infants less than 2 years of age in the Department of Pediatrics, Pacific Institute of Medical Sciences, and Udaipur. Informed consent was obtained. Data regarding demographic factors, knowledge and practices of child feeding were obtained from mothers. Anthropometry of children measured. All the datas were collected, recorded and analysed.

The results: We found out that 50% of mothers had correct knowledge of exclusive breastfeeding and 62% gave exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months. From 350 children, On the basis of Weight-for-Age criteria, 42.5% were categorised under SAM. On basis of Height-for-Age, 43.7% were stunted. On basis of MUAC, 41.69% children had MUAC less than 11.5cm. 38.8% had HC < -3SD.

Conclusion: Only 50 % of mother had timely initiated breast feeding after birth with exclusive breast feeding up to 6 months of age. 41.5% mothers were illiterate, 88.5 % of study population were from middle class & lower class. This study clearly shows the correlation between prevalence trends of malnutrition (SAM and Stunting) and socio-demographic factors in study population. So, it will guide clinicians in understanding the obstacles and adopting corrective measures whenever applicable, thus reducing the burden of infant morbidity and mortality.

Keywords: Feeding Practices, Growth, Severe Acute Malnutrition

❑❑❑

OP - 75

Remitting Seronegative Symmetrical Synovitis with pitting Oedema (RS3PE)

Krupa Akhani

Objective: Remitting seronegative symmetrical Synovitis with pitting Oedema (RS3PE) is a rare form of inflammatory arthritis which was first reported by McCarty et al in 1985.It usually affects elderly age group with clinical presentation of symmetrical polyarthritis with pitting Oedema on the dorsum of hands and feet.

Conclusion: Remitting seronegative symmetrical Synovitis with pitting Oedema is a disease/ syndrome characterised by an acute onset of polyarthritis with pitting Oedema, negative rheumatoid factor, absence of joint erosions on radiographs, Synovitis suggested by USG/MRI,and a good response to low – dose steroids,with a sustained long term response.

❑❑❑

OP - 76

Hepatobiliary Dysfunctions and Pattern of Liver Involvement in Dengue Infection: A Hospital Based Study

Pooja Parmar

Background: Dengue is the most typical virus-borne arthropod infection (arbovirus disease) in humans. Female Aedes mosquitoes are the carriers of the disease. The subtropical and tropical regions of the world have a large population of these mosquitoes. There is little research on dengue infection and its complications coming from nations like India.AIM: We sought to determine the frequency and severity of hepatobiliary dysfunction in adult dengue infection patients who presented to a tertiary-care facility in this prospective observational cross-sectional study.

Materials and Methods: Prospectively reviewed were the records of all patients with serologically proven dengue fever admitted to a tertiary care facility in eastern India. We gathered information on 110 patients, including regular blood counts, liver function tests, prothrombin times, activated partial prothrombin times, and abdominal ultrasounds.

Results: The age range between 46 and 61 years saw the highest number of cases, and of those cases, 55.5% of the men and 44.5% of the women. Next to fever, which was present in every case, stomach pain and vomiting were the most frequent presenting complaints. In cases of Dengue Shock Syndrome (DSS), elevated liver enzymes, abnormal PT and APTT results, and thrombocytopenia were more frequently seen. In both DSS and Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DHF), thrombocytopenia and thickening of the gall bladder wall were more frequently observed. Patients with DHF (76.9% and 73.1%), DSS (72% and 68%), and DF (33.9% and 32.2%) were more likely to have plasma leakage, such as ascites and pleural effusion, on an ultrasound.

Conclusion: In severe cases of dengue infection, hepatobiliary dysfunction is more frequently observed. Early detection of these factors may also serve as a predictor of the severity of the illness.

❑❑❑

OP - 77

Kimura's Disease: (A Very Rare Cause of Lymphadenopathy)

Ruhi Dak

Kimura's disease is a rare chronic inflammatory disorder characterized by multiple painless solitary head and neck lymphadenopathy often accompanied by peripheral eosinophilia and elevated serum IgE. It is a benign condition with unknown etiology usually affecting young men of the Asian race. Affected Caucasians are very rare. This quite rare condition is found almost exclusively in Asian individuals in their 2nd to 4th decade of life mostly in males. The etiology is unknown. However, an allergic reaction or an alteration of the immune system is taken into consideration. Persistent antigenic stimulation following arthropod bites and parasitic or candida infection are also suspected.

Initially, the lesion was described in 1937 as a neoplasm (Kimm and Szeto) and first coined by Kimura,a Japanese scientist.

Few cases of Kimura's disease reported in Caucasian individuals in Europe, the United States of America, and Australia.The diagnosis of Kimura's disease can be very difficult and misleading; it is important not to ignore histopathological features. If not properly diagnosed, the cervical lymphadenopathy in Kimura's disease may be initially mistaken for malignancy. However, due to a well obtained clinical history and histopathologic awareness, a proper diagnosis can been established and further medical management of Kimura's is another direction with little literature yet gives opportunity for further research in Medicine.

❑❑❑

OP - 78

A study of clinical pattern of neonatal dermatoses in tertiary care centre

Sukriti Agarwal

Background: Neonatal Dermatoses is very common in new borns.They are both physiological and pathological. Lack of knowledge and use ofvarious topical applications leads to increase in no. of cases.

Aims and objectives: This study is to determine the clinical patterns of neonatal dermatoses in OPD patients.

Materials and methods: This was an observational study with duration of 3-month, sample size being duration based and patient coming to our tertiary care hospital were included on the basis of inclusion criteria (Neonates having any dermatological complain and is accompanied by an adult mother.)

Results: Out of 70, 19 patients (27.14%) had Erythema Toxicum Neonatorum, 16 patients (22.8%) had Diaper dermatitis, 11 patients (15.7%) had Miliaria, 6 patients (8.5%) had Milia, 3 patients (4.2%) had Mongolian spot,3 patient (4.2%) had Epstein pearl,3 patients (4.2%) had suckling blisters,2 patients (2.8%) had xerosis,2 patients (2.8%) had cradle cap (seborrheic dermatitis),2 patients (2.8%) had Neonatal Occipital Alopecia, 2 patients (2.8%) had Transient neonatal pustular melanosis,1 patients (1.4%) had Infantile Acropustulosis

Conclusion: Neonatal dermatoses is a very common entity. It includes transient (physiological), congenital, acquired, iatrogenic, developmental disorders. Physiological disorders like erythema toxicum neonatorumwas found to be the most common neonatal dermatoses during this study. Measures should be taken for early diagnosis and treatment of neonatal dermatoses. Care givers must be educated about cautious use of various topical applications both home made and bought over the counter.

Keywords: Neonataldermatoses, Neonates, erythema toxicum neonatorum

❑❑❑

OP - 79

Bone Marrow Metastasis in Solid Malignancies: Experience at a Tertiary Care Centre in Southern Rajasthan

Shubhankar Gett

Introduction: Bone marrow has been recognised to host a typical microenvironment that has predeliction for tumour colonisation. Bone marrow metastasis (BMM) frequently occurs in the late stages of malignant diseases such as breast, prostate and lung cancers and is associated with poor prognosis.

Aim: To study the epidemiological features and prognostic impact of BMM in patients of solid organ malignancy at a tertiary care centre in Southern Rajasthan.

Material/Methods: We conducted a retrospective study at our institute to identify patients diagnosed with solid malignancy with BMM from 2012 to 2022. We studied the epidemiological profile and the outcome of the treatment in terms of response rates and overall survival.

Statistical analysis: Survival analysis was performed using Kaplan-Meier curve.

Results: Median age at diagnosis was 63years (range 39 – 84yrs). We identified total 43 cases with BMM from solid tumors. Breast cancer accounted for the most common malignancy to be associated with BMM (n=12, 28%). Lung cancer was the second most common malignancy to metastasize to bone marrow (n=10, 23%). Median Overall survival for these

patients was 4.3 months even after aggressive chemotherapy treatment. Breast cancer patients tend to have a poorer prognosis as compared to lung cancer patient if the disease has metastasized to bone marrow.

Conclusions: Metastasis to the bone marrow is associated with a dismal prognosis even after aggressive treatment. Larger studies need to be conducted for better prognostication and treatment outcomes.

❑❑❑

OP - 80

The efficacy of imeglinim as add on therapy with other antihyperglycaemic drugs in type 2 DM compared with people who are on metformin add on therapy

Shyam Patel

Introduction: Imeglinim is a novel anti-hyperglycemic drug that improves both insulin resistance and insulin secretion.The effect of imeglinim on glycemic control were confirmed in phase III clinical trails, but little is known about its effectiveness in daily clinical practice setting,especially compared with metformin.we aim to clarify the efficacy of imeglinim in patients with type 2 diabetes being treated with a dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4) inhibitors plus low-dose metformin.

Objectives : We are observing the efficacy of imeglinim as add on therapy with other anti-hyperglycemic drugs in type 2 diabetic patients compared with people who are on metformin add on therapy.

Methodology: in this study, we have taken a group of 10 people and we have divided them into 2 groups.both the groups having HbA1c value of approximately 7 to 7.5 %. Group A- Patients who are type 2 diabetic and taking metformin 500 mg twice daily as on add on therapy. Group B-Patients who are type 2 diabetic and taking imeglinim 500 mg twice daily as on add on therapy. We have observed them for 3 months.

Results: We have observed that, in both the groups who are taking imeglinim and metformin has shown reduction of 0.5% HbA1c levels in 3 months.

Conclusion: We conclude that both metformin and imeglinim are equally effective in reducing HbA1c levels in in type 2 diabetic patients whereas metformin is associated with known complication like lactic acidosis which was not observed in the patients who are on imegenim till date.

❑❑❑

OP - 81

Association Between Atrial Fibrillation and End-Stage Renal Disease Development in Chronic Kidney Disease Patients

Vashistha Chouragade

Introduction: The potential influence of atrial fibrillation (AF) on the advancement of chronic kidney disease (CKD) towards end-stage renal disease (ESRD), considering AF's prevalence, adverse effects, and uncertain impact on CKD progression.

Aim and objective: This study aims to assess whether there is a heightened risk of end-stage renal disease (ESRD) development in individuals with chronic kidney disease (CKD) who also experience atrial fibrillation (AF), in order to clarify the potential impact of AF on CKD progression.

Materials and Methods: A study encompassing 30 individuals with chronic kidney disease (CKD) from the Chronic Renal Insufficiency Cohort (CRIC) Study was conducted. CKD was defined based on age-specific estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) criteria. The study aimed to determine if atrial fibrillation (AF) increased the risk of end-stage renal disease (ESRD). Outcome measure was ESRD occurrence, defined as chronic dialysis or kidney transplant. Subgroups were analysed based on age, sex, diabetes, and eGFR.

Conclusion: AF may be considered an independent risk factor for developing ESRD in patients with CKD. However, more evidence is needed to support this result. Further study should be conducted to identify contributing factors resulting in the accelerated progression to ESRD in CKD patients with AF, which may discover the modifiable risk factors to lower the risk of progression. Patients with CKD and AF may need more aggressive management to prevent morbidity and mortality.

OP - 82

Assessment of serum uric acid levels in Type 2 diabetes mellitus patients

Vinay Yadav

Background: Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disorder of carbohydrate metabolism, producing hyperglycemia and is affected by factors like insulin resistance. Hyperglycemia can produce reactive oxygen species or free radicals due to its effects on various pathways. These free radicals may lead to oxidative stress in diabetes and as a preventive measure; the body may increase its preventive antioxidants.

Objectives: Uric acid is considered to be an antioxidant and this study was undertaken to understand the relation of serum uric acid levels in Type 2 diabetes patients.

Materials and Methods: A cross- sectional study was done and included 100 individuals (50 Type 2 diabetes cases and 50 normal controls) in PIMS Hospital Udaipur. Fasting blood glucose level and 2-h postprandial blood glucose level were estimated by glucose oxidase-peroxidase endpoint method, and serum uric acid levels were measured by uricase-trinder endpoint method on fully automated chemistry analyzer.

Results: Serum uric acid levels were significantly elevated in Type 2 diabetes patients group as compared to nondiabetic controls. The mean uric acid level in cases was found to be 8.02 ± 1.86 mg/dl, whereas in controls, it was found to be 3.73 ± 1.06 mg/dl. The difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Monitoring of serum uric acid levels in persons having Type 2 diabetes can help in knowing the effects of oxidative stress in these cases and can be used as an aid to other tests.

❑❑❑

OP - 83

The role of vitamin D in simple febrile seizures: a correlation with seizure recurrence

Archit Doshi

Background: Febrile seizures are associated with a lot of modifiable and nonmodifiable risk factors. Extensive research is currently going on to discover more and more risk factors of febrile seizures, so that they can be modified to decrease their incidence and recurrence.

Aims and Objectives: The aim of this study was to determine the status of vitamin D in children presented with simple febrile seizures and to find its correlation with recurrence of seizures.

Materials and Methods: This prospective observational study was conducted on 55 children of age group 6–59 months who presented with simple febrile seizures. Vitamin D were sent to laboratory for quantitative estimation. All data were recorded, status of vitamin D in these children was analysed, and statistical significance of correlation of vitamin D with the number of recurrent seizure episodes was derived.

Statistical Analysis: The comparison among groups was carried out by analysis of variance and correlation was conducted by Pearson's correlation analysis. A value of $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results: Vitamin D insufficiency was present in 43.5% of the children, deficiency in 30.9 %, and normal level in 25.6% of children who had simple febrile seizures. Majority of the children presented with recurrent episodes of seizures had vitamin D deficiency followed by insufficiency and normal level. Comparison of Vitamin D showed significant negative correlation with recurrence of simple febrile seizures.

Conclusion: Deficiency of vitamin D is associated significantly with simple febrile seizures and their recurrence is negatively correlated with it.

❑❑❑

OP - 84

A clinico pathological study and management of necrotizing fasciitis

Amit Kumar Dubey

Background: Necrotizing fasciitis is an infection occurring in the deep fascial layers. It is a progressive infection. Necrotizing fasciitis is a severe flesh-eating disease of soft tissue infection. It is characterized by widespread infection of the fascia with necrosis. It may lead to MODS and shock in a very short period of time. In this study we have evaluated the predisposing factors, clinical manifestation and different modalities of investigation which helps in management of this near fatal disease. The diagnosis of necrotizing fasciitis is usually clinical and is important to find it early as it is a fast spreading infection. Necrotizing fasciitis occurs as a result of necrosis of skin and subcutaneous layer. NECROTIZING FASCIITIS more frequent in elderly age group >50 years of age, but it can occur in almost all age group including children, and healthy adult can also get affected.

Aims and objectives: To analyze 1. Presentation 2. Cause that predispose to necrotizing fasciitis 3. Comorbid condition associated with necrotizing fasciitis 4. Microbiology 5. Surgical and resuscitative management 6. OutcomeA

Methods: This study was conducted in Department of Surgery, PIMS, umarda, Udaipur India for years (January 2022-September 2023). A total of 87 patients having necrotising fasciitis were admitted in this period. The diagnosis was confirmed by detailed history and physical examination followed by haematological, microbiological and radiological investigations priority wise. After initial resuscitation patients were taken to OT where debridement of dead necrotic tissue was done, lying open of deeper planes with proper and effective drainage of pus. Most of the dressings used were silver sulfadiazine or iodine depending upon the sensitivity to sulpha group.

Results: Diabetes mellitus was the most common predisposing factor (65.4%) followed by trauma (28%). Perineum and thigh was the most commonly affected site (70%). Most of the patients (84%) presented with skin erythema and blistering. Fever and tachycardia were seen in almost all the patients (95%). Leukocytosis and neutrophilia were seen in 91.5%. Most common organisms isolated were E. coli and proteus. Mortality rate was 24.29%.

Conclusions: Necrotizing fasciitis is a flesh eating, highly lethal disease. Early diagnosis, early and radical surgical debridement supported by appropriate antibiotic and correction of metabolic disorder are the cornerstones of successful management. Keywords: Debridement, Gangrene, Necrotizing fasciitis

❑❑❑

OP - 85

Pregnancy outcome in threatened abortion with or without subchorionic hematoma: A comparative study.

Bhoomika Thakkar

Introduction: First trimester vaginal bleeding is a common symptom of Pregnancy, complicating 16-25% of all pregnancies. Four Major causes are miscarriage (threatened, inevitable, incomplete or complete), ectopic pregnancy and cervical pathology.

Aim and objective: This is a comparative study of pregnancy outcomes in patients of threatened abortion with and without subchorionic hematomas.

Materials and methods: 150 cases of threatened abortion were studied over a period of 6 months (May 2022-0ctober 2022). Presence and absence of subchorionic hematomas were taken into account and miscarriage rates was compared between two groups.

Results: Demographic parameters were similar in both the groups.Out of total 150 patients, 30 patients had USG detected SCH (study group) while in 120 patients no SCH detected (control group). 9 patients (30%) of study group resulted in miscarriage while 12 patients (10%) of the control group had miscarriage.

Conclusions: Presence of subchorionic hematoma increases the risk of miscarriage.

Keywords: Threatened Abortions, Subchorionic hematoma, First trimester bleeding, miscarriage S

OP - 86

Justifying role of diagnostic hysrero-laparoscopy in an infertile patient

Priya Choudhary

ABSTRACT

Background: To substantiate the findings of hysteroscopy and laparoscopy to justify its role in female infertility in tertiary care centre. This study is contemplated to review the effectiveness of combining diagnostic hysteroscopy and laparoscopy in identifying the cause of infertility and taking appropriate therapeutic measure according to pathology during and after the procedure.

Methods: This study is conducted at American International Institute of medical sciences, Udaipur, Rajasthan. All the infertile patient in this study fulfilled the inclusion and exclusion criteria, underwent hystero-laparoscopy and the anatomical abnormalities noticed during procedure were tackled at the same time if possible.

Results: Out of 25 infertile female patient, 17(~68%) were of primary infertility and 8(~32%) were of secondary infertility. Hystero-laparoscopy combined showed abnormality in 23(~92%) patient and showed normal result in 2 patients. 16(~64%) had hysteroscopic abnormalities and 19(~76%) had laparoscopic abnormalities. Among Hysteroscopy most common cause was found to be in endometrium and among laparoscopy most common cause was found to be adhesions. 14(~60.86%) infertile female underwent active intervention during the procedure.

Conclusion: DHL is safe and effective, theranostic tool for primary and secondary female infertility. It can be taken as gold standard in initial phases of infertility work-up

Key words: Diagnostic, Hystero-laparoscopy

❑❑❑

OP - 87

A prospective study of Postoperative Wound Infection and Associated Factors in Tertiary care centre

Sunil Kumar Patel

Introduction: Surgical site infections frequently cause morbidity and mortality among inpatient of hospital. They account for a considerable proportion of nosocomial infection among hospital inpatients. Surgical site infections are the third most commonly reported nosocomial infection and they account for approximately a quarter of all nosocomial infection Cdc Defination states that only the infection that occur within 30 days of surgery (or within a year in the case of implants) should be classified as SSI. The CDC criteria were used for defining the types of surgical wounds: Class1/clean: an uninfected operative wound in which no inflammation is encountered and respiratory, alimentary, genital, or uninfected urinary tract is not entered in addiation, clean wounds are primarily closed and if necessary, drained with closed drainage. Class2/clean contaminated: an operative wound in which the respiratory, alimentary genital or urinary tracts are entered under controlled conditions and without unusual contamination. Class3/contaminated: open, fresh, accidental wounds in addition, operation with major breaks in sterile techniques or gross spillage from the git and incision in which acute, non-purulent inflammations are encountered. Class4/dirty: old traumatic wounds with retained devitalized and those that involve the existing clincal infection or perforated viscera.

Aim and objectives: Aim: To study the risk factors of surgical site infections in tertiary care hospital.

Primary objective

- To study the incidence of surgical site infections.
- To study the frequency of surgical site infections, microbiological profile and the association between surgical site infections & specified socio-demographic-clinical variable.

Methodology:

- Study Duration : September 2022 to June 2024

- Sample Size : 66
- Sample Collected : 92
- Study Design : Prospective Observational study

Inclusion Criteria:

- Patients age more than 14 years
- Patients of either sex
- Patients undergoing clean, clean contaminated, contaminated and dirty surgery electively as well as emergency.

Exclusion Criteria:

- Refusal to participate in the study.
- Patients already receiving antibiotics for >1 week
- Patient undergoing re-operation
- Patients unable to come for follow up for 4 weeks since the day of operation.

Results: Two-year prospective observational Study was conducted in Department of General Surgery, Geetanjali college and hospital udeipur. During this study period, Total 92 Patients surgery was done, out of which 21 patients developed Surgical site infection (SSI) with period prevalence of 22.82%.

Gender	**No of patients (SSI %)**
Male	13 (61.90%)
Female	8 (38.09%)
Total	21
Types of Surgery	**No. of Patients (SSI %)**
Elective	42 (45.65%)
Emergency	50 (54.34%)
Total	92
Class of Wounds	**No of Patients (SSI %)**
Clean	8 (8.69%)
Clean Contaminated	20 (21.73%)
Contaminated	29 (31.52%)
Dirty	35 (38.04%)
Total	92
Comorbidities	**No of Patients (SSI %)**
Tuberculosis	3 (3.26%)
Hypertension	15 (16.30%)
Diabetes	18 (19.56%)
Organisms	**No of Patiens (SSI %)**
Klebsiella	10 (10.86%)
E.coli	17 (18.47%)
Pseudomonas	5 (5.43%)
Enterococci	9 (9.78%)
Staphylococcus Aureus	6 (6.52%)

Discussion:

- Despite modern surgical techniques and the use of antibiotic prophylaxis, surgical site infection (SSI) is one of the most common complication encountered in surgery.
- In This study, we have observed that Surgical site infections was seen more in males (61.90%) as compared to females. (38.09%). Similar results were obtained in studies conducted by Jeong et al. (2012)1 found that SSI was more common in males (78.5 %) as compared to Females(21.5%).
- In This study, we have observed that Surgical site infection was seen more in emergency cases (54.34%) as compared to elective cases (45.65%), Similar results were obtained in studies conducted by Watanabe et al. (2008) 2. found that SSI was seen more in emergency cases (24.6%) as compared to Elective cases (12.8%).

Conclusion: Using institutional data focused on postoperative outcomes within 30 days, several risk factors previously reported to be predictors of abdominal surgery, surgical site infections (SSI), were not confirmed at our institution. These results indicate that local care and case-mix variables impact results considerably and independently, making inter-institutional comparisons difficult. Focusing on mitigating nationally reported risk factors or implementing specific interventions developed elsewhere may not be useful at an individual institution.

❑❑❑

OP - 88

Clinico-pathological correlation of serum PSA levels in patients of prostate enlargement

Ashutosh Rashinkar

Background: Prostate enlargement encompasses a spectrum of disorders ranging from benign to malignant. For diagnostic prostatic biopsies no clear prostate specific antigen (PSA) threshold level exists. The study correlates PSA with various clinical data (age of patient, international prostate severity score (IPSS), digital rectal examination (DRE) finding), radiological data (prostate volume) and pathological data (Gleason grade, prostate cancer stage) to aid decision making on treatment of prostate enlargement.

Method: 25 men aged more than 50 years with fresh LUTS and grade 1 or more prostate enlargement on DRE were enrolled. They were worked up with transabdominal ultrasonography, serum PSA and prostate biopsy (when indicated). A descriptive statistical analysis was done for correlation by applying Pearson's Chi square test for significance.

Result: Mean serum PSA value was found to increase with age and higher IPSS score. Mean serum PSA levels were found to rise with grade of prostatomegaly. No significant correlation was seen between serum PSA values andGleason grade or clinical stage of prostate cancer.

Conclusion: Serum PSA levels has a significant correlation with age. With increasing age there is increase in serumPSA levels. Serum PSA levels has a significant correlation with international prostate symptom severity scoring. Serum PSA levels has a significant correlation with prostate size measured by trans-abdominal ultrasonography. Serum PSA levels does not show significant correlation with Gleason score or clinical stage of prostate cancer.

❑❑❑

OP - 89

Study of fetomaternal outcome in cases of placenta previa

Hetvi Patel

Background: Placenta previa is defined as placenta implanted partially or completely in the lower uterine segment. It contributes upto 30% of the cases of antepartum hemorrhage. This complication not only poses a risk to the fetus but also endangers the mother's life. The objective of the study was to determine the incidence and risk factors, obstetric management, maternal mortality and morbidity and perinatal outcome in women presenting with placenta previa.

Methods: It is the prospective study of 25 cases carried out to study the maternal and perinatal outcome in cases of placenta previa in Obs&Gynae department of Geetanjali hospital. This study included antenatal patients diagnosed with placenta

previa by ultrasound >28 weeks to full term pregnancy. This data was compiled and analyzed for maternal and neonatal outcome.

Results: In the present study, 70% of patients were multigravida. 20% cases were associated with previous LSCS. 92% of patients were delivered by LSCS, while vaginal delivery was done in 8% of patients. 32% of patients had post -partum hemorrhage. No. of live fetuses was 92.6% and No. of IUD was 1.96%.

Conclusions: Risk factors that increase the cases of placenta previa are multiparity, previous caesarean section, previous abortion. Placenta previa is major risk factor for adverse maternal and perinatal outcome. Good antenatal care, availability of emergency obstetrics services with senior obstetricians, blood bank facility, ICU care and NICU services can improve maternal and neonatal outcome in high risk cases.

❑❑❑

OP - 90

A Study of Modified Triple Assessment as Diagnostic Tool in Breast Disease

Sumit Kumar

Introduction: Breast cancer is most common cancer in Indian females (2nd after cervical cancer). Combination of physical examination, sonography and core needle biopsy came to be called upon as the "Modified Triple Test".

Aim and Objectives: To validate the modified triple assessment in making a pre-procedural diagnosis of palpable breast lumps .To review sensitivity and specificity and to assess the diagnostic accuracy of modified triple assessment in diagnosis of breast lump .To provide an easily available, cost effective, least invasive, rapid and patient compliant diagnostic tool for breast lump.To study the effectiveness of the test to differentiate benign lesion from malignant breast lesion.

Methodology: The present study is conducted on the 60 female patients after applying inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Results: Combined Results of Modified triple test (MTT) which include : [Clinical Examination, Ultrasonography (USG) and Core Needle biopsy (CNB)] are-Sensitivity (%) for Clinical examination USG, CNB and MTT are 62.5%, 68.75%, 87.5%, 100% respectively. Specificity (%) for Clinical examination, USG, CNB and MTT are 100%, 100%, 100%, 100% respectively. Positive Predictive Value (PPV) (%) for Clinical examination, USG, CNB and MTT are 100%,100%, 100%, 100% respectively. Negative predictive value (NPV) (%) for Clinical examination, USG, CNB and MTT are 88%, 89.5%, 95.65%, 100% respectively.

Conclusion: MMT is very accurate, reproducible, cheap method in diagnosing the breast lumps.Clinical test alone is least sensitive in making the diagnosis of breast malignancy. USG had the highest specificity (100%).CNB is most accurate in sensitivity specificity, PPV and NPV when all the component are taken together.Our research findings are consistent with those of previous studies.

❑❑❑

OP - 91

A comparative study between diagnostic accuracy of C reactive protein and total leukocyte count in acute appendicitis

Lakshay

Background: Acute appendicitis is one of the most common surgical emergencies and early surgical intervention improves outcome. The diagnosis of appendicitis can be elusive and a high index of suspicion is important in preventing serious complications from this disease. It is one of the most common cause of acute abdominal pain with a lifetime risk of 8.6% in males and 6.7% in females.

Aim: The aim of this study is to compare the sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value of c reactive proteins with total leukocyte count in a diagnosed case of acute appendicitis.

Methodology: This is an observational study is conducted in our institute which included (clinically and ultrasonographically diagnosed) cases of acute appendicitis presenting to surgery OPD or the emergency department. This study has included 100 patients of which 60 were males and 40 were females, complying with inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Result and Conclusion: Our study recruited 100 patients, males were 60 patients (60%) and females 40 patients (40%), and the age range was 11-65 years. Mean age of female-28.83 years. Mean TLC in acute non complicated appendicitis in males- 15.05. Mean TLC in complicated appendicitis in males- 24.64.Mean CRP in acute non complicated appendicitis in females- 14.77. Mean CRP in complicated appendicitis in females- 22.82. The diagnostic accuracy of TLC is 90% whereas diagnostic accuracy of CRP is 79%.So from our study we can conclude that diagnostic accuracy of TLC is higher than diagnostic accuracy of CRP in diagnosing cases of acute appendicitis.

Keywords: TLC-total leucocyte count, CRP- C- reactive protein.

❑❑❑

OP - 92

Cervical pap smear: A retrospective study on symptomatic women in a Tertiary Care Hospital in southern Rajasthan

Sanya Kumar

ABSTRACT

Background: Cervical cancer is the fourth leading cause of death in females worldwide. In developing countries like India cervical cancer is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality. Cancer of the cervix can be prevented and diagnosed earlier at the pre-malignant stage with adequate and repetitive cytological screening by Papanicolaou (Pap) smears.

Aim: The aim of this study was to study the role of a Pap smear in detecting non-neoplastic, premalignant, malignant lesions of the cervix as well as the prevalence of different lesions in women who received a traditional Pap smear technique.

Methods: It is a retrospective cross-sectional study of 1000 pap smears studied from June 2021 to May 2022 received in the department of obstetrics and gynecology in tertiary care hospital. Samples were collected from women between 20 to 80 years presenting with some gynecological problems. Smears were reported as per the 2014 Bethesda system.

Results: Out of 1000 women, 854 were having normal cytology, and 756 cases with inflammatory changes. 94 cases were unsatisfactory. 30 cases of ASCUS, 10 cases of HSIL, 6 cases of LSIL, 4 cases of SCC, and 2 cases of AGUS were observed.

Conclusion: A Pap smear is simple, non-invasive, cost-effective, and easy to perform for the detection of precancerous lesions in a gynecological patient. Every woman should undergo a Pap test at least once in her life. A pap smear should start from 25 years to be done till 65 years (repeated after every 3 years).

Keywords: Cervical cancer, cervical cancer, Pap smear.

❑❑❑

OP - 93

Surgical site infections in abdominal wall surgeries

Mohd Moqeneen Ansari

Background: Even in hospitals with the most up - to- date equipment and established pre-operative preparation and antibiotic prophylaxis protocols, surgical site infections (SSI) continue to be a serious issue.The purpose of this study was to as certain the prevalence of SSI following abdominal procedures and to identify the risk variables that contribute to the development of SSI.

Settings and Design: Patients who had abdominal surgeries in the department of General Surgery and were included in this Descriptive Cross- sectional study.

Materials and Methods: The study included, all surgeries involving abdominal wall opening . Depending on the level of intraoperative contamination, wound classes were classified as clean, clean contaminated, contaminated , and unclean. Along with the patient's demographic information, data was gathered on the timing of antimicrobialprophylaxis, surgical wound infections, types of surgeries (emergencyandelectivesurgeries), and wound classes were noted.

Results: 13.7 % of surgical wounds were infected overall. Compared to elective surgery (7.6%),the infection rate was higher with Emergecy surgery (25.2o/o). As the risk index score grew from 0 to3, the rate of surgical site infectionrose.

Conclusion: Wound infection is greatly predisposed by a pre-existing medical condition, extended operating time, the wound class, Emergency surgeries, and wound contamination. For a variety of surgical procedures, antimicrobial prophylaxis is beneficial in lowering the incidence of post- operative wound infections, although timing of treatment is crucial.

❑❑❑

OP - 94

Epidemiology and predictors of abdominal wound dehiscence at tertiary care hospital

Rishabh Saini

Introduction: Wound dehiscence is defined as an acute wound failure. Abdominal wound dehiscence may be partial or complete. This study was done to evaluate the risk factors that lead to wound dehiscence in post-operative period. Good knowledge of these risk factors may be useful for prevention of AWD.

Material and method: This study was done on 150 patients. This study was a prospective, observational clinical study.

Results: The present study showed that the overall incidence of Abdominal Wound Dehiscence (AWD) was 11.33% (n=17) and majority of the patients belonged to age group between 41-70 years with male preponderance. Wound infection (90.90%) was a single most significant risk factor for AWD. Eight patients were found to be smokers and five patients were alcoholic. Malignancy was diagnosed in four patients and three patients were associated with intestinal perforation. Out of 17 total patients, midline incision was used for 14 patients and emergency surgery was performed for 10 patients.

Conclusion: Risks associated with AWD are both related to host and perioperative factors. Prior stabilization with adequate hydration and correcting the electrolyte imbalance if any is must before proceeding for emergency surgery. Comorbidities should be addressed as much as possible before proceeding for surgery. Post-operatively it can be prevented by improving the nutritional status of the patient along with strict aseptic precautions.

❑❑❑

OP - 95

Comparative study of intraoperative and ultrasound findings of the position of appendix in acute appendicitis

Tanikonda Mrudukar Subhash

Background: Acuteappendicitis (AA) is among the most common causes of lower abdominal pain. There are lots of controversies regarding the various positions of appendix and also clinical presentation of appendicitis, in relation to Different positions. In order to improve the diagnostic accuracy differentaedwere introduced like computeraided programs, different scoring systems, GIT contrast studies, CT scan, Ultrasonography, MRI and laparoscopy.

Results: We found that majority 70.89%, 3.8%, 15.1%, 6.3% patients with USG finding were of Retrocaecal, Paracaecal, pelvic, post- ileal position while 60%, 7.37%, and 20% and 6.32% patients with intra- operative founding.

Conclusion: Appendicitisis a very common surgical entity.The accurate diagnosis of appendicitis still remains a challenge for the surgeon and the rate of negative appendicectomy with post appendicectomy symptoms are increasing due to in accurate diagnosis. Retrocecal position of appendix was found in majority of cases on USG.

❑❑❑

OP - 96

Study of clinical course and outcome of low birth weight neonates admitted in NICU - A hospital based study

Pinal Chapani

Abstract

Aims and objectives: To study the clinical course and outcome of LBW babies

Materials and methods: This was a hospital based observational study with the duration of 3 months from May to July, 2023 conducted at GMCH, Udaipur. Weight on admission and birth weight was measured in kilograms. Course of illness during NICU stay and final outcome of baby was noted.

Results: In present study, 100 LBW babies were included. Out of which 2 (2%) were <1000 grams, 14(14%) were between 1000 to 1499 grams, 34 (34%) between 1500 to 1999 grams and 50 (50%) were between 2000 to 2499 grams. Out of 100 LBW babies, 42 (42%) were Admitted with RDS, 38 (38%) sepsis during NICU stay and 2 (2%) birth asphyxia, 4 (4%) NEC, Neonatal Jaundice and Hypoglycemia in 10 (10%) and 4 (4%) respectively. In this study, days of stay in NICU, days with respiratory support and feeding status were considered. Out of 100 LBW, 89 (89%) were successfully discharged and 11 (11%) expired. In ELBW, out of 2 babies, both babies expired. Most common cause of mortality among LBW were septicaemia 4 (36.6%) and RDS 3 (27%). Another cause of mortality includes septic shock 1 (6%), Extreme prematurity 2 (18%) and NEC 1 (6%).

Conclusions: Babies with prolonged stay in NICU of >15 days, longer stay with respiratory support and delayed initation feeding were more prone to adverse outcomes. Out of which, RDS and sepsis are the most common cause of mortality in LBW babies.

❑❑❑

OP - 97

Primary sclerosing epithelioid fibrosarcoma of the lung a rare tumour in lung commonly seen in limbs and limb girdles

Abhishek Modi

Introduction: Sclerosing epithelioid fibrosarcoma (SEF) is a rare neoplasm arising mostly in limbs and limb girdles, with a high rate of recurrence and a strong tendency to metastasize. This case study of a 28- year old male with c/o chest pain, back pain, cough and occasional blood in sputum since last 1 year. He has mass in in right lung at lower lobe. Hrct & cect chest & Pet-ct detected mass in rt lower lobe of lung. True cut biopsy s/o spindle cell neoplasm with patch necrosis with d/d of solitary fibrous tumor is a possibility. Patient was planned for rt lower lobectomy but eventually went under rt pneumonectomy. Due to metastasized enlarged lymph node encircling the right main bronchus.Histopathology report s/o alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma with d/d of anaplastic large cell lymphoma. Immunohistopathology was done and it came vimentin, EMA and MUC4 positive. S/O low grade sarcoma with immunoprofile favors sclerosing epithelloid fibrosarcoma. Patient currently receiving adjuvant radiotherapy. We reports first case of sclerosing epithelioid fibrosarcoma primarily arising from lung at surgical oncology department of Geetanjali cancer center, Udaipur and discuss it in the context of the current literature.

❑❑❑

OP - 98

Asssociation of screen time with developmental delay in preschool children of tribal southern Rajasthan

Vaishali Satija

Introduction: The sudden surge of use of smart phone and devices among children especially after COVID-19 has caused concerns regarding its effect on child's development special language, social and communication skills.

Aims & Objective: To determine association of screen time with socio demographic factors and its impact on domains of child development specially communication skills.

Methodology: A population-based cross-sectional study was conducted in 16 preschools of Udaipur. A total of 487 children aged 36-60 months were selected, via cluster random sampling method. Screen time was estimated by recall method by mother/ primary care giver for a period of 7 days.

Results: Mean screen time observed was 1.93 hours /day, most common content watched was cartoon. Meal time, pacifier, household chores and during child's illness was most common context of watching. Excess screen time was associated with various socio demographic factors like first child , lower socio economic status , lower maternal education and screen time of > 2 hours for primary care giver.(p value <0.05). Increased screen time was significantly associated with developmental delay, language acquisition, communication. In children aged36-60 months, delay in communication was most significant; Odds ratio 36.5 (95% CI 2.95 -20.95; p value <0.05) in children with screen time > 2 hours. Delay in social interaction in > 2 hours screen time was significant; odds ratio 24.08 (95%CI 55.19-74.24, p value < 0.0001).delay in language domain with screen time > 2 hours had odds ratio 19.2 (95% CI: 11.03-33.23) p value <0.0001.

Conclusion: Excessive screen time is associated with developmental delay in children aged 36-60 months. There is urgent need to educate mothers and caregivers regarding the consequences.

❑❑❑

OP - 99

Behavioural changes in personal and professional lives of doctors during COVID-19 pandemic: A cross sectional observational study.

Neha

Introduction: During the Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic, Health Care Workers (HCWs) have experienced an unexpected increase in workload which leads to feelings of uncertainty, anxiety, and isolation. Furthermore, they are more vulnerable to contract infection and transmit it to their family and colleagues.

: To evaluate the effect of COVID-19 pandemic on doctors life in term of personal and professional changes.

Materials and Methods: The present observational, cross-sectional study was conducted on doctors in various institutes of Udaipur, Rajasthan, India. The study comprised an online questionnaire survey which consisted of three parts; first part constituted demographic data, second one constituted questions on personal life status and changes, and third part constituted questions regarding the professional life and some miscellaneous questions gauging the doctor's knowledge of the current scenario. The collected data were entered in a Microsoft excel sheet, and results were calculated.

Results: Most of the participants were between 25-34 years (47.8%) and male (71%). A majority of the doctors had a family with children (44.2%) and a spouse who was a HCW too (59.8%). A majority of the practitioners worked with patients with coronavirus (52.3%) and thus felt worried about their family members (93.3%). Although most participants knew about telemedicine (89.3%), most of the practitioners did not practice it (76.8%).

Conclusion: Although HCWs do not face harassment, they suffer anxiety regarding contracting COVID-19 themselves and transmitting it to their family members.

❑❑❑

OP - 100

Solitary fibrous tumours of pleural cavity and chest wall

Dhruv Dodiya

Introduction: Solitary fibrous tumors are uncommon benign soft tissue tumors. They were reported initially as a pleura-based lesion, but they also have been reported to occur in other sites including the lung, liver, orbit, nasal passages, skin, thyroid, and gastrointestinal tract. This case study of 44 year old female with c/o chest pain since 10 months, she has mass in left lower chest wall. CECT chest S/O solitary pleura based mass lesion in pleura involving entire lower lobe of left lung, Biopsy S/O spindle cell neoplasm, IHC S/O Solitary fibrous tumor. Solitary fibrous tumors are commonly misdiagnosed as other diseases, such as thymic neoplasia, teratoma, neurogenic tumor, malignant pleural mesothelioma or lung cancer. Patient received 6 cycles of buvacizumab in some government hospital then patient referred to our institute for further management. Patient was planned for complete surgical resection of Solitary fibrous tumors of left lung and that is the definitive treatment of solitary fibrous tumors. patient underwent thoracotomy with complete resection of tumor, surgery went uneventful and patient recovered completely. patient do not require any Neoadjuvant therapy or post operative chemotherapy/radiotherapy. We reported case of solitary fibrous tumor of pleura at surgical oncology department of Geetanjali cancer center, Udaipur and discuss it in the context of the current literature.

❑❑❑

OP - 101

Comparative Dosimetric Analysis of IMRT and VMAT in Head and Neck Cancers

Manav Jindal

Purpose: the aim of study was to dosimetrically evaluate and compare IMRT and VMAT plans for irradiation of local head and neck cancers focusing on target coverage, conformity index, homogeneity index and dose perceived by the organs at risk (OAR).

Methods: Prospective study conducted on 50 patients selected randomly and divided in two groups in which one group receive IMRT plan and another received VMAT plan.

Results: PTV coverage was similar for both the techniques. The conformity index was higher for VMAT in comparison to IMRT which is statistically significant. The homogeneity index was also better in VMAT plans as compared to IMRT except for higher PTV volume where IMRT had better plans. The mean dose to parotid were significantly lesser in parotid glands in VMAT plans. Also, the point max dose to spinal cord, brainstem, vestibulocochlear nerve was lesser. There was no significant difference in dose received by spinal cord in both arms. Conclusion: VMAT provides better dose conformity, more homogenous target coverage and OAR sparing in comparison to IMRT.

❑❑❑

OP - 102

Thyroid dysfunction in cirrhosis of liver

Pragnesh Bhokan

Objective : Study of Thyroid function in non alcoholic fatty liver disease is associated with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in chronic hepatitis B-infected subjects

Aims: Associations between thyroid function and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) are unknown in chronic hepatitis B (CHB)-infected patients.

Materials and Methods: The study was to investigate the prevalence of thyroid dysfunction and its relationship with NAFLD in CHB.

❑❑❑

OP - 103

A Comparative Evaluation of 0.5% Levobupivacaine alone and 0.5% Levobupivacaine in Combination with Dexamethasone in Nerve Stimulator Guided Supraclavicular Brachial Plexus Block for Upper Limb Surgeries

Dr. Lucky Singhal

Introduction: Brachial plexus block is a safe and well accepted technique of anesthesia since it avoids the untoward side effects associated with general anesthesia, resulting in more favorable outcome along with increased margin of safety. The aim of this study is to establish the role of dexamethasone as adjuvant to levobupivacaine in supraclavicular brachial plexus block.

Material and Method: A randomized single blind controlled study was done on 60 patients of ASA Grade I or II undergoing upper limb surgery. Group A received 30ml of 0.5% Levobupivacaine with 2 ml (8mg) Dexamethasone and group B received 30ml of 0.5% Levobupivacaine with 2 ml of 0.9% normal saline. Onset and duration of both sensory and motor blockade were studied in both the groups.

Results: It was observed that in group A, onset of sensory and motor blockade was faster than group B. Group A had longer duration of sensory and motor blockade in comparison of group B.

Conclusion: It was concluded that the addition of 8mg of dexamethasone to 0.5% levobupivacaine effectively and safely shortens the onset of sensory and motor blockade, increases the duration of sensory and motor blockade without any hemodynamic disturbances.

Keywords: Dexamethasone, Levobupivacaine, nerve stimulator, supraclavicular brachial plexus block.

❑❑❑

OP - 104

Variations in the Articular Facets of the Calcaneum Bone in a Medical College of Rajasthan

Dr. Rihab Moin Khan

Introduction: Calcaneus is the largest tarsal bone among the seven tarsal bones situated below the talus and extends behind the talus. It is directed forward and laterally with upward inclination. Calcaneus is the weight bearing tarsal bone present in proximal row. In the longitudinal arches of foot calcaneus forms the posterior pillar of foot. The 3 (anterior, middle and posterior) articular facets of calcaneus take part in movements of ankle and foot, so morphology and morphometric studies plays a vital role in management of calcaneal fractures.

Aim and objective: To find the incidence of variations in the three articular facets of 100 calcaneum bone.

Methodology: 100 dry calcanei were procured from the Department of Anatomy, RNT Medical College, Udaipur. All bones were of unknown gender and grossly normal without any physical damage. Types of articular facets were observed photographs were taken methodically.

Results and conclusion: It was found that fused anterior and middle facet with distinct posterior facet (type A) was observed on 58 calcanei. Separate anterior and middle facets (type B) observed in 40 calcanei. One calcaneum had absent anterior facet and another pair was observed to have extra articular facets. Analysis of these facets plays an important role in reconstruction surgeries and foot rehabilitation procedures.

Keywords: largest tarsal bone, calcaneal facets, extra facet

❑❑❑

OP - 105

To study the oxidative stress & amp; it's correlation with vitamin B12 & folic acid levels in megaloblastic anemia.

Yisha chandraqkar

Introduction: WHO defines megaloblastic anemia as a type of anemia characterized by the formation of unusually large, abnormal and immature red blood cells. Prevalence of megaloblastic anemia in India according to many studies ranges from 02%-40%.It has been found to have decrease antioxidant activity in anemic patient causing increase oxidative stress, leading to DNA damage & other biomolecules alteration.

Aim: To study the oxidative stress & it's correlation with vitamin B12 & folic acid levels in megaloblastic anemia.

Methods: A Case Control Study was carried out from January 2023 to June 2023 by Biochemistry department of GMC, Datia (Madhya Pradesh). 100 non-pregnant female (age ranges 15-45yrs) patient Hb< 12g/dl & having Megaloblastic anemic were taken as cases. Age and sex matched same no of females without anemia as controls. Blood sample was collected in EDTA & plain vial for complete blood count, peripheral blood smear, serum vitamin B12, folate & analyzed via Chemiluminiscence & FRAP (Ferric Reducing Ability of Plasma) done by Spectrophotometry.

Results: Serum Vitamin B12 & Serum Folate was found to be lower respectively 56% & 25% among cases. Both vitamins was found low among 19% of cases. Serum FRAP value was found low among Cases as compared to controls. There was a positive significant (p-value& lt; 0.05) & mild correlation of Serum FRAP value with serum Vitamin B12 and Serum Folate in Controls. In Cases the correlation was stronger with positive significance (p-value & lt;0.05), compared to Controls.

Conclusion: Megaloblastic anemic patients are susceptible to have high oxidative stress so antioxidant should be prescribed with nutritional supplements.

❑❑❑

OP - 106

Comparative Dosimetric Analysis of IMRT and VMAT in Head and Neck Cancers

Shubhangi Thanvi

Abstract

Purpose: the aim of study was to dosimetrically evaluate and compare IMRT and VMAT plans for irradiation of local head and neck cancers focusing on target coverage, conformity index, homogeneity index and dose perceived by the organs at risk (OAR).

Methods: Prospective study conducted on 50 patients selected randomly and divided in two groups in which one group receive IMRT plan and another received VMAT plan.

Results: PTV coverage was similar for both the techniques. The conformity index was higher for VMAT in comparison to IMRT which is statistically significant. The homogeneity index was also better in VMAT plans as compared to IMRT except for higher PTV volume where IMRT had better plans. The mean dose to parotid were significantly lesser in parotid glands in VMAT plans. Also, the point max dose to spinal cord, brainstem, vestibulocochlear nerve was lesser. There was no significant difference in dose received by spinal cord in both arms.

Conclusion: VMAT provides better dose conformity, more homogenous target coverage and OAR sparing in comparison to IMRT.

❑❑❑

OP - 107

Morphometric Analysis of Dry Human Patella

Dr Jesambal Das Sanjeev

Background: Patella is the largest sesamoid bone in the human body. It is present in the tendon of quadriceps femoris and it lies anterior to the distal femoral condyles. The morphometry of the patella is important in medicolegal view, designing of implants and reconstruction procedures of the knee. Since it is a sesamoid bone (periosteum will be absent), the natural healing process will be very difficult. The dimensions of the implant are very important for a successful knee replacement surgery.

Aim: This study aims to provide

- A morphometric analysis of the patella
- Compare the various measurements between right and left-sided patellae

Methadology: Total 100 dry patella specimens (50 left sided and 50 right sided specimens) of unknown age and sex were obtained for the study from the Department of Anatomy, RNT Medical College, Udaipur. The parameters analysed in the study include height, width and thickness of the patella, length and width of the both articular facets and central ridge length.

Results: The mean values of patellar heights of both sides, the mean values of the medial and lateral articular facet width of right-sided patella and the mean values of the medial and lateral articular facet width of left-sided patella specimens were found to be statistically significant. p-values of <0.05 were taken as statistically significant.

Conclusion: The morphometric analysis of the patella can be helpful in designing implants for reconstruction and in patellar reconstruction and fixation procedures.

Keywords : Patella, Knee surgery.

❑❑❑

OP - 108

Solitary fibrous tumors of pleural cavity and chest wall.

Dr. Dhruv Dodiya

Introduction: Solitary fibrous tumors are uncommon benign soft tissue tumors. They were reported initially as a pleura-based lesion, but they also have been reported to occur in other sites including the lung, liver, orbit, nasal passages, skin, thyroid, and gastrointestinal tract. This case study of 44 year old female with c/o chest pain since 10 months, she has mass in left lower chest wall. CECT chest S/O solitary pleura based mass lesion in pleura involving entire lower lobe of left lung, Biopsy S/O spindle cell neoplasm, IHC S/O Solitary fibrous tumor. Solitary fibrous tumors are commonly misdiagnosed as other diseases, such as thymic neoplasia, teratoma, neurogenic tumor, malignant pleural mesothelioma or lung cancer. Patient received 6 cycles of buvacizumab in some government hospital then patient referred to our institute for further management. Patient was planned for complete surgical resection of Solitary fibrous tumors of left lung and that is the definitive treatment of solitary fibrous tumors. Patient underwent thoracotomy with complete resection of tumor, surgery went uneventful and patient recovered completely. Patient do not require any Neoadjuvant therapy or post operative chemotherapy/radiotherapy. We reported case of solitary fibrous tumor of pleura at surgical oncology department of Geetanjali cancer center, Udaipur and discuss it in the context of the current literature.

❑❑❑

OP - 109

A study of HbA1C estimation in 1st trimester and its relationship with the risk for Gestational Diabetes Mellitus

Dr. Neha Saxena

Abstract

HbA1c is a widely used marker in diagnosing type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM), but its clinical utility in diagnosing gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) is not established. Here, we evaluated the clinical usefulness of HbA1c in diagnosing GDM and predicting the risk of future type 2 DM development among GDM patients. This Prospective cohort study included 140 subjects who underwent 82 gm monohydrate oral glucose tolerance tests (OGTT) during pregnancy, HbA1c and other variables were analysed to evaluate their diagnostic performance for GDM. First trimester HbA1c significantly improved GDM prediction over conventional risk factors (AUC 0.59 vs 0.65; P = 0.05). In conclusion, women who develop GDM may have impaired glucose homeostasis early in or prior to pregnancy, as indicated by their elevated first-trimester HbA1c. First-trimester HbA1c may aid in the early identification of at-risk women. HbA1c demonstrated 92.3% sensitivity and 59% specificity for the diagnosis of GDM at a cut-off value of 4.08% (35 mmol/mol) using the 82gm OGTT as the reference. Sensitivity was 67.8% and specificity was 80.4% at a cut-off value of 4.52% (38 mmol/mol). HbA1c was a possible predictor of GDM and had high sensitivity with relatively low specificity for the diagnosis of GDM in pregnant women. HbA1c may be a straight forward and less invasive screening test alternative for OGTT in GDM patients.

❑❑❑

OP - 110

A Study of Burst Abdomen and Wound Dehiscence : Its Causes and Management

Dr. Rushi Daxini

Background: Separation of abdominal wounds (ie, dehiscence) with or without protrusion of intra-abdominal contents (ie, evisceration) is a cause of considerable morbidity and mortality. Historically, wound dehiscence rates of up to 10% were reported. The mean time to wound dehiscence is 8 to 10 days after operation[1]. Burst abdomen is a severe post-operative complication. Burst abdomen is defined as post-operative separation of abdominal musculo-aponeurotic layers The study aims to find etiological factors of burst abdomen in hospitalised patients, evaluate current management methods and to compare conservative and operative approach with respect to complication and outcomes. This scenario typically occurs 5 to 8 days following surgery when healing is still in the early stages. The causes of dehiscence are similar to the causes of poor wound healing and include infection, increased abdominal pressure, diabetes, malnutrition, smoking, and obesity.

Method: Total 30 patients who underwent both emergency or elective abdominal procedure and developed post- operative dehiscence during the study period were included. The study is conducted on the basis of age, sex, predisposing factors, post operative wound discharge, total hospital stay, management.

Result: Patients in the age group of 51-60 years found to have highest incidence of abdominal wound dehiscence and burst abdomen. Male patient affected more then female. incidence was maximum in Patient who underwent emergency surgery. post-operative wound discharge was found to be seroseguious in half of the patients. Half of the patient managed conservatively rest were managed by delayed suturing and retention sutures.

Conclusion: Patients in the age group of 51-60 years found to have highest incidence of abdominal wound dehiscence and burst abdomen with the mean age reported to be 49 years. The male: female ratio was approximately 4:1. majority of patients had intra- abdominal sepsis (24 patients) and anaemia (22 patients) as preoperative predisposing factors.Incidance was higher in patients operated as emergency surgery (16/30) as compared to elective surgery (14/30).post operatively half of the patient had serosanguinous discharge (15/30). Total hospital stay of the patients increases because of burst abdomen. conservative treatment was given in most of cases.

❑❑❑

POSTER

OP - 1

Testicular germ cell tumour metastasis at rare site brain - case report

Nisha Gangwal

Germ cell tumour arises in the testis in most cases and commonly metastasize to the regional lymph nodes, lung and other sites. Testicular tumour with brain metastasis is rare and shows poor prognosis. We report a case of 48 years old male patient presented with complain of testicular lump in urology department of Mathura Das Mathur Hospital, Dr. S.N. Medical College, Jodhpur. High inguinal orchidectomy done. Histopathology report showed mixed germ cell tumour. IHC for tumour markers and follow up advised. Now after one year the patient presented with complain of headache at neurosurgery department of Mathura Das Mathur Hospital. MRI findings shows 6.6x4.1x4.9 cm. lesion seen in right parito-occipital region. Right parito-occipital craniotomy with tumour decompression done and histopathology report shows metastatic mixed germ cell tumour. IHC report for tumour markers PLAP, oct-3/4 and AFP is awaited.

❑❑❑

OP - 2

A rare occurance of co-existent squamous cell carcinoma and pigmented basal cell carcinoma in a case of xeroderma pigmentosum

Aakhyaa Pandey

Background: Xeroderma pigmentosum is a rare Autosomal Recessive Disorder with a prevalence of 1:2,50,000 world wide. It is characterized by defect in Nucleotide Excision Repair caused by UV Radiations resulting in development of cutaneous malignancies like Basal Cell Carcinoma, Squamous Cell Carcinoma and Melanoma on sun- exposed areas.

Case report: A16 year's old male patient presented to the pediatrics department of RNT medical college with growing mass in oral cavity. Clinical examination revealed hyperpigmented macules and nodules all over face and upper chest. A part from skin-related complaints, the child also had symptom of photo sensitivity. The child was suspected of having Xeroderma Pigmentosum. Biopsy sample was sent from tongue grow than growth from medial can thus of the right eye. Microscopi examination of the biopsy from tongue growth revealed moderately differentiated Squamous Cell Carcinoma and that from medial can thus have right eye revealed Pigmented Basal Cell Carcinoma.

Discussion: Xeroderma pigmentosum has a 10000 fold increased risk of developing non-melanoma cutaneous malignancies and 2000 fold increased risk of developing melanoma. So far 29 cases of Xeroderma Pigmentosum are reported from India. But as per Google Research, very few cases with co-existing dualcutaneous malignancies have been reported in India. Our sisaunique case because both the cutaneous malignancies were co- existing at the time of diagnosis in a patient of olderage. The usual age of presentation of malignancy in a case of Xeroderma Pigmentosum is 7 to 9 year. The diagnosis of XP should be suspected in patients with increased photo sensitivity and characterstic cutaneous, ophthalmological and neurological findings. A definite diagnosis can be made by the identification of biallelic mutation in one of the causativegenes.

Conclusion: Although, targeted gene therapy for Xeroderma Pigmentosum is under research, however, currently there is no definite cure for Xeroderma Pigmentosum. Increased awareness and early diagnosis of the condition, regular and periodic follow- up along with rigoroussun avoidance and protection, early detection and treatment of premalignant and malignant conditions of skin can dramatically improve the quality of life and life expectancy.

❑❑❑

OP - 3

Study of pentraxin 3 as a marker for predicting risk of prostate cancer

Akshatha R

Background: It is known that prostate cancer is one of the most common malignancies in males worldwide. Prostate biopsy (PBx) can be considered as gold standard for diagnosis of prostate cancer (PCa) but the diagnostic yield of a first extended PBx remains low. Pentraxins are found to be essential components of the humoral immune system. Pentraxin 3 (PTX3) is found to be produced by a variety of cell types at the site of inflammation. Chronic inflammation has been implicated in prostate carcinogenesis by several mechanisms. PTX3 seems to be involved in inflammatory-related

carcinogenesis and so we thought it worthwhile to test the potential correlation between PTX3 and PCa.

Aims & Objectives: To estimate the levels of serum PTX3 and determine its ability to predict PCa in patients undergoing PBx.

Materials & Methods: A prospective study, over a period of 1 year, which included patients scheduled for PBx at M.Y. Hospital, Indore, after obtaining ethical approval, was conducted. 150 patients were enrolled in the study after taking informed consent. Blood samples were collected and serum PTX3 levels were measured.

Results: Among the subjects, PCa was detected in 49% of patients and serum PTX3 levels were significantly higher in those with PCa than those without PCa.

Conclusion: Our study indicated that serum PTX3 levels might be useful in predicting risk of PCa and hence can be used to reduce the number of unnecessary prostate biopsies.

❑❑❑

OP - 4

Cerebral Phaeohyphomycosis: A Rare Cause of Brain Abscess

Jyoti Chauhan

Introduction: Fungal abscesses are well known to be associated with immunocompromised state. Cerebral Phaeohyphomycosis (CP) is caused by darkly pigmented dematiaceous fungi. Our case is unusual in its presentation as it occurred in immunocompetent patient with no history of trauma or sinusitis.

Objective: Through our case we want to increase awareness about a rare cause of brain abscess which is a fatal disease regardless of immune status, simultaneously to establish histopathology as gold standard diagnosis for such scenario.

Case Description: A 42yr old male patient came towith chief complaint of right upper and lower limb weakness for 2 weeks.Brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) showed an ill defined peripherally enhancing conglomerated lesion in left parieto occipital lobe likely to be tuberculoma/ glioma. Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) cultureswere negative. Excisional biopsy was performed and sample was sent for histopathology which suggested- pheaohyphomycosis.

Discussion: CP is difficult to diagnose pre-op as mostly the patients are immunocompetent and the pathogen cannot be culturedfrom the CSF. Like in our case CSF cultures were negative and radiology suggested tuberculoma/ glioma.

Conclusion: To conclude, cerebral phaeohyphomycosis should be considered in the differential diagnosis while examining the specimens from ring enhancing CNS lesions in immuno-competent patients especially males. Our case is noteworthy as it is very rare, presents with unusual features and is associated with poor prognosis without appropriate treatment and the final diagnosis depends on the histopathological features of surgically removed specimen.

❑❑❑

OP - 5

Intra ocular hydatid cyst in a adult - A rare site presentation

Madhushree Ganoliya

Introduction: Hydatid disease is one of the common parasitic infestations by a tapeworm of the genus Echinococcus in many parts of the world. Hydatidcyst most commonly seen in the liver, lung but orbital involvement represents <1% of all cases of hydatid disease, a relatively rare entity. We here reportclinical, MRI and B scan findings of aintraorbital hydatid cyst with intraluminal daughter cyst at inright eye.which was excised whole right orbit and histopathological examination confirmed diagnosis of hydatidcyst

Presentation of case: A 33-year-old male presented with a history of swelling, defective vision, pain, proptosis and later on restriction of ocular movement. Based on Bscan report there was a 31x 24 mm an echoiccystic lesion is noted in retro ocular region with small internal double wall lesion causing indentation of post ocular wall resulting in proptosis.The ocular lesion was surgically removed. The final pathologic diagnosis was a intraocular hydatidcyst with in traluminal daughter cyst.

Discussion: Total surgical excision of the ocular lesion is more appropriate for definitive histopathological diagnosis and for the prevention of future development of complications. Radiological investigation is very important in the localization of thelesion (cysticlesion) and relationship with other tissues regarding treatment planning of intraocular hydatidcyst.

Conclusion: The most important complication in surgical treatment is rupture of the cyst during excision, which can cause a relapse. However, complete extirpation of the cyst without rupture is almost impossible. Regarding our casecomplete extirpation was completed without rupturing the cyst; histological examination is the only confirmatory feature.

❑❑❑

OP - 6

Mesenteric hemangioma in a child: A rare site presentation

Sidra Reyaz

Introduction: Hemangiomas are developmental vascular abnormalities characterized by a proliferative growth phase and by very slow inevitable regression (involutive phase). More than 50% of these lesions occur in the head and neck region. Those occurring in the gastrointestinal system are rare and cases involving mesentry are even further rare. We here report clinical, and Ultrasonography findings of mesenteric cavernous hemangioma which was received as a segment of intestine with a spongy nodular mass present on the mesenteric side of intestine and it was further confirmed by histopathological examination.

Presentation of case: A 4 year old female presented with mass per abdomen and pain abdomen. She had no history of anemia and bloody stool. On ultrasonography several hyperechoic areas are seen which are communicating with each other with biggest diameter of about 8 cm present in the mesenteric border of intestine. Mass was surgically removed with segment of intestine, this mass was multicystic and one of cyst was filled with blood/ hemorrhage and clots. The final pathologic diagnosis was cavernous hemangioma.

Discussion: Hemangioma is one of the most common benign tumours widely found in many organs with a high occurrence during infancy and childhood. In histopathology hemangioma may be classified into several categories according to vessel size and wall thickness. The three types were capillary type, cavernous type, capillary and cavernous mixed type respectively, among which the most common one was cavernous type.

Conclusion: We reported one rare case of giant mesenteric cavernous hemangioma, in a young child. The mesenteric hemangioma is extremely rare and variable imaging tests are non-specific, thus the diagnosis is rarely made before surgery and usually made by histopathological investigation after surgery. The mesenteric hemangioma is supposed to be considered in differentiation in abdominal mass, either in adults or children.

❑❑❑

OP - 7

Association of vitamin D levels with microvascular complications in type 2 diabetic patients

Sunil Kumar Garg

Introduction: Diabetes mellitus is a chronic disease with many microvascular and macrovascular complications. Vitamin D deficiency is a risk factor for cardiovascular disease, hypertension etc. Its role in increasing beta cell activity and insulin sensitivity is also under research. Through this study we tried to assess the association of vitamin D levels with microvascular complications of diabetes.

Material and methods: This Hospital based case control study was conducted in 25 diabetic patients with microvascular complications and 25 diabetic patients without complications.

Result: Mean age in Group 1 (diabetics with complications) is 61.65±4.2 years and Group 2 (diabetics without complications) is 60.24±3.9 years (p0.22–statistically insignificant).Mean duration of Diabetes in Group 1 and Group 2 is 11.5±3.5 and 7.7±2.3 years respectively. This difference was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).Mean HbA1C levels in Group 1 is 8.28±1.21 and 6.95±1.03 in Group 2 showing statistically significant difference ($p<0.05$). Mean levels of serum Vitamin D in Group 1 is 17.36±3.21 which was significantly lower in comparison to Group 2 is 26±4.1 ng/ml. ($p< 0.05$)

Conclusion: The mean level of Vit D was found to be significantly lower in diabetics with microvascular complications. This affirms that deficiency of vitamin-D could possibly play an important role in causation of the disease and its complication.

Keywords: Microvascular complications, Type 2 diabetes mellitus, Vitamin D.

OP - 8

Serous cystadenoma & mature teratoma of ovary- A rare entity

Sindhuja Singh

Introduction: Collision tumours are composed of two histologically distinct neoplasms in the same organ without intermingling of cell types. We report here a rare case of collision tumor of ovary. Consisting of serous papillary cystadenoma and mature teratoma. A cohesive source about these tumors is lacking.

Objective: Through our case we want to increase awareness of the existence of such rare collision tumours and acknowledgement of such tumors are important as they will guide the appropriate treatment strategies according to each histological tumor component.

Case description: 20 years old female presented with pain abdomen in pelvic region since one month and irregular menstrual periods for 3 months. CBCs, LFTs and other blood investigations were normal. Preoperative radiological assessment suggested a complex ovarian cystic mass likely teratoma. Patient underwent left oophorectomy and the ovary specimen sent for histopathology. In microscopy features are consistent with collision tumor - serous papillary cystadenoma and mature teratoma.

Discussion: Being rare entity most collision tumours are diagnosed postoperatively after histopathological examination. With radiological clues, proper grossing and frozen section, further management, particularly the type and extent of surgery can be decided.

Conclusion: As collision tumours are uncommon, usually diagnosed incidentally on histopathology and have an impact on patient management depending upon the type of tumor components present. So an extensive sampling of an ovarian cyst is important to ensure the most appropriate treatment possible as well as to add in literature records to create awareness

❑❑❑

OP - 9

Correlation between oxidative stress marker and antioxidant enzymes in patients suffering from Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus.

Mohammad Zaid Kidwai

Introduction: Oxidative stress contributes to defective antioxidant defences, possibly leading to type 2 diabetes (T2D). This study aimed to elucidate the T2D risks and antioxidant defences by investigating the correlation between malondialdehyde (MDA), superoxide dismutase (SOD) and catalase (CAT) in T2DM patients.

Methodology: In this case-control study, 63 newly diagnosed T2DM patients and 63 healthy individuals served as cases and controls, respectively. The socio-demographic information was recorded. In addition, plasma glucose, HbA1c, MDA, SOD, and catalase were calculated and statistically compared.

Results: The mean age of the cases was 47.14 ± 8.16, and the controls were 45.12 ± 6.09 years. The majority of the patients in both groups were married and intermediate-qualified. The mean duration of the smoking was significantly higher in Cases ($p=0.0050^*$).Mean serum urea and creatinine were substantially higher in the case group. The study revealed significant differences in plasma glucose and HbA1c levels between cases and controls ($p<0.05$). Moreover, MDA levels were substantially elevated in the case group ($p<0.0001^*$). In contrast, SOD ($p=0.0025^*$) and catalase ($p<0.0001^*$) levels were significantly lower in the case group.

Conclusion: T2DM is linked to heightened oxidative stress, evidenced by elevated MDA levels and reduced activity of antioxidant enzymes such as SOD and catalase. These antioxidant defence mechanism changes could serve as early markers for the onset of T2DM complications.

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Malondialdehyde Superoxide Dismutase, Reactive Oxygen Species

❑❑❑

OP - 10

Association of Endocan with renal Parameters in Chronic kidney disease Patients

Mr. Prasad

Introduction: Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is defined as abnormalities of kidney structure or function. is accompanied by an irreversible and progressive loss of kidney function. Endocan is a soluble proteoglycan of 50 kDa mainly expressed by the vascular endothelium of lungs and kidney. Endocan could play a crucial role in the development and progression of CKD since it takes part in endothelial cell activation and vascular inflammation processes, and may constitute a novel noninvasive marker.

Objectives: The present study was to evaluate the association of renal biomarker and Endocan molecule and severity of endothelial dysfunction chronic kidney diseases (CKD) patients.

Methodology: Department of biochemistry, Pacific Medical college, Udaipur with the collaboration of Department of biochemistry and Medicine, Nootan Medical College and Research Centre, Visnagar, Mehsana, Gujarat. A study has been approved from the institutional ethical committee of respective intuitions. A total 75 subjects showing willingness with age group of 19-60 of either gender were enrolled. Out of this 50 were CKD subjects with reduced GFR < 60 mL/min per 1.73 m2 and 25 were healthy individual in and around of hospital. All routine parameters were measured by autoanalyzer and Endocan was measured by ELISA method. The comparison of routine parameters was done out by using student's 'T' test. A correlation between creatinine and endocan molecule was done by Pearson correlation analysis.

Conclusion: The present study highlighted endocan creatinine levels are increased in chronic kidney disease with the changes of serum hs-CRP level.Which further predicts the severity of the diseases.

❑❑❑

OP - 11

A case report of rare infantile fibrosarcoma

Dr. Juhi Garg

Introduction: Infantile fibrosarcoma is a raretype of soft tissue sarcoma seen in children usually less than 2years of age in axial regions or extremities with vary rapid growth. It resembles adult fibrosarcoma morphologically but have better prognosis. Age cut-off between infantile and adult forms usually varies between 5 and 10 years. 40-50% cases can recur but only rarely metastasise. Survival is more than 90%.

Objective: Through our case we want to increase the awareness regarding this rare tumor and simultaneously to establish necessity to consider it as a differential diagnose of soft tissue mass in infants and even in children.

Case description: A One year old girl presented with intra peritoneal mass in pelvic region. On physical examination was a firm, immobile mass with mild tenderness. The histology and IHC applied on mass was in favour of infantile fibrosarcoma.

Conclusion: Although infantile fibrosarcoma is rare and usually presented after birth, but it is necessary to consider it as a differential diagnose of soft tissue mass in infants and even in children. Patients should be followed up for detecting further relapse or metastasis especially in older ages.

❑❑❑

OP - 12

Synchronus serous endometrial carcinoma and ovarian sex cord stromal tumor of ovary-a rare entity

Dr. Nikita Dhaka

I**ntroduction:** Synchronus ovarian and endometrial carcinoma accounts for 50-70% of all synchronus female genital tract tumors. Here we report a very rare case of serous endometrial carcinoma which is a malignant epithelial tumor and sex cord stromal tumor of ovary.

Case description : A 70yr old female presented with complains of post menopausal bleeding per vaginum since 2yrs.

- Pap smear shows moderate to severe dysplastic cells.

- MRI Pelvis shows altered signal intensity mass in uterus.
- PET CT shows primary mitotic disease in uterus and ovary .
- IHC favors serous endometrial carcinoma and ovarian sex cord stromal tumor.

Discussion: The most commonly encountered synchronus tumor is independent primary tumor of ovary and Endometrium. As sex cord stromal tumors have estrogenic manifestation which is not evident in the case of serous endometrial carcinoma, the incidence of the synchronus tumors from sites having different embryological origin and histological appearance is unexplainable.

Conclusion: The relationship between serous endometrial carcinoma and ovarian sex cord stromal tumor based on high level of estrogen producing hyperactive ovary is controversial as serous carcinoma is less hormone dependent.

❑❑❑

OP - 13

A report of mantle cell lymphoma with thyroid as primary

Piyush Nenawati

Introduction: lymphoma of thyroid is more commonly a primary disease thansecondary. Primary thyroid lymphomas accounts for 5% of all thyroidmalignancies, while 2% of all extranodal Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas present in thethyroid, the reexists insufficient data to describe the incidence of mantle cell Lymphoma in the thyroid. A case series of 1400 patients revealed that <1% of thyroid lymphomas may be MCL.

Objective- Mantle cell lymphoma of thyroid is rare, both as primary disease orsecondary involvement by systemic disease, hence better understanding of the disease course is essential.

Case description: A 66-year-old female presented with swelling in front of neck for two months and hoarseness of voice for one month. She had been on levothyroxinesince 5 years. After imaging, histology and immunohistochemistry diagnosis ofmantlecell lymphoma, stage IE was made.

Conclusion: A diagnosis of primary MCL in the thyroid remains rare. Though mantle cell lymphoma is considered incurable, presentation as primary thyroid lymphomas was observed to be associated with low stage (I/II) disease. The staging modalities as well as treatment options continue to evolve.

❑❑❑

OP - 14

A Case of AIHA with Thrombocytopenia due to Hypersplenism.

Sanjay Kumar Gehlot

Introduction: Chronic Liver disease with anemia & Thrombocytopenia due to hypersplenism with under lying autoimmune process is a clinical condition not usually seen in clinical practice. Evans syndrome is one such condition which is an Autoimmune Disorder characterized by autoimmune destruction of Red Blood cells (AIHA) and Platelets (ITP), and /or White blood cells.

Examination: Patient was hemodynamically stable with severe pallor and icterus. On per abdomen palpation, liver and spleen can be palpated. On auscultation of Lungs, bilateral lower zone necrepitations were present. CVS, CNS system examination was normal.

Management: Patient was treated with Inj. MPS (500mg) OD for 5 days, Human IVI g (20g) OD for 5 days, T.Omnacortil (40) OD for 8 days, T.Prednisolone (5) intapering dose and other supportive treatment including Vitamin supplements & Diuretics. Patient was transfused with 5 units of Triple saline washed PCVs. Patient was referred to Hemato-oncologist for further evaluation and management with significant hematological and liver function improvement.

Conclusion: Patient was evaluated for Anemia & Thrombocytopenia. As DCT was positive, AIHA can be confirmed but Thrombocytopenia was primarily due to Hypersplenism (Spleen is usually of normalsize in ITP), Thus she was not labeled as a case of Evans Syndrome.

❑❑❑

OP - 15

A comparative study of efficacy and safety of gabapentin and amitriptyline for treatment of neuropathic pain in cancer patients attending palliative care centre

Surendra Kumar Pingoliya

Introduction: Neuropathic Pain is commonly diagnosed as a complication of cancer pain and is caused by compression or infiltration of nerves or plexus by tumor. It is often described as a dysesthesia, lancinating, burning, electric shock like, pricking, and tingling. Pharmacological interventions follow the WHO three-step approach involving non-opioid analgesics, mild opioids, and strong opioids with or without adjuvant. Adjuvant analgesics can be administered together with non-opioid and opioid analgesics on each step of the WHO analgesic ladder. Anticonvulsants and tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs) are the most commonly used adjuvant analgesics in pain syndromes due to cancer.

Aim: To determine the efficacy of amitriptyline in comparison to gabapentin in cancer patient for treatment of neuropathic pain.

Method: A Hospital based Prospective Interventional Comparative study .The diagnosis of neuropathic pain was based on history, clinical assessment

- Group A given oral tramadol and oral amitriptyline 25 mg.
- Group B given oral tramadol and oral gabapentin 300 mg.
- The intensity of pain was assessed by NRS & GPS.

Inclusion criteria:

1) Age In Between 18 To 65 Year
2) Neuropathic Pain by Any Etiology
3) Patients Giving Informed Consent In Written

Exclusion criteria:

1) Pregnant and lactating female
2) Known history of hypersensitive to study drugs
3) Severe renal, liver impairment
4) Patient taking Antipsychotic, sedative

Results:

- Among cases of group A, mean NRS score at 0 days was 6.96±1.84 and at 30 days it was 4.36±1.4. While, among cases of group-B it was 6.84±1.84 and 5.27±1.72 respectively. (Intragroup Analysis) Change in mean NRS score from 0 day to 30 days among participants of both study group was statistically significant (p value<0.05).
- The mean GPS score of cases in group-A at 1st and 2nd visit is 64.02 and 39.73. Similarly, mean GPS score in group-B at 1st and 2nd visit is 65.78 and 45.20. There was statistically significant difference in mean GPS score at 2nd visit between two groups (P-value = 0.0077).

Conclusion: In conclusion two groups' gabapentin and amitriptyline are equally efficacious in relieving neuropathic pain. Amitriptyline is more cost effective than gabapentin.

❑❑❑

OP - 16

Retrograde intubation in patient posted for neck dissection with uneven mouth opening - Case Report

Jagdish Asnani

Retrograde intubation, originally described to remove tracheostomy from the surgical field, can be used as an alternative to tracheostomy in patients with difficult intubation. We present the case of 44 year old female who was posted for neck dissection due to recurrence of SCC buccal mucosa. She was previously operated for left side composite resection + neck dissection + Pectoralis Major Myocutaneous and Delto-Pectoral flap. She had anticipated difficult intubation due to this operative history with mallampati grading of 4, 1 finger uneven mouth opening, restricted neck extension, along with tracheal deviation to right. On the day of operation, after confirming adequate NBM and taking written informed consent, im glycopyrolate was given and process of upper airway topicalisation was started to anesthetise the airway above vocal cords. For procedural sedation inj dexmedetomidine iv bolus followed by infusion was started. B/L superior laryngeal block

and transtracheal block was given in order to anesthetise the airway below vocal cord. An 16G IV cannula was passed through crico-thyroid membrane. A guide wire was passed through the iv cannula which came out through right nostril. FMT no 7 was rail roaded on the guide wire till patient was not able to vocalise. Tube position was confirmed using B/L chest air entry and presence of ETCO2. This method prevented tracheostomy in patient, thereby reducing the post-operative dis-comfort and hospital stay.

Keywords: Retrograde Intubation, difficult intubation, head and neck onco

❑❑❑

OP - 17

Fractured periprosthetic shaft femur left side operated with hook

Manish Sharma

Aim and Objective: The aim of the study is to achieve good results in periprosthetic shaft femur fracture operated using hook plate and cables.

Introduction: Arthroplasties are one of the most common and successful surgeries worldwide. Periprosthetic fractures of femur are often associated with high levels of morbidity and are challenging for the treating surgeon as well. Amongst the Vancouver subtypes for periprosthetic fractures, type B specially represent challenging conditions. The management is targeted in order to achieve normal mechanical and anatomical alignment of the affected limb, providing a stable implant with maintaining bone stock.

Method: Radiographs involving anteroposterior view of pelvis with both hips and orthogonal view of affected hip was taken. Signs of infection were ruled out. Using the Direct lateral approach, incision was given over Greater trochanter distally on thigh and fracture site, soft tissues were separated, fracture site reached, reduction was done under C-arm of long spiral fracture with a butterfly fragment at the back. A 12-hole periprosthetic hook plate introduced and fixed using locking and cortical screws and cables, closure was given under layers and suturing was done.

Result: Good result were achieved using however, long term and multicentric studies are required for further information pertaining to such scenarios.

❑❑❑

OP - 18

Ultrasound guided diagnostic pterygopalatine ganglion block for analgesia in a operated case of oral cancer patient

Parth Goswami

Oral cancer, one of the most common cancers in India occurring in four of every ten cases has the highest Prevalence of pain, due totumorinvasion. Optimal pain management is essential to improve the quality of life, nutrition, and mobility of patients. Early use of interventional nerve block like Trigeminal nerve block via pterygopalatine approach can be performed for orofacial pain involving the area distribution of this nerve. Use of Ultra sound for facial nerve blocks provide sagreater accuracy especially in anatomical distortions, safety, real-time visualization of structures, and increases the success rate of the block. We present a case report of 66-year-old male patient, an operated case of CA buccalmucosabilateral with left side PMMC flap reconstruction done presenting with severe unbearable pain (NRS8/10) on the face (left > right) which extended from below the eyes upto upper part of the neck, throbbing innature, increasing with jaw movements. With his sleep and quality of life, not relieved with Tab. Carbamazepine 200 mg IDS Tab. Gabapentin 300 mg IDS, Tab. Morphine 10 mg QID. Left sided Diagnostic pterygopalatine trigeminal nerve block was given undertt. <ll tiwultrasonography guidance with inj. Lignocaine 2% 2cc+inj. Dexamet has one 4mg, after which the NRSwas 6-7/I0 at 5 minutes; 3-4/I0 after 15 minutes. Thus trigeminal nerve blocks can help provide analgesia even in early stages of carcinoma to provide"better pain relief and quality of I life.

Keywords: Oralcancer, pain management, pterygopalatine block, ultrasound.

❑❑❑

OP - 19

A case of anorectal malformation

Sanket Patel

Introduction: Congenital pouch colon is a rare / regional variant of anorectal malformation often associated with fistula formation with the genitourinary tract. The incidence is higher in males it's underlying causes are not yet fully understood. The case study presented involved a rare occurrence of a neonate with type 2 congenital pouch colon with colovesical fistula, highlighting the importance of early diagnosis and intervention in such cases with associated complications.

Case report: A 1 day old male term neonate born by normal vaginal delivery as a product of non-consanguineous marriage as a second child had a birth weight of 3 kg and presented with absence of anal opening on admission and examination the baby was stable hemodynamically with normal tone and activity having a good cry and sucking the baby's length was 48 cm head circumference 34 cm and weight was 3 kg .the baby was evaluated with routine blood investigations. Cross table prone lateral x ray was done and was suggestive of high anorectal malformation. VACTREL anomalies were ruled out the baby was managed surgically intraoperatively type 2 pouch colon with nubbin appendix with distal colovestical fistula was found ligation of the colovesical fistula with excision of the pouch caecum and 5 cm of the terminal ileum with an end ileostomy was done.

Discussion: Congenital pouch colon is rare congenital abnormality of the large bowel where segments of large bowel display dilatation in the front of the pouch that communicates with urogenital system via a fistula. Proposed four type classification based on the length of normal colon proximal to the colonic pouch. In type 1 the ileum opens directly into the pouch, while in type 2; the ileum opens into a short segment of the caecum, which then opens into a pouch. In type 3, at least 10-15 cm of normal colon is present between the ileum and the pouch and in type 4 only the terminal portion of the colon is converted into pouch. Typically, the pouch communicates distally with the genitourinary system through a fistula currently, it is commonly classified as either complete or incomplete, based on the extent of involvement, the case reported in this study is of Type 2 congenital pouch colon where the ileum opens into a short segment of the caecum, which then open into a pouch. Diagnosis is typically made through imaging studies such as anteroposterior and lateral plain x ray. These studies may show a large air-fluid level occupying more than 50% of the film with small bowel loops displaced to the right, in cases of Colo vesical fistula gas in the bladder may be found. It is strongly associated with cardiac, vertebral and genitourinary anomalies, so it is important to check for these in suspected cases. Surgical management depends on the type of pouch colon along with the condition of the neonate. Modalities of treatment includes ligation of the fistula with pouch excision with end ileostomy /colostomy, pouchostomy in case of sick neonates and preservation of pouch with/without tube colorraphy followed by definitive procedure in infancy. Long term complication like fecal continence recurrent urinary tract infection, vesicoureteric reflux is seen. Baby was followed up and his development was consistent with age, tolerating oral intake and gaining weight appropriately with a fuctional ileostomy. His parents were given the options for permanent abdominal ileostomy or perineal ileal pullthrough, but they oprated for permanent end ileostomy as it is easier to manage

Conclusion: Congenital pouch colon is a rare but significant condition that should be considered in cases of early abdominal distension in anorectal malformation patients. Type 2 pouch colon with nubbin appendix with distal colovesical fistula is a rare intraoperative finding that can complicate surgical management of high anorectal malformation. Early diagnosis and prompt surgical intervention can lead to better long- term outcomes as in our case.

❑❑❑

OP - 20

Giant recurrent cellualr fibroadenoma mimicking sarcoma of breast - a rare case

Shefali Shrivastav

Introduction: Fibroadenoma is a benign breast tumour with an abnormal growth of glandular and fibrous tissue. It is commonly encountered in women of reproductive age group. A fibroadenoma can be characterized as gigantic or giant when it has a diameter exceeding 5 cm, weighs more than 500 g, or replaces more than four – fifths of the breast. Giant fibroadenoma is an uncommon pathology of approx 4 % of all fibroadenomas. These are characterized by rapid enlargement of an encapsulated mass with unilateral macromastia without definable borders. A cellular fibroadenoma is a distinct variant of fibroadenoma seen in young patient with large tumour size and hypercellularity of gland and /or stroma.

Case report :

- A 25 year old female presented with a painless right breast lump for 8 months which had increased in size.
- On examination a breast lump of size 21 x 17 cm occupying almost entire right breast, non tender, firm to hard in consistency, with well defined margins, irregular in shape, fixed to the breast tissue as well as chest wall with bosselated surface and multiple superficial dilated vein were noted. There was a curvilinear scar of length of 7 cm over the medial lower quadrant healed with primary intention. Nipple areolar complex was pushed towards lateral side. Axilla was negative for lymph nodes. The contra lateral breast was normal.
- Patient had history of lumpectomy for small lump in the right breast 2 year back. Histopathology of the excised specimen suggestive of fibroadenoma.
- Contrast enhanced ct scan of thorax As showed lobulated heterogeneously Iso dense predominantly solid enhancing lesion noted in right breast replacing fibroglandular tissue posteriorly abutting right pectoralis major muscle with loss of fat planes .
- On FNAC, the ductal epithelial cells were in cohesive clusters, honeycomb sheets and antler horn pattern with presence of overlying myoepithelial cells, suggestive of fibroadenoma.
- Right mastectomy was done under general anesthesia and the specimen was sent for histopathological examination.
- Cut surface of the tumor was creamish – white, with areas of fibrosis, hemorrhage and slit like spaces.
- Histopathological examination of tumor showed dilated ducts and acinal lined by epithelial and myoepithelial cell layers with chonro myxoid stroma and extensive cellular infiltration in the stroma comprising of clear vacuolated to spindle shaped uniform nuclei with skeletal muscle infiltration . There was no definite atypia or mitotic activity. This was suggestive of cellular fibroadenoma / adeno myoepithelioma.
- Immuno histo chemistry was done with CD34, CK5/6 and P63.Which was negative for malignancy.

Discussion: Although fibroadenoma are a very common benign tumors of breast typically occurring in patient between the age of 20 to 35 years, giant cellular fibroadenomas are extremely rare. Considering the clinical examination findings and a relatively rapid history with no evidence of lymph node involvement, a suspicion for sarcoma was made. USGwhole abdomen and HRCT thorax was done to look for distant metastasis. There are no standard treatment guide lines, due to the rarity of this condition. In breast tumors with rapid growth, the safest method remains complete surgical excision4. The giant fibroadenomas encompassing more than 50% of surrounding normal breast parenchyma and the nipple areola complex, a more aggressive approach (mastectomy) is warranted . In this case due to aggressive nature of the tumor with involvement of pectoral muscles and neurovascular bundles, right mastectomy with 2 cm margin was done and raw area was covered using split thickness skin graft.

Conclusion: Breast lumps presenting with relatively rapid growth and fleshy mass are usually suspected to be either phyllodes tumor or sarcomas. However cellular fibroadenoma shall be considered as possible differential diagnosis in such tumors.

❑❑❑

OP - 21

A case of myxoid liposarcoma left leg

Ankita Bhushan

Introduction: Myxoid liposarcoma is a subtype of liposarcoma with a distinct pathological entity characterised morphologically by tumor cells with in a myxoidstroma with rich thin walled vasculature and focal lipoma to usdifferentiation. It represents 1/3 of all liposarcomas and 10% of adult soft tissue sarcomas and is associated with translocation of FUS and DDIT3 (CHOP) genes t (12;16) (q13;11) or EWS and DDIT3 (CHOP) GENES t (12;22) (q13;q12). These are usually slow growing, deep seated tumour located mainly in the lower extremities with propensity to metastasize to retroperitoneum, bone or contralateral limb with evidence suggesting radiosensitivity and radio responsiveness. There fore patients with high risk extremity myxoid liposarcoma should undergoim aging studies of chest, abdomen, spine and pelvisas part of their staging and follow up

Discussion: Liposarcoma is the most frequent STS subtype. It is composed of three histologic varieties: well-differentiated and dedifferentiated liposarcoma, pleomorphic liposarcoma and myxoid/round cell liposarcoma listed in order of decreasing frequency. Compared with well-differentiated liposarcoma, the dedifferentiated variety has a worse prognosis,largely because of its much greater risk of distant metastasis compared with well-differentiated liposarcoma. Local recurrence is common in both types. The malignant behavior of well- differentiated and dedifferentiated liposarcomas is attributable to the amplification of chromosome 12q13-15, which accounts for the up regulation of MDM2 and CKD4. Myxoid liposarcoma is unusual in its relative sensitivity to radiation and chemotherapy, resulting in a 10 year disease specific survival of 87%. For extremity liposarcoma, the goal is a limb-sparing resection with a negative surgical margin. Well-differentiated liposarcoma has an extremely low risk of distant metastasis and has a favourable overall survival. This, combined with its resistance to radiation therapy and most chemotherapy agents, essentially eliminates the need for adjuvant therapy. On the other hand, patients with dedifferentiated extremity liposarcoma should be referred for consideration of adjuvant radiation therapy.

Case report: A 35 year old female presented with post operative painless recurrent lump over the right thigh region for 6 months which was of size 8*8 cm approx. associated with heaviness in right thigh with occasional tingling sensation and itching off and on relieved on medication with no gaitab normality.Patient had history of excision of a smaller lump over the right thigh1year back-On examination of posterioraspect of right thigh there was vertical surgical scar of length 7cm over the postero-lateral aspect of right thigh healed with primary intention with lichenification of skin. There was a irregular shaped illdefined lump size 8*10cm extending anteriorlyon both side over the right thigh region firm, non tender, prominent and fixedon flexion and slightly mobile on extension with noneurovascular deficit proximal and distal to lump with dull note over the lump -Patient was investigated and HRUSG was suggestive of liposarcoma. Fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) was suggestive of liposarcoma. Patient was managed surgically.Wide local excision was done and intra operatively swelling was seen arousing from the adipose tissue. Patient had no post operative neurological deficit. Histopathology was suggestive of Myxoid type Liposarcoma

Conclusion: As seen in this case histopathology, cytogenetics and imaging modalities are necessary for tumor staging. X-Ray and MRI are reliable and often used. MRI studies may be used to subtype liposarcomas as they indicate locationand concentration of lipomatous components. Treatment of liposarcomas of extremity without distant metastasis usually consists of limb sparing surgery with neo-adjuvant or adjuvant radiotherapy and or chemotherapyindications for which include large tumor size, involvement of neurovascular bundle, positive resection margins. The lack of adjuvant radiotherapy in patient's initial presentation and post operative course may be responsible for local recurrence.

❑❑❑

OP - 22

C-Reactive Protein levels in Covid-19 patients and patients with Covid-19 and TB coinfection: A case-control study

Raju Ram

Introduction: Both Tuberculosis and Covid-19 infection affect the upper respiratory tract causing damage to the lungs of the patient. The symptoms being more or less similar, the coinfection of Tuberculosis and Covid-19 cause poor diagnosis. The aim of this study is to compare the levels of C - reactive protein, an Acute Phase Protein in TB patients and in patients with TB-Covid coinfection.

Materials and Methods: This is a case control study conducted on 160 patients admitted in GMCH and TB and Chest Hospital, Badi. 160 patients were divided into two groups: 80 patients who were diagnosed with TB and 80 patients with TB-Covid coinfection. Their samples were collected serum levels of CRP were estimated in COBAS-6000 analyzer.

Results: The levels of C-Reactive Protein were significantly high in patients diagnosed with Tuberculosis-Covid coinfection compared to patients diagnosed with only Tuberculosis.

Conclusion: It is suggested to clinicians to prescribe estimation of CRP in Tuberculosis patients as it will help in better and easy diagnosis of coinfection with Covid-19 or any other disease.

Key words: Covid-19, Tuberculosis, C-Reactive Protein.

❑❑❑

OP - 23

Association of Vitamin D levels in patients of LUTS with BPH and without BPH

Rajnish Goutam

Introduction: Lower urinary tract infection in elderly males is usually related to benign prostatichyperplasia (BPH). BPH affects nearly half of men above the ageof 55 years.This study was designed to analyse Vitamin D levels in patients of LUTS with and without BPH.

Aims and objectives: To assess and compare Vitamin D levels in patients with and without BPH presenting with LUTS.

Material and methods: A total of 60 males presenting with LUTS were included in this study.Group1 included 30 LUTS patients with BPH whereas Group 2 included 30 LUTS patient without BPH in the age group of 50-70 years.

Result: The mean age of males in group 1 was 64.31 ±11.39 years while the mean age of males in group 2 was 63.47 ±10.96 years. The Mean levels of Vitamin D in group 1st is 38.82 ± 30.46 ng/dl and group 2nd is 72.35 ± 23.42 ng/dl.

Conclusion: Our study showed significantly (p value <0.001) lower levels of vitamin D in males with BPH in comparsion to males without BPH. Thus Vit D may have a significant role in the etiopathogenesis of BPH and its symptomatology.

Keywords: Vitamin D, LUTS, BPH

❑❑❑

OP - 24

Comparison between morphological typing of anemia based on RBC Indices obtained from Hematology Analyzer with Peripheral Blood Smear Examination

Saumya Mathur

Introduction: Anemia is a condition described by insufficient red blood cells or based on hemoglobin content in blood below a specific range estimated for specific sex and age of a person.

Aim: To diagnose the type of anemia and compare the findings of PBS examination with the findings of Automated Cell Counter

Material and Methods: A prospective study was conducted in 200 patient samples from 19th August to 24th August 2023 in Central Laboratory of JLNMC, Ajmer.

Anemia typing was first done using Automated analyzer, and then PBS was examined to give morphological typing of anemia.

Result: Out of 200 cases in our study, out of 90 cases of Microcytic hypochromic anemia, 88 cases were correctly typed. 97% typed as Normocytic normochromic anemia and 90.4 % of Macrocytic anemia were correctly typed. Dimorphic anemia were incorrectly diagnosed as normocytic normochromic and macrocytic anemia.

Conclusion: In the current study, 91.5% cases showed concordance on PBS with the anemia typed by the RBC indices and histogram. Only 8.5% cases showed discordance and required a thorough PBS examination but PBS examination still remains the gold standard for morphologic typing of anemia in cases, especially in the cases with raised RDW, Normocytic normochromic anemia and in Dimorphic anemia.

❑❑❑

OP - 25

A Comparative study to assess lipid profile in H. pylori-positive and negative patientsat SMS Medical College and Hospital, Jaipur (Rajasthan)

Abhishek Kumar Hariwal

Introduction: H.pylori are gram-negative, microaerophilic helical-shaped bacteria with multiple flagella and commonly exist in the stomach. This infection may cause significant mucosal inflammation and damage, leading to ulcers in the stomach. To assess CVS risk factors and to predict cardiovascular disorders, we are evaluating and comparing lipid profile between H. pylori-positive and negative patients.

Methodolgy: The Study was conducted in Department of biochemistry in association with department of medicine at SMS medical college Jaipur. A total of 25 eligible H. pylori positive cases and 25 H. pylori negative controls were included in the study.

Result: The mean levels of serum HDL in H. Pylori positive patients (34.4 ±8.1 mg/dl) was found to be significantly lower ($p<0.001$) in comparison to H pylori negative patients (44.2 ± 8.6 mg/dl).

Conclusion: Our study showed significantly lower levels of Serum HDL in H. pylori positive patients. Therefore regular monitoring of serum lipid profile in these patients may prove to be beneficial in preventing the potential risk of cardiovascular diseases.

❑❑❑

OP - 26

A comparative study for the estimation of levels of serum magnesium in alcoholic liver disease patients and controls at SMS Hospital, Jaipur

Asin Khan

Introduction: Alcoholism is the major dependences for people and responsible for morbidity and mortality and its intake causes metabolic alterations & impairs homeostasis of micro & macro elements in body. Magnesium is the second most abundant intracellular cation, a cofactor for many enzymatic reactions and its derranged levels may affect the functioning of liver. Therefore we aim to asses the levels of serum magnesium in patients of ALD and healthy controls.

Methodolgy: The Study was conducted in Department of Biochemistry and Medicine, SMS medical college Jaipur. A total of 25 ALD patients and 25 age and gender matched healthy controls were included in this study.

Result: The mean levels of Serum Magnesium in ALD patients was1.6±0.11 mg/dland 2.1 ± 0.20 mg/dl in controls. This difference was found to be statistically significant ($p<0.0001$).

Conclusion: Our study showed significantly lower levels of serum magnesium in patients of Alcoholic Liver Disease, therefore it can be inferred that supplementation of Magnesium may help to improve liver functions in patients suffering from Alcoholic liver disease.

Keywords: Serum Magnesium, Alcoholic liver disease

❑❑❑

OP - 27

An interesting case of conjunctival malignant melanoma: A clinicopathological report

Akshay Kumar Jain

Introduction: Conjuctival melanoma is a rare but deadly ocular malignancy. It can be clinically confused with more common conditions like primary acquired melanosis or conjuctivalnevus.

Objectives: To present a rare case of Conjuctival Malignant Melanoma which was diagnosed by Histopathological examination.

Methodology (case report): A 65 year old male was present edinophthalmology department in Jawahar Lal Nehru Medical College and Attached Group of Hospitals with thickend raised pigmented mass in Right eye for 2 years which was painful for 2 months.The surgically excised conjuctival mass sent for histopathological examination

Results: Microscopic features of excised conjuctival tissues howed features of Malignant Melanoma.

Conclusions: The case study highlights the note worth in esso fhistopathological examination to diagnose Conjuctival malignant melanoma which mostly present in age above 60 yrs and needs to be differentiated from other conditions in same age group and similar location.

❑❑❑

OP - 28

A rare uterine mullerian duct anomaly – uterine hypoplasia with cervical agenesis and proximal vaginal agenesis (a case report)

Anita Rulania

Uterine hypoplasia with Cervical agenesis and proximal Vaginal agenesis is a very rare congenital anomaly. Incidence of vaginal agenesis with functional uterus is 1 in 4000- 5000 while the incidence of functional uterus with cervical agenesis is 1 in 80000-100000 female births. The patient usually present with primary amenorrhea, primary in fertility and has well developed secondary sexual characteristic. We here in present a rare case of uterine hypoplasia with cervical agenesis and proximal vaginal agenesis.

❑❑❑

OP - 29

Pre-analytical errors in biochemistry

Ankita Mittal

Aim of the study: The aim and objective of the present study was to enumerate and evaluate different types of pre-analytical errors in the clinical biochemistry laboratory and to compare the frequency of errors in the pre-analytical phase of testing before and after training, the technical staff posted in clinical biochemistry laboratory.

Material and methods: A prospective study was conducted at Dept. of Biochemistry, GMC and associated hospitals, Kota (MBS, NMCH and all department laboratories, a tertiary care hospital cum medical college in Kota for the period of 2 months from June 2023 to July 2023.Dring this period different types of pre- analytical errors were monitored.

Result: Of the 253 samples received during the study period, 13 samples were found to be unsuitable for testing, accounting from 5.13% of the rejection. All these samples were rejected due to different types of pre-analytical errors that are due to wrong identification (0.39 %) missing samples (0.39%), draw from IV site (0.79%), inadequate samples (1.58%), wrong timing of sample collection (0.39%), hemolysed samples (1.18%) and lipemic sample (0.39%).

Conclusion: Of the samples received in the clinical biochemistry laboratory, the overall percentage of rejection is 5.13%. We also found that, there was reduction in the frequency of errors before and after training the staff.

Key words: Pre- analytical errors, Hemolysis Rejection, Frequency of Errors and Clinical Biochemistry Laboratory.

❑❑❑

OP - 30

A comparative study of serum iron in patients of alcoholic liver disease and healthy controls at SMS Medical College and attached Hospitals, Jaipur

Gigaram Verma

Introduction: The prevalence of alcohol liver disease (ALD) is increasing worldwide including India. . Alcohol use, whether short-term or long term, may interfere with iron homeostasis. Iron is considered as a risk factor in the progression of many liver diseases therefore the aim of our study is to assess the levels of Serum Iron in patients of Alcoholic Liver Disease.

Methodolgy: This study was conducted in Department of Biochemistry and Medicine at SMS Medical College and Hospital Jaipur. A total of 25 ALD patients and 25 age and gender matched healthy controls were included in this study.

Result: The Mean value of Serum Iron in ALD patients was 158.2 ± 16.8 mg/dl and controls was 84 ± 5.4 mg/dl. This difference was found to be statistically significant ($p<0.0001$).

Conclusion: The present study found increased levels of serum iron level in patients with alcoholic liver disease, indicating the iron overload and increased inflammation. Therefore regular monitoring of serum iron levels may help in predicting the development and progression of ALD.

Keywords: Serum Iron, Alcoholic liver Disease

❑❑❑

OP - 31

A case report of rare Primary Cutaneous Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma –Scalp

Ishita Bansal

Introduction: Primary Cutaneous Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma is a rare tumor that affects middle aged and older individuals and has prediliction for women. It can occur in scalp (32-41%), chest and abdomen and is characterised by indolent course and local aggressive behaviour.

Objective: Through our case we want to increase the awareness regarding this rare tumor and simultaneously to establish histopathology and immunohistochemistry as gold standard diagnosis for such scenario.

Case Description: 34 years old female presented with a slow growing, painless, solid to cystic, skin colored nodule on her scalp from last 12 years.Then wide local excision was done and the histopathological features and immuno histochemistry was in favour of primary cutaneous adenoid cystic carcinoma.

Conclusion: Our case is noteworthy as the primary cutaneous adenoid cystic carcinoma is very rare and the final diagnosis should depend upon histopathological features and immuno histochemistry.

❑❑❑

OP - 32

Gastric Teratoma : An unusual site and presentation

Rajani Dindor

Introduction: The gastric teratoma is a rare tumor that usually presents as an abdominal mass. They are rare neoplasm, which account for <1% of all teratomas in childhood. A majority of gastric teratomas occur in neonates or infants. Our case is unique due to its rarity of its site presentation.

Objective: Through our case we want to increase awareness regarding gastric teratomas, as a rare site presentation of teratoma.

Case description: A 5 days old male neonate presented with lump in abdomen and abdominal distention. On examination, a soft mobile lump, firm to cystic in consistency was palpable. Further radiological investigations were done, which suggested tumor to be likely teratoma. Patient undergone surgery and sample was sent for histopathology. In microscopy features were consistent with immature teratoma.

Discussion: Teratomas are neoplasms with tissue derivatives of all the three germ layers. Teratomas mostly occur in gonads. Stomach is one of the least common location of teratoma. In immature teratoma, immature tissue most frequently is primitive neuroectodermal. An immature teratoma is the only neoplasm with germ cells that is histologically graded depending upon the immature component, it's a prognostic factor for overall survival.

Conclusion: Gastric teratomas are rare. Surgery is primary treatment modality. We are reporting this case for its rarity of presentation.

❑❑❑

OP - 33

Gastrointestinal stromal tumor – a case report diagnosis with ct, surgical, and histopathologic correlation

Narendra Singh

Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs) are rare conditions that are usually associated with other syndromes. The sporadic form represents only 11% of GISTs. The imaging features on a contrast-enhanced computed tomography examination, surgery and histopathology of a rare case of a small bowel GISTs. This case highlights how GISTs appearances on an imaging computed tomography may vary. Radiologists can have difficulty in defining the point of origin of large lesions. In our case 57 year old female present with upper abdominal pain, laparotomy open surgery was mandatory to figuring out the correct diagnosis.

❑❑❑

OP - 34

A Case Report Of Rare Tumor - Amelanotic Mucosal malignant melanoma

Nandini Goswami

Introduction: Amelanotic mucosal malignant melanoma are the rarest. These are aggressive tumours, which accounts for 1.4% of all melanomas which is more aggressive and carries worse prognosis than its cutaneous counterpart with a 5-year overall survival of <25% and <23%. Patients have metastasis at the time of diagnosis and early spread through mucosal lining. Primary malignant melanoma of nasal cavity arises from melanocytes located in mucous membrane.

Objective: Through our case we want to increase awareness regarding sinuses and nasal cavity as a rare site presentation of mucosal malignant melanoma simultaneously to establish histopathology along with Immuno-histochemistry as gold standard diagnosis for such scenario.

Case description: 50-year-old female presented with complains of epistaxis since 10 months along with nasal swelling and congestion. Computed tomography revealed a large mass lesion in right maxillary sinus extending in right nasal passage till posterior choana widening of left maxillary ostium is seen, Mass measures 4.1 x 3.2 x 4.2 cm with mild contrast enhancement, suggestive of antrochoanal polyp. Initial Histopathological report reveals it as a neoplastic aetiology of uncertain histogenesis reveals S 100, HMB-45 and MIB 30% positive and it was staged as T3N0M0. She is currently being monitored by the ENT as well as oncology department.

Conclusion: Our case is noteworthy as the location of malignant melanoma is very rare. Hence the final diagnosis should depend on the histopathological features.

❑❑❑

OP - 35

Blood is thicker than water. Polycythemia Vera - An uncommon presentation as ischaemic stroke.

Nisha Jeswani

Introduction: Polycythemia Vera is a clonal BCR-ABL negative myeloproliferative disorder characterised by panhyperplastic malignant and neoplastic bone marrow condition. It is characterised by splenomegaly and JAK2 mutation . There is panmyelosis with thrombocytosis, leukocytosis and increased red cell mass and red cell volume. Incidence of stroke in polycythemia vera patient is 8.9%

Aim: A case of ischaemic stroke was later diagnosed as Polycythemia Vera and confirmed by JAK2 mutation.

Material and Methods: A 63 yr old lean, normotensive female was admitted in JLN Hospital, Ajmer with complaint of right hemiparesis, anomic aphasia, altered sensorium, stupor. Additional symptom was itching. On examination she had plethora and flushed facies. Complete Blood Count, Liver Function Test& JAK 2 mutation. Peripheral Blood Film, Bone Marrow Examination & MRI was done.

Result: LFT was normal. MRI showed acute infarct in left temporo-occipital lobe. PBF and Bone Marrow showed Trilineage Hyperplasia which was later confirmed as Polycythemia Vera by JAK 2 mutation analysis.

Conclusion: Polycythemia Vera uncommonly presents as ischaemic stroke therefore clinician should be familiar with it in absence of any risk factors of stroke.

❑❑❑

OP - 36

Childhood Ovarian tumour: A diagnostic dilemma

Ritu Yadav

Ovarian tumors are very rare in premenarchal age, most of them being functional cyst. Only 10% are malignant. So diagnosis of ovarian malignancy in childhood is a challenge. Clinical symptoms include abdominal pain, abdominal distension, palpable mass, decreased appetite, nausea and vomiting. Ultrasonography is the modality of choice for the initial evaluation of pe<litpc, ovarian and confirmation should be done by MRI. We here in present a case of ovarian dysgerminoma with ovarian torsioninan 11 year old female presented with lower abdominal pain.

❑❑❑

OP - 37

Pheochromocytoma in a Paediatric Patient: Clinical Presentation and Pathological Insights

Nehal Choudhary

Introduction: Pheochromocytoma, a rare neuroendocrine tumour originating from the adrenal medulla, is predominantly associated with adults, making its occurrence in paediatric patients a compelling subject.

Aim: To present a case-study of pheochromocytoma in a 13-year-old male, highlighting the diagnostic challenges and emphasizing the pivotal role of histopathology in confirming the diagnosis.

Case Report: A 13-year-old male presented with clinical symptoms of persistent headache, excessive sweating, dizziness, and blurred vision over a three-month period.

Work-up: Laboratory investigations unveiled mildly elevated plasma-free metanephrine levels, while 24-hour urine VMA levels were normal. An array of diagnostic procedures including Ultrasonography, MRI, CECT, PET-CT and MIBG scans were performed.

Imaging studies revealed a solid mass in the right adrenal gland, initially suspected to be an adrenal adenoma, while PET-CT showed tracer avidity and MIBG scintigraphy elicited somatostatin expression, indicating a possibility of pheochromocytoma. Tumour was surgically excised and sent for histopathological examination.

Result: Microscopic examination confirmed the presence of polygonal cells in nested, trabecular, as well as distinct "Zell-Ballen" arrangements, corroborating the diagnosis of pheochromocytoma.

Conclusion: The case highlights the value of vigilant clinical observation, comprehensive laboratory investigations, and meticulous imaging protocols, culminating in histopathological examination to clinch the diagnosis. The findings reinforce the importance of considering pheochromocytomas even in young age groups.

❑❑❑

OP - 38

Role of blood and blood components transfusion in obstetric patients

Satish

Introduction: Various pregnancy complications and disorders of labour present as risk factors for extra blood loss during pregnancy and cause severe hemodynamic instability, making obstetric causes the leading indication for blood transfusion in developing countries.

Aim: To study the indications of transfusion of blood and blood components in Obstetrics at our centre.

Material and Methods: A prospective study was conducted in 200 patient samples from 16th August to 28th August 2023 in Blood bank, Government Mahila Chikitsalya, JLNMC, Ajmer. All patients requiring blood components for any obstetric causes were included in our study.

Result: 3.7% of all obstetric patients from our center had blood transfusion during the study period. Post partum hemorrhage, Placental causes and Anemia came out to be the commonest causes.

Conclusion: Anemia followed by obstetric hemorrhage still persists to be a major cause for blood and blood component transfusion in obstetrics.

❑❑❑

OP - 39

Eyelid molluscum contagiosum : A rare site presentation

Shashank Mathur

Introduction: Molluscum contagiosum is a benign cutaneous viral infection that is caused by poxvirus. It is commonly seen in children, sexually active adults, and immunocompromised or immunosuppressed patients. It typically presents as an asymptomatic centrally umbilicated nodule 3–5 mm in diameter. most commonly seen in the trunk, extremities,neck,axilla,genitals but eyelid involvement represents a rare site of presentation molluacum contagiosum infection,

Presentation of case: A1.5-year-old girl with a 6-month history of painless mass measuring 1X1X0.5 cm on his left upper eyelid which is slowly growing and cystic in nature associated with discharge The child's past medical, surgical, nutritional, and family history were unremarkable.Surgical excision and curettage was done, the granulation tissue surrounding the margin of the mass was removed and excisional biopsy of the mass was sent for histopathological study. . The mass was totally excised, and diagnosis of molluscumcontagiosum was confirmed in the histopathology study

Discussion: The diagnosis of molluscumcontagiosum is usually made based on clinical findings (typical central umbilication). Although in atypical presentation, as in our reported case, histopathological assessment is required, which reveal the typical appearance of intracytoplasmic inclusion bodies

Conclusion: To the best of our knowledge, no similar case with a solitary large eyelid ulcerating mass in a healthy individual has been reported in the literature. Such solitary lesions can be misdiagnosed as keratoacanthoma, infected epidermal cyst, or infected chalazion. Therefore, molluscumcontagiosum should be considered in the differential diagnosis. Complete excisional biopsy of the mass is diagnostic as well as curative.

❑❑❑

OP - 40

An observational study for the comparison of serum ferritin levels in normal weight adults with and without non-alcoholic fatty liver disease

Shramana Ghosh

Background: Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), which is the excessive deposition of fat (>5% of the liver weight) in the liver cells that is not caused by heavy alcohol consumption.

Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease in normal weighted population is becoming an important issue.Serum Ferritin is an iron storage protein and also an acute phase reactant whose serum levels get elevated due to liver damage, accompanying inflammation, increased body iron stores or due to combination of all these factors. In this study the association of Serum Ferritin with Non- alcoholic Fatty liver Disease was explored.

Objective: To determine the difference in mean Serum Ferritin level in adults with Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) in normal weight cases with age and sex matched healthy controls.

Methodology: 65 Ultrasonography confirmed Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and 65 age and sex matched controls were recruited for the study and parameters like Serum Ferritin, fasting blood glucose, post prandial blood glucose, Hba1c, Aspartate Transaminase, Alanine Transaminase, Triglyceride, LDL-cholesterol and HDL- cholesterol was measured by automated analysers .

Results: The Serum Ferritin Level was found elevated in Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) cases 110.4 +/- 10.2 (mean+/- standard deviation) in comparison to healthy age and sex matched controls 50.9 +/- 7.4. P-value was <0.001 , it was statistically significant.

Conclusion: Serum Ferritin level was positively associated with the risk of NAFLD in normal weight patients and may serve as an important indicator for predicting NAFLD.

❑❑❑

OP - 41

Relationship Between Serum Amylase Levels and Severity of Organophosphate Poisoning

Dr Praveen Kumar Swarnkar

Introduction: Organophosphate (OP) compounds, commonly used in agricultural and industrial settings, pose a substantial risk to human health due to accidental or deliberate exposure. Clinical manifestations of OP poisoning vary widely, ranging from mild gastrointestinal disturbances to severe respiratory failure and neurotoxic effects. Ascertaining the severity of OP poisoning is crucial for appropriate clinical management and intervention. This study aims to investigate the potential utility of serum amylase levels as a biomarker for assessing the severity of organophosphate poisoning. Existing literature suggests that alterations in serum amylase levels may provide valuable insights into the pathophysiological processes associated with OP poisoning.

Objectives: Analyzing existing literature to understand the patterns of serum amylase alterations in patients with organophosphate poisoning and discussthe feasibility of serum amylase levels as a diagnostic and prognostic marker for organophosphate poisoning.

Methodology: Review of literature on PubMed and research gate using keywords serum amylase and organophosphate poisoning, severity of OP poisoning, biomarker for assessing OP poisoning, symptoms of OP poisoning.

Results: A comprehensive review of the literature reveals consistent observations of elevated serum amylase levels in patients with organophosphate poisoning. Various studies have reported a positive correlation between elevated serum amylase levels and the severity of poisoning, suggesting a potential link between the two. Furthermore, analysis indicate that patients presenting with severe neurologic symptoms and respiratory distress tend to exhibit higher serum amylase levels compared to those with milder symptoms. The collective evidence points towards the promising potential of serum amylase as an indicator of organophosphate poisoning severity.

Conclusions: The poster presentation underscores the strong connection between elevated serum amylase levels and the

severity of organophosphate poisoning on the basis of available literature. Although more research is needed to establish causality and explore underlying mechanisms, the consistent findings across different studies emphasize the potential of serum amylase levels as a valuable biomarker for assessing the extent of organophosphate poisoning. Incorporating serum amylase measurements into clinical assessments could aid in timely diagnosis, risk stratification, and informed decision-making for patients afflicted by organophosphate poisoning.

❑❑❑

OP - 42

A rare case of invasive breast carcinoma of no special type with medullary pattern

Simran Chodankar

Introduction: Invasive breast carcinoma NST with medullary pattern is a rare histological subtype accounting for less than 5% of all invasive breast carcinomas.1

Case report: In May 2023, a 41 year old female presented with a palpable mass in her left breast which had started as a small lump in the upper outer quadrant six months back. On sono-mammography a large hypoechoic, lobulated mass measuring was noted. Cytological examination was suggestive of poorly differentiated carcinoma. The patient underwent modified radical mastectomy and the specimen was sent to our department for histopathological examination. The specimen measured 12X9X5 cm and showed a grey-whitegrowth measuring 10X4X3 cm which was soft in consistency and had focal areas of necrosis. Multiple sections from the growth showed cells arranged in syncytial pattern. Cells showed mild pleomorphism, variable amount of eosinophilic cytoplasm and hyperchromatic nuclei. Marked lymphoplasmacytic infiltrate was seen at periphery. Histopathology report was given as Invasive breast carcinoma with medullary pattern.

Conclusion: Invasive breast carcinoma with medullary pattern is a rare subtype which has favourable prognosis despite its highly malignant features.2

Keywords: Invasive breast carcinoma, Medullary carcinoma

❑❑❑

OP - 43

Antimicrobial susceptibility pattern of pseudomonas aeruginosa species isolated from various clinical samples in tertiary care center Jhalawar

Sonam Bansal

Introduction: Pseudomonas aeruginosa is a pathogen that is associated with a wide range of nosocomial infections and affects healthcare costs. So aim of this study is to know the antibiotic susceptibility pattern in a tertiary care hospital.

Material & Methods:

Study design : A retrospective study
Place of Study : Microbiology Lab, Jhalawar Medical College
Period of Study : January 2023 to June 2023 (6 months)
Sample size : All OPD and IPD samples
Sample Processing: Samples were inoculated on Blood agar and Mac Conkey's Agar then incubated overnight at 37oC under aerobic conditions.

Antimicrobial susceptibility test was carried out on Mueller Hinton agar plates by Kirby Bauer disk diffusion method, as per CLSI guidelines.

Results: Out of total 2488 samples pseudomonas species were isolated in 126 samples (5.06%) P.aeruginosa were obtained from pus, sputum, urine and tracheal aspirates. Resistance to amikacin (16.35%), ciprofloxacin (18.79%), meropenem (7.79)% and cefoperazone-sulbactam (36.42%) while Resistance rates to piperacillin-tazobactam(31.3%), gentamicin (28.9%) and imipenem (7.4%) seen. 20.69% of P.aeruginosa isolates were multi-drug resistant.

Conclusions: The results confirmed the occurrence of drug resistant strains of P.aeruginosa. Imipenem, amikacin, and meropenemwere found to be the most effective antimicrobial drugs. To limit the spread of antimicrobial resistance among the P.aeruginosa judicial use of antibiotics needed in a healthcare center.

OP - 44

An incidental findings of Otomycosis mimicking as Cholesteatoma- A rare presentation

Harbaljot Kaur

Background: Otomycosis is fungal infection of the outer ear canal which is caused by Aspergillus fumigatus, Apergillus niger and Candida albicans. It is more prevalent in warm and humid climate. Common predisposing factors are regular swimming in contaminated water, trauma to the ear canal, prolonged treatment with topical antibiotics, immunosuppression.

Case Description: A 27 yr old male presented to ENT OPD with complaints of swelling and pain in left ear since one year. The pain was mild in nature, insidious in onset, non radiating and not associated with fever. History of swimming is present. No history of trauma, steroids and Diabetes mellitus present.

On local examination: External ear appears fine.

Routine investigations: RBS, COVID 19 were normal.

Histopathological examination of granulation tissue revealed mixed fungal infection which was confirmed on fungal stains.

Result and discussion: Initially the clinical presentation indicates suspicion of CSOM but on further workup, it turned out to be mixed fungal infection.

Conclusion: Primary otomycosis is very rare. It is not associated with diabetes and COVID-19 so complete clinical workup is mandatory so as to reach the final diagnosis.

❑❑❑

OP - 45

Squamous Cell Carcinoma (SCC) arising from mature cystic teratoma

Surendra Sevar

Introduction: Germ cell tumors account for 20-25% of ovarian neoplasms. Mature cystic teratoma is the most common ovarian germ cell tumor. Malignancy is seen in 1-2% of the cases. Squamous cell carcinoma accounts for 80% of the cases and carries a poor prognosis.

Objectives: To study the clinicopathological factors, management protocols and its outcome.

Methodology: A 47 year old female presented with abdominal pain and abdominal mass. CECT findings of patient had shown dermoid cyst. Hysterectomy with salpingo- oophorectomy was done and sent for histopathological examination.

Results: Histopathological examination reveals dermoid cyst measuring 14×12 cm containing hair follicles and pultaceous material which on microscopic examination shows squamous cell carcinoma arising from mature cystic teratoma.

Conclusions: Squamous cell carcinoma arising in dermoid cyst is a rare pathologic event with poor prognosis. Risk factors are over 45 years, tumor size more than 10 cm and increase serum tumor markers CEA and SCC antigen.Tumors confined to the ovary usually have a better prognosis.

❑❑❑

OP - 46

A rare case of corpus callosum agenesis with associated anomalies – a case report

Swati Jain

Agenesis of corpuscallosum (ACC) is an uncommon congenital anomaly,etiology and pathogenesis is unclear and controversial. Cases with ACC mostly have NON ACC associated congenital anomalies.The prevalence of agenesis of the corpuscallosum is ranging from 1.852.49 per 10,000 births. However prevalence of associated a nomaliesat birth varies considerably among diverse studies, between 39.6 % and 86.5%. Where in present a rare case of a genesis of corpuscallosum associated with other are congenital anomalyina new born.

❑❑❑

OP - 47

Old retained product of conception in uterus mimics endometrial carcinoma: A rare case report

Banwari Lal Meena

Introduction: Retained products of conception (RPOC) defined by retention of trophoblastic tissue inside the uterine cavity after abortion or full-term vaginal delivery or caesarean section. It is estimated to complicate approximately 1% of term pregnancies.

Objectives: Presenting a rare case of old RPOC which is diagnosed by histopathological examination for the benefit of widening the diagnostic horizon of this particular pregnancy complication.

Methodology: A 40 year old female presents with Abnormal Uterine Bleeding. The USG findings of patients had shown endometrial thickening and mass in endometrial cavity. Hysterectomy was done and sent for histopathological examination.

Results: Histopathological examination reveals a grey-white mass measuring 3x1.5 cm obliterating endometrial cavity was seen which on microscopic examination diagnosed as Old RPOC showing hyalinized villi, focal areas of trophoblastic tissue with areas of marked necrosis, inflammation and dystrophic calcification.

Conclusions: Although this was a rare case presentation of RPOC but should be kept in mind in differential diagnosis of endometrial mass lesion. Histopathological evaluation clinches the diagnosis.

❑❑❑

OP - 48

A case of rare tumor of scrotum- Para testicularrhabdomyosarcomas

Chitra Jangid

Introduction: Para testicular rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS) is a rare tumor arising from the mesenchymal tissues of the spermatic cord, epididymis, testis and testicular tunics. It is highly malignant with frequent recurrences. Clinical presentation includes short history of painless swelling of scrotum in child or young adults.

Objectives: Through our case, we want to increase awareness regarding Scrotum as rare site presentation of spindle cell sarcoma simultaneously to establish histopathology as gold standard diagnostics for such scenario.

Case description: 15-year-old male presented with a lump in scrotum present since long time. On performing USG whole abdomen, few large lymph nodes seen on left para umbilical region. Lymph nodes were causing the compression of ureter on the left side leading to proximal hydronephrosis. On USG scrotum left epididymis tail region shows a large 52mm x 35mm heterogenous mix echoic SOL with increased vascularity.The patient was operated for the same and on histopathological examination post operation, lump was diagnosed as spindle cell sarcoma with Rhabdoid differentiation. Further IHC was done.

Conclusion: Our case is a rare scrotal swelling. Hence the final diagnosis should depend on the histopathological features.

❑❑❑

OP - 49

An observational study for determination of levels of serum uric acid in hypertensive and normotensive patients

Narendra Tanwar

Introduction: Hypertension, one of the most significant preventable risk factors for cardiocerebrovascular disease, renal disease, and cognitive dysfunction, affects millions of people and is a leading cause of disability and mortality worldwide. Final metabolite of purine in humans is uric acid, increased serum level of which is associated with cardio-renal risk, although serum uric acid level appears to have different effects on blood pressure. Thus our aim is to determine levels of serum Uric Acid in hypertensive and normotensive patients.

Methodolgy: The Study was conducted in Department of biochemistry and medicine, SMS medical college Jaipur. A total of 30 hypertensive and 30 normotensive patients were included in this study.

Result: Mean value of serum uric acid in hypertensive 6.8 ± 1.5 (mg/dl) and controls 5.2 ± 1.3 mg/dl. Mean SBP in hypertensive 156 ± 11.4 (mm/Hg) and in controls 107 ± 8.2 and the Mean value of DBP in hypertensive 106.4 ± 10.7 (mm/Hg) and in controls 72.1 ± 4.4 (mm/Hg).

Conclusion: Our study showed significantly (p value <0.0001) higher levels of serum uric acid in hypertensive (6.8 ± 1.5 mg/dl) in comparison to normotensive patients (5.2 ± 1.3 mg/dl). Thus it can be said that there might be association between hyperuricemia and hypertension, therefore hyperuricemia might be a target for the proposed therapeutic evaluation for the prevention of hypertension.

Keywords: Serum Uric Acid, Hypertension

❑❑❑

OP - 50

A rare case of thyroid lymphoma in middle age female with no significant previous history - case report from western Rajasthan

Rachana Purohit

Primary thyroid lymphoma incredibly rare with an annual incidence of approximately 2.1 per million persons,accounting for 2% of thyroid malignancies.One of the only known risk factor is autoimmune thyroid disease. Here we report a case of 47 years old female patient in opd of tertiary care center of western Rajasthan with right side thyroid swelling and central lymphadenopathy. Fine needle aspiration cytology was done which suggested the possibility of lymphocytic thyroiditis with a suspecion of malignancy. How ever the radiological images suggested the possibility of malignancy. The central lymphnode dissection was done which on histopathological examination suggested of Non Hodgkins lymphoma. Later hemithyroidectomy was done and the specimen was sent for histopathological examination. Specimen consists of single lobe of thyroid measuring 7x6x5 cm. External surface smooth, on cut surfaces is grey white fleshy.

Microscopic: section from thyroid shows almost complete replacement by monomorphic medium sized lymphoid cells, few eosinophils and large immune blast like cells also seen. Necrotic debris also seen. Occasional residual thyroid follicles also seen. No epithelioid or RS cells seen. Histopathological features suggestive of Non Hodgkin Lymphoma For confirmation of that we did IHC markers that shown CD20,CD45 Positive, After HPE and IHC we confirmed the diagnosis of NHL of thyroid

❑❑❑

OP - 51

Effects of hemolysis interference on routine biochemistry parameters

Pankaj Meena

Hemolysis is still the most common reason for rejecting samples, while reobtaining a news ample is an important problem. The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of hemolysis in different the molysis levels for mostly used biochemical parameters to prevent unnecessary rejections.

Aim: To find out the influence on thyroid hormone due to haemolysis.

Materials and methods: Sixteen healthy volunteers were enrolled in the study. Four hemolysis levels were constituted according to hemoglobin concentrations and they were divided into five groups: Group I: 0-0.10 g/L, Group II: 0.10-0.50 g/L, Group III: 0.51-1.00 g/L, GroupIV:1.01-2.50g/L, GroupV: 2.51-4.50g/L. Lysis was achieved by mechanical trauma.

Results: Hemolysis interference affected lactate dehydrogenase (LD) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) almost at undetectable hemolysis by visual inspection (plasma hemoglobin < 0.5 g/L). Clinically meaningful variations of potassium and total bilirubin were observed in moderately hemolyzed samples (hemoglobin > 1 g/L). Alanine aminotransferase (ALT), cholesterol, gamma glutamyl transferase (GGT), and inorganic phosphate (P) concentrations were not interfered upto severely hemolyzed levels (hemoglobin: 2.5-4.5 g/L). Albumin, alkaline phosphatase (ALP), amylase, chloride, HDL-cholesterol, creatine kinase (CK), glucose, magnesium, total protein, triglycerides, unsaturated iron binding capacity (UIBC) and uricacid differences were statistically significant, but remained with in the CLIA limits.

Conclusion: To avoid preanalytical visual inspection for hemolysis detection, improper sample rejection, and /or rerun because of hemolysis, it is recommended in this study that, routine determination of plasma or serum free hemoglobin concentrations is important. For the analytes interfered with hemolysis, news amples have to be requested.

OP - 52

Histo-pathological study for a case of Meningothelial Meningioma

Surya Prakash Kalwar

Introduction: Meningiom as as defined by 2016 WHO are "a group of mostly benign, slow-growing neoplasms that most likely derive from meningothelial cells of the arachnoid layer."

Objectives: Presenting a rare case of Meningothelial Meningioma which was diagnosed by Histo-pathological examination.

Methodology: A 50 yrs. old male presented with complain of headache, blurring of vision and hearing loss memory loss.The MRI of patient showed ICSOL. A provisional diagnosis of intra-cranial tumor of temporal lobe was made. The lesion then surgically excised and received in the department of pathology for Histo-pathological examination.

Results: This Histo-pathological examination was in favor of Meningothelial Meningioma (WHO grade 1) showingfocal areas of dystrophic calcification.

Conclusions: While Meningioma are a benign tumor,they nonetheless cause significant impact to patients and can challenge clinicians with their ongoing surveillance and management. Adjuvant therapies and few systemic therapies have been shown to be efficacious but surgical resection remains the gold standard when GTR can be achieved.

❑❑❑

OP - 53

Two rare primary benign Ovarian Tumor masquerading as Ovarian Malignancy in a young females: Leiomyoma &Adenomyoma

Varsha Kanwar

Introduction: Ovarian Leiomyoma & adenomyoma are the rare stbenign tumors of the ovary accounting for 0.5–1% and 1-14 % respectively affecting women aged 20- 65 years. Both are the unilateral & small and discovered incidentally.

Objectives: Two rare primary benign Ovarian Tumorm as querading as Ovarian Malignancy in a Young females Leiomyoma & Adenomyoma.

Methodology: Two young female saged 30 & 40 years with the complain of mild to moderate abdominal pain with other history was unremarkable, were admitted in gynecology ward. USG findings -Case1- Right adnexal mass-30×30mm in diameter that showed a homogeneously isoechoic pattern.Case2- left adnexal mass-40x30mm in diameter that showedaheterogeneous isoechoic pattern. Bothcases are underwent surgery in view of suspicious ovarian malignancy and specimen send to pathology department.

Results: On Histological examination: Case1-Grossly:Uteruswithunilateraladnexalmass measuring-8x6x5cm,rightadenexal mass is-3x1cm with fallopiantube measuring- 6cm,long on cutting grey white, whorled appearance seen which on histopathology examinations turn to be Leiomyoma of Ovary.Case2-Grossly: Uterus with unilateral adnexal mass measuring-10x10x7 cm,left adnexal mass is-4x3 cm with fallopian tube measuring- 4cm,long on cutting grey, white, solid appearance seen which on histopathology examinations turn to be Adenomyoma of Ovary.

Conclusions: Although leiomyoma & Adenomyoma of ovary is a rare entity due to its location a through histopathological examination needed for the diagnosis. They can grow to large extent and may cause acute abdomen. These are benign tumors and can be removed completely.

❑❑❑

OP - 54

Hypereosiniphilic syndrome at SMS Medical College, Jaipur

Niharika Soni

Introduction: It is a group of rare blood disorder. It occurs when an individual blood has very high number of eosinophils. ie > 1500 eosinophils /uL Most of people have < 500 eosinophils / uL in their blood. Eosinophils causing inflammation and organ dysfunction, most commonly involved organ in hyper eosinophilic syndrome include skin, lung, heart, nervous system. Presentation of case: A 10 yr female complaining of weakness, skin, rash, fatigue, fever and shortness of breath. On examination, pallor is present and liver, spleen not palpable.

Hb=4.7 gm% RBC=2.86million/uL WBC=26000/uL

Neutrophils =25 Lymphocytes=12 Eosinophils =60

Monocytes=03 MCV=58.5 fl MCH=16.2 pg MCHC=27.8%

Discussion: Hypereosinophilic syndrome can occur at any age, although it is more common in adults. Clinical features varies which may includes kinrash, fatigue, fever, shortness of breath. Syndrome of hypereosinophilic also common in other medical problems. First step is to rule out other include parasitic infection, allergic disease, autoimmune disease, drug reaction.

Conclusion: PBF shows eosinophilia and eosinophil precursor in bone marrow aspirate. Absolute count of eosinophil is 15600/uL So my probable diagnosis is hypereosinophilic syndrome.(HES)

❑❑❑

OP - 55

A case-control Study on Relationship between Type-II Diabetes Mellitus and BMI among patients with Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease

Nikhil Rajak

Introduction: Type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) is a common disease who seprevalence is expected to double by the year 2030.Diabetes and its complications are a major public health concern among all age groups. Indians are highly susceptible to diabetes with modest overweight, central obesity, and decrease in physical activity. Obesity is the leading factor in the pathogenesis of health disorders such as hypertension and type-2 diabetes mellitus. However, there is little data available on diabetes and its risk factors among case and control groups.

Objective: This study determines the effects of elevated body mass index (BMI) on type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) on set and its complications among case and control groups.

Methodology: A prospective study has been carried including 100 subjects of all age groups with T 2 DM and100 subjects as control group. Data on demographic profile and treatment this story of diabetes were collected using pre-designed questionnaire. FBS was tested. Weight and height were measured to calculate BMI. SPSS was used to assess the relationship between T 2 D M and BMI

Results: The over all prevalence of diabetes was 7.9% (male: 7.1%, female :8.6%). Prevalence of diabetes increased as the BMI of participants increased. Prevalence of diabetes among obese individuals (BMI ≥25 kg/m2) was 30.4% compared to only 5% among control group individual. Obesity was associated with higher risk of diabetes compared with the individuals of control group as well as with normal weight in the is study.

Discussion: It is clear from this study that obesity is an import risk factor of diabetes in this population, which confirms the findings of earlier studies from India. We found that the prevalence of diabetes increased within creasing BMI level as the prevalence of diabetes was only 2.4%amongunderweightindividualsand5%amongnormal-weightindividualswhichincreased to 7.5% among overweight and30.4%amongobeseindividuals.Inthisstudy obesity was associated with higher risk of diabetes compared with normal-weight individuals. Obesity was found tobe a strong risk factor in this study, even though we used a lower BMI cut off value (BMI≥25kg/m2) to define obesity suggested for Asian populations as opposed to the standard cutoff value (BMI≥30kg/m2.

Conclusion: Having even moderately elevated BMI is associated with increased risk of developing DM complications. BMI and FBG are positively correlated and subjects are therefore at risk of Obesityanditsrelatedconditions.

OP - 56

Analysis of biochemical cardiac markers in MI patients in Udaipur in relation to age, sex, social status and lifestyle

Parul Dhanak

Acute coronary syndrome [ACS] is a well-known and important reason responsible for morbid conditions and is also a mortality factor all over the world. [1] Patients can be categorized easily by their symptoms, and electrocardiogram observations and cardiac biomarkers also holds importance when it comes to diagnostically approach or prognostic approach [4]. The perfect diagnosis of ACS needs most reliable and accurate biomarker tests for diagnoses of necrosis of myocardium. Recently, the gold standard test is troponin which is a biomarker for MI injury and is generally done with creatinine kinase-MB [CK-MB], Myoglobin for quick undecayed diagnosis of the disease [5]. Miscellaneous and some specific markers for myocardial breakdown and necrotic conditions along with some inflammatory and hormonal activity however have both diagnostic as well as prognostic importance at the same time they are inferior to troponin [4-6].

The complicated mechanisms of ACS have lead to the development of various cardiac markers lately. The attest methods of estimations have proliferated and important information have been achieved regarding the pathology and physiological aspects of the diseases [32]. Many other miscellaneous biomarkers have come up during a lot of studies like the inflammatory markers, which are extremely helpful as far as finding out the risk factors. With the developing research in this field, many new ideas are coming up as latest perspectives on path-physiology Risk stratification has been a key part of many studies along with the investigations. With such advancement in this stream, we can now use these markers in clinical medicine and approach for future practices. The use of the new biomarkers in diagnostics is highly recommended. Apart from these, a few more in pipeline have promising future with regards to translational research designs and vigorous studies in large populations with a positive and promising aspect is yet awaited(26, 27).

IPD and OPD wise distribution shows that the patients whom occur in IPD are due to serious illness or myocardial damage they admitted in IPD department. It is clearly indicate the complication related IHD are very serious in nature and needed to admit in hospital.

Keywords: Acute coronary syndrome Biomarkers, Cardiac profile, Myocardial infarction

❑❑❑

OP - 57

Association of serum calcium with thyroid hormone in hypothyroidism

Pooja

Introduction: Hypothyroidism is caused by decreased levels of thyroid hormones and it is among the most common endocrine disorders. Subnormal activity of the thyroid gland in hypothyroidism leads to mental and physical slowing because of a decrease in the basal metabolic rate.

Objective: The objective of the study was to estimate the levels of serum T3, serum T4, serum TSH and serum calcium in hypothyroid cases and control to correlate serum calcium with serum T3, serum T4 and serum TSH respectively.

Materials and Methods: The study involved 72 controls with normal thyroid function and 72 subjects with hypothyroidism, of age group 25-50 years. The serum samples was analyzed for parameters and their respective methods.

Result: Serum calcium was found decreased in hypothyroidism and a significant positive correlation was found between serum Ca vs T3, serum Ca vs T4, negative correlation with serum Ca vs TSH.

Conclusion: This study concluded that serum calcium is decreased in hypothyroid patient's when compared to control subjects. Thus the study highlights the need for hypothyroid patients to be screened for serum calcium level to prevent hypocalcemia and its related complications.

❑❑❑

OP - 58

A rare case of phenotypic acute leukemia in a 14 year old female child – Case Report from Rajasthan

Venika Yadav

A minority of acute leukemias have features characteristic of both myeloid and lymphoid lineages and for this reason are designated mixed– lineage, hybrid or phenotypic acute leukemias (BAL).which accounts for less than 5% of all acute leukemia cases. It can affect people of any age but more common in adults than in children and has poor prognosis when compared with acute myeloid leukemia or acute lymphoblastic leukemia. It is not infrequent to identify two distinct blast population: one of smaller size resembling lymphoblast and the other larger resembling myeloblast.

Here we report a case of 14 year old female child who was admitted in medicine department of Mathura Das Mathur hospital with chief complaints of fever,pallor and weakness for 10 days. The blood samples were sent to central lab MDM hospital for complete blood counts and Peripheral blood film examination.

The blood sample was run on HORIBA cell counter and CBC showed very low hemoglobin and hematocrit of 3.1 g/dl and 9.2% respectively with a high TLC count of 178.76 103/ ul mainly comprising of lymphocytes and monocytes 84.11 and 73.70 103/ul respectively and reduced platelet count of 26000/ul. On PBF it was reported as macrocytic hypochromic anemia, thrombocytopenia and leukocytosis with majority of cells being atypical. These cells showed 2 different morphological features.

One composed of lymphoid cells (smaller in size, 1–2 prominent nucleoli, high N/C ratio and having a thin rim of cytoplasm with indented nucleus). The other population composed of Atypical Monocytoid cells having cytoplasmic blebs, prominent 1–2 nucleoli with finer chromatin details . It was reported as acute leukemia. For confirmation bone marrow samples were sent for flow cytometry and immunophenotyping which confirmed the diagnosis as phenotypic acute leukemia.

❑❑❑

OP - 59

Intraocular Embryonal Medulloepithelioma of ciliary body of Right Eye

Khusboo Meena

Abstract: Patient is a 4 year old child presenting with loss of vision, leukocoria and pain. On imaging studies, MRI of Orbit showed heterogeneous signal intensity mass lesion measuring (10x7x12mm) in the right eyeball anterior chamber, medial aspect. Suggestive of ciliary body tumor. The MRI brain was normal.

Morphologically the tumor comprises pseudostratified neuroepithelial cells arranged in tubules, canals with hypocellular stroma and neuronal cells. Focal calcification was also seen. Focal pigmentation was also seen. No areas of teratoid differentiation seen. IHC is awaited.

❑❑❑

OP - 60

Cerebral Aspergillosis: Clinical presentation and Pathological insights

Shivani Chhabra

Introduction: Cerebral aspergillosis is an aggressive, rare form of invasive aspergillosis characterized by brain parenchymal or meningeal invasion by Aspergillus species. It mostly affect simmuno compromised individuals. Can occurduetocranial trauma or neuro surgery in immuno competent hosts.

Aim: To present a case-study of Cerebral Aspergillosis in a 45 year old male, high lighting the diagnosis ticchallengesandemp hasizing the pivotal role of is to pathology in confirming the diagnosis.

Case report: A45 year old male presented with clinical symptoms offever, headache, vomiting, vertigo, altered mental status with bowel and bladder incontinencesinceone month.

Work-up: MRI Brain revealed cystic cerebral space occupying lesions with internal septations and mural nodules in

bilateral anterior frontal lobes suggestive of neoplastic a etiology, recurrent/residual mass. Laboratory investigation sunveiled negative Covid-19 and negative viral markers. Growth was surgically excised and sent for histopathological examination.

Results: Grossly multiple greywhite soft tissue pieces with a single cyst received which microscopically revealed extensive fungal colonies within the nerotictissue consisting of cylinder septate hyphae showing acute angle branching which confirmed the diagnosis of Aspergillosis.

Conclusion: The case highlights the value of vigilant clinical bservation, comprehensive laboratory investigations and imaging protocols, culminating in histopathological examination to clinch the diagnosis.

❑❑❑

OP - 61

Tuberculosis of the female genital tract mimicking carcinoma: A case report

Priyanka Saini

Introduction: Genital tuber culosis frequently affects the fallopian tubes (95-100%),then dometrium(50-60%),and the ovaries(20-30%), whereas the involvements of the vagina, vulva, myometrium and thecervix are less common. Cervical TB is extremely rare and it accounts for 0.1–0.65% of all the cases of tuberculosis and 5-24% of all thegenital tuberculosis cases.

Objectives: Presenting a case off emale genital tract tuberculosis diagnosed by histopathological examination.

Methodology: A 36 year old female was presented with pain abdomen and abdominal distension. The USG findings were in significant .Hysterecto my was done and sent for histopathological examination.

Results: Histopathological examination showed grossly multipletiny nodules on serosa of uterusand both a dnexa. Onmicro scopic examination PAS positive tubercular bacilli and chronic granulom atous inflammation was seen. All features were suggestive of tuberculosis of uterus and both a dnexa.

Conclusions: Female genital TB remain sanun common extrapulmonary manifestation of TB, it should remain an important consideration for the evaluation of women presenting with pelvic symptoms. Grossly its how edfeatures of carcinomabutmi cros copic examination revealed demonstration of tubercle bacilli which confirmed the diagnosis.

❑❑❑

OP - 62

Primary Anorectal malignant Melanoma

Surabhi Dubey

Introduction: Anorectal malignantmelanoma of the rectum is an extreme lyrareentity. In addition to being difficultto diagnose, it isalsoa highly aggressivetum or with poor prognosis.

Case report: We present a case of an orectal malignant Melanoma in aelderly female patient who presented leeding perfectum. She was operated for hemorrhoids, but on persistence. Of complaints opstooperatively, she underwent CECT and MRI of pelvis and biopsy of the mass was taken. It was positive forc S100 and HMB 25, confirming the diagnosis of malignant melanoma.

Discussion: Malignant melanomas of the rectumare rare. Patients presnt with non specific complain slike bleeding perrectumandpain. Chowslarge Intraluminal masses in the distalrectum with out intestine alobstruction. MRI scan she pith the diagnosis signifycanty by demonstrating, theme lunatic omponen to fthe mass as high-signal in tensity on Tlweighte dimaging. However, only 20% of these tumorser enelanotic and biopsy an dhistopathological examination is essential for diagnosis. Immuno histochemical studie sare use ful methods for establishing corrected diagnosis, by the expressions of S-100 protein and HMB-45.

Conclusion: Anorectalmalignant mel anomasharew are, aggressive tum ours thatposea diagnostic challenge. Despitemodern imaging techniques, the diagnosis remain selusiv euntila his to pathological examination. Early diagnosis and treatment may prevent the tumor from metasatanizing and avail the patient a bettor prognosis.

❑❑❑

OP - 63

Pituitary apoplexy: a rare but lethal cause of severe hyponatremia

Keyur Soni

Acute hyponatreamia often presents with strong neurological features. Almost 40% cases turn out to be due to In approprite ADH secretion (SIADH) which is diagnosed after exclusion of pituitary and thyroid dysfunction.1 Hypopituitarism due to any reason often leads to hyponatremia by either hypocortisolism or SIADH. Pituitary apoplexy is a rare but important cause of the same resulting from heamorrage or ischemia in a pituitary adenoma. It often results in sudden neurological and endocrine dysfunctions.2 One of the common manifestations of this condition is disorder of posterior pituitary gland leading to water and electrolyte disturbances. Syndrome of Inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH) is a common clinical entity seen in such patients.3 It is an endocrine emergency and can lead to serious consequences if left untreated. We are thus reporting similar case of difficult to treat severe hyponatremia and SIADH and the challenges involved.

❑❑❑

OP - 64

Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) Testing for Prostate Cancer in Asymptomatic Men in India

Happy G Patel

Introduction: Serum PSA has been demonstrated to be superior to digital rectal examination (DRE) for the detection of early prostate cancer. At a value greater than 4 ng/mL, serum PSA detection rates for prostate cancer approach a specificity of 91%. Asymptomatic men are screened (serum PSA) for prostate cancer during an executive health check-up. Hence this study was conducted with an objective to assess whether PSA screening in asymptomatic, healthy men has made any impact on PSA positivity, cancer yield, and stage migration at presentation. Material: A prospective cross-sectional study was conducted among 200 healthy men presenting in the department of General Medicine, Pacific Medical College and Hospital, Udaipur, Rajasthan for an executive health check-up between January 2023 and August 2023. Convenient sampling was done to recruit the study participants. Serum PSA screening was performed in the study institute laboratory following standard guidelines. A DRE and prostate biopsy were performed only when the PSA was more than 4 ng/ml. Clinical risk group classification (Low, intermediate, high, very high risk and metastatic disease) was based on NCCN guidelines 2021. Statistical analysis was done using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 24.0 Observations: Cancer yield rates among asymptomatic males with 4-10 ng/ml of PSA was 57% while that with >10ng/ml was 67%. Conclusion: PSA positivity (> 4 ng /mL) in asymptomatic men undergoing a screening PSA test would lower the percentage of men diagnosed with advanced-stage prostate cancer.

❑❑❑

OP - 65

Correlation of serum minerals levels with DEXA (dual energy x-ray absorptiometry) to assess the bone status in subjects consuming RO water

Aafreen Syed

Introduction: Water is a vital resource and one that is of imperative use. It affects a person&well being and is necessary for day-to-day living. Nowadays, there is a lot of awareness about the need to monitor drinking water quality. Reverse osmosis (RO) is a method of water purification that uses a semi-permeable membrane to filter out ions, molecules, and bigger particles. A recent warning from the World Health Organisation (WHO) states that these RO water filters are unhealthy. In addition to eliminating all microorganisms , RO filters also remove all necessary salts and nutrients including calcium (Ca ++) and magnesium (Mg++) 11 .Bone density and bone composition can be determined by using a medical imaging technique called a dual energyx-ray absorptiometry scan (DEXA). This method is useful for investigating osteoporosis and osteopenia.

Objective: To analyse serum mineral (calcium, magnesium, phosphorus) levels in apparently healthy subjects consuming

RO water. To correlate BMD (bone mineral density) with minerals (calcium, magnesium, phosphorus) in subjects consuming RO water.

Methodology: After Ethical Committee approval, study was conducted in Department of Biochemistry, Geetanjali Medical College and Hospital, Udaipur. The present study is conducted on a total of 74 Subjects who has undergone DEXA scan, after that their serum samples were collected along with the informed consent. The serum mineral levels were estimated on semi-analyser.

Result: Table shows mean of serum minerals (mg/dl) and BMD (g/cm^3) were compared in subjects consuming RO and TAP water. It is evident that, there is decrease in serum mineral levels (mg/dl) of calcium, magnesium and phosphorus along with bone mineral

Discussion: This was a hospital based cross sectional observational study including subjects consuming RO water. It was observed that subjects who were consuming RO water have low low serum mineral levels and are more prone to develop osteoporosis in future.

Conclusion: The study showed majority of subjects consuming RO water have low bone mineral density (BMD) and low serum mineral levels. Hence, we conclude that BMD and serum minerals together can be taken as a useful marker to assess and treat osteoporosis and also to prevent further complications.

❑❑❑

OP - 66

A study to find out the knowledge, attitude and practice towards blood donation among the health workers and general population of Jaipur, Rajasthan

Vishal Kumar Mangal

Introduction: Adequate and safe blood supply has remained a challenge in INDIA, so identifying factor saffecting blood donation and recruitmen to healthy donors.

Aim: To assess knowledge, attitude and practice to wards blood donation.

Mehod: Descriptive cross sectional study in which self administere Questionnaire was used to interview total l700 respondents.

Results: Respondents had more knowledge about blood group, suitable age, transfusion reactions, donation interval than screening of blood and transfusion Trans missible infections. About attitudemain reasons for not donating the blood is donation leads to anemia and no one asked to donate the blood. About practice emaximum donors had donate first time blood donation.

Conclusions: The KAP surveys provide important in formation about blood donation that can be used to design rationale , targeted strategies and awareness program about voluntary blood donation.

❑❑❑

OP - 67

Nanoparticle-based drug delivery in Cancer Therapy

Ajay Dhirubhai

Introduction: The nanoparticles are small particles that have a range between 1 to 100 nano meters in size. Different types of nanoparticles (nps) for cancer therapy are organic, inorganic, and hybrid nps. Targeting of cancer cells specifically is a vital characteristic of nano-carriers for drug delivery, as it enhances the therapeutic efficacy while protecting normal cells from cytotoxicity. The targeting mechanisms can be broadly divided into two categories, passive targeting and active targeting. Passive targeting is designed to utilize the different characteristics of the tumor and normal tissue. Active targeting specifically targets cancer cells through direct interactions between ligands and receptors.

Methodology: A literature search was conducted on PubMed and research gate.

Objectives: To assess the advantages of nanoparticle-based drug delivery systems in cancer therapy and their impacts on reducing off-target effects and improving the quality of cancer patient's life.

Results: Nanoparticle chemotherapeutic agents demonstrate increased drug accumulation within tumor cells in vitro and vivo studies resulting in enhanced anticancer activity. Pharmacokinetics analysis showed prolonged circulation and reduce drug clearance, indicating sustained release from the np.

Conclusions: Nanoparticle (np)-based drug delivery systems hold immense potential for revolutionizing cancer treatment, it showed good pharmacokinetics, biocompatibility, precise targeting of tumour cells.While simultaneously playing a significant role in reducing systemic toxicities and overcoming drug resistance.

❑❑❑

OP - 68

Significance in quality control of FFP by analyzing levels of Factor 8 and serum fibrinogen levels at SMS blood center

Neha Saini

Introduction: Quality control of fresh frozen plasma is required to maintain the optimal efficacy while causing minimum risk to the patient. International guide line require 1 % of all the FFP un it to bete sted for facto r VIII and fibrinogen level for qua lity control.

Materials and method: Data was retrieved retrospectively from the blood bank of S.M. Hospital, Jaipur for the period of 6 month starting from 1 January 2023 to 30 June 2023. Tota l15, 168 un its collected and 14, 1 60 were processed for FFP separation. 212 (1.S%) FFP un its were tested for factor VIII and fibrinogen levelly full laouto matedcoagu lationanalyzer. Additional me amusement will beaded poster

Result: Mean Factor VIII level above 0.7 IU/ml was present in 97.8% of FFP samples and mean fibrinogen level >200mg/dl was present in 1 00% of FFP samples.

Conclusion: Results how's that fresh frozen plasma (FFP) issued for transfusion in patients from our blood center achieves high quality as per the stand arguido line. Hence, Quality control atregularintervals issue ntial for main training high efficacy off resh frozen plasma (FFP) component.

❑❑❑

OP - 69

Euglycemic Diabetic Ketoacidosis and Adrenal Insufficiency: A Case Report

Dhruv Mohan Chaudhary

Euglycemic Diabetic Ketoacidosis (EGDKA) is somewhat a masked illness. It is a diagnostic challenge for the treating physician, as it can hide behind the most important factor leading to a suspicion of a keto acidosis state – Hyperglycemia. Normal sugar levels, along with symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, and normal or decreased appetite should also raise a strong suspicion. SGLT-2 Inhibitor is already widely reported as the most common etiological factor leading to EGDKA. But we report a somewhat uncommon presentation of EGDKA in a patient with Adrenal Insufficiency. Much less reported but still prevalent, Adrenal Crisis induced EGDKA is a severe condition, but easily manageable if identified early and treated aggressively.

Keywords: Adrenal Crisis, SGLT-2 Inhibitors, Steroid withdrawal, Polyarthritis, Steroid dependency, High anion gap acidosis

❑❑❑

OP - 70

Amoebic Liver Abscess - symptoms, diagnosis and treatment

Shivangi Falwaria

Objective: To study clinical profile and presenting symptoms and Treatment of patients having Amoebic Liver Abscess.

Methods: We study Cases of Amoebic liver Abscess in GBH AMERICAN Institute of medical sciences .All patients with a confirmed diagnosis of ALA during this period was included in the study.

❑❑❑

OP - 71

Bone metastases of unknown origin (MOU)

Prannay Sharma

Aim and Objective : Epidemiology and principles of management.

Introduction : Most common malignancies involving bone are prostate, lung, breast, thyroid which are the main site of primary malignancy. Primary neoplasm cannot be identified during the time of history taking, physical examination, laboratory testing. A bone lesion can have highly undifferentiated histological appearance. Primary occult tumor most common site is gastrointestinal tract, liver, pancreas, lungs. 70% of case accounts for adenocarcinoma and undifferentiated case accounts for 20%. Main causative occult primary metastasis for bone is mainly lung cancer from over 30 years of study, which has poor prognosis with an average survival of 4-8 months. However primary site remains unknown in most of the cases, after autopsy also. Orthopedic surgery have mostly palliative role in stabilizing and preventing pathological fractures and pain relive.

Method : Proper history taking with signs and symptoms shown by patient. All routine investigations showing deranged values. Taking help of radiologic imaging like X-rays, MRI and PET CT.

Treatment : Proper chemotherapy, pain reliving medications, proper follow-ups and scheduled appointments.

❑❑❑

OP - 72

Knowledge and practices pertaining to chemotherapeutic management of breast cancer among breast surgeons of India

Ankita Rai

Introduction: India has entered into epidemic of breast cancer and in the era of precision medicine treatment decisions becomes challenging than ever before. Surgeons remain a vital decision maker in breast cancer management. However due to rapid advances in systemic therapies it is important that they are well-aware and actively involved in the decision-making. Therefore, this countrywide survey aims to evaluate the knowledge and current practice of chemotherapy in breast surgeons practicing of India.

Methods: A google survey form was created and circulated among practicing breast surgeons of India. The responses were collected from 01 September 2019 to 31 July 2020. A total of 180 responses were recorded and analyzed.

Result: Among 180 surgeons 12% were residents and 25% surgeons never practiced chemotherapy and were unaware about current chemotherapy protocols. In locally advanced breast cancer (stage IIIA and IIIB) approximately 55% prefers sandwich protocol chemotherapy. Surprisingly 46% never prescribed BRCA mutation testing and 30% were unaware about prognostic gene signatures. Total of 50% still believes that sequential anthracycline and taxane based chemotherapy is best regimen for LABC. Around 86% do post NACT breast conservation surgery but only 36% recommends sentinel LN biopsy after NACT in early breast cancer

Conclusion: Despite having multidisciplinary guidelines and lot of discrepancy exists in chemotherapy practices for breast cancer in India. There is a strong need to develop India specific guidelines by the leading experts and societies so that our patients can get best treatment and survival outcomes.

❑❑❑

OP - 73

Study of autonomic function tests in polycystic ovarian syndrome

Khushboo Shrimali

Introduction: Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is a common endocrine and metabolic disturbance amongst women in reproductive age. The present study evaluates the status of autonomic responses in patients of PCOS by Ewing's protocol of autonomic function tests.

Methods: The present study was designed as Case Control study. The volunteers were recruited from the Infertility center

of a tertiary care hospital and studied in the department of Physiology. The present study included 80 women of the reproductive age group i.e., between 18 - 40 years. The study participants were divided into 2 groups. Group P includes 40 volunteers with PCOS in reproductive age group and Group N includes 40 healthy volunteers without PCOS in reproductive age group and without any co-morbid conditions.

Results: The autonomic functions determine the sympathovagal balance was evaluated using Ewing's battery. The cold pressor test failed to raise the systolic and diastolic blood pressure on Group P(124.45±8.55 and 83.75±8.27 mmHg respectively) as efficiently seen in Group N (131.40±4.69 and 89.80±6.79mmHg respectively) indicating baroreceptor reflex insensitivity. Similarly findings were observed during Hand grip test where the rise was significantly lower in Group P(119.10±7.79 and 85.45±8.49 mmHg respectively) when compared to control group (128±6.50 and 92.65 mmHg respectively). 30;15 R-R ratio and valsalva manoeuvre, shows that DBP significantly lower in group P as compared to group N while no significant difference in SBP after standing in both the groups. 30:15 RR ratio was significantly (P=0.008) lower in Group P (0.73±0.11) when compared to the Group N (0.82±0.16). This was confirmed again by the valsalva ratio which also shows the similar finding that the ratio was significantly (P=004) lower in Group P (1.23±0.16) when compared to than the Group N (1.36).

Conclusions: The present study found that the baroreceptor sensitivity was significantly lower in the group with PCOS and compared with Group N. this baroreceptor insensitivity could be attributed to the sympathovagal imbalance created by various endocrinal and metabolic irregularities.

❑❑❑

OP - 74

Correlation of inflammatory markers with severity in Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients

Pooja Patidar

Introduction: The respiratory condition known as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), which affects the lung and impairs breathing due to irregularities in the airways or the alveoli, is common, preventable, and treatable. The airway blockage caused by COPD is progressive and only partially reversible. The COPD disease severity evaluation process has been made publicly accessible by the Global Initiative for Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD), which also updated the staging approach that relied exclusively on FEV1%.

Objective: To find out association between serum inflammatory markers (IL-6, CRP, Ferritin) with severity in COPD patients.

Material and method: The present study was conducted on a total of 115 patients with a confirmed diagnosis of COPD who were attending IPD and OPD in the Department of Respiratory Medicine and Ward at Geetanjali Medical College and Hospital, Udaipur. The duration of this study was 2022–2023. The collected serum samples levels were estimated in COBAS-6000 analyzer.

Result: IL-6 (pg/ml) levels (Mean ± SD) for mild, moderate, severe, and very severe COPD patients were 29.9 ± 11.4, 58.5 ± 20.9, 72.6 ± 24.3 , and 71.6 ± 17.3, respectively. CRP (mg/l) levels (Mean ± SD) for mild, moderate, severe, and very severe COPD patients were 24.9±10.4, 33.5±8.87, 48.2±18.7 and 64.8± 22.7 respectively. Ferritin (ng/ml) levels (Mean ± SD) for mild, moderate, severe, and very severe COPD patients were 248.1 ± 47.1, 216.9 ± 61.3, 327.8 ± 125.6 and 399.1 ±173.3 respectively. Levels of IL-6, CRP and Ferritin increased significantly with the severity of COPD. There was a negative correlation between FEV1% and IL-6, CRP and ferritin (r = -0.477 r = -0.59, r = -0.43) respectively.

Conclusion: The results of our study indicate that systemic inflammatory markers play an important role in the pathogenesis of COPD. Patients with very severe COPD had significantly increased serum IL-6, CRP, and Ferritin as compared to those with mild, moderate, severe COPD.

Key word: COPD, FEV1 %, IL-6, CRP.

❑❑❑

OP - 75

Total Gastrectomy in Case of Stomach Gangrene Followed by Acid Ingestion

Dr. Nupur Parmar

Corrosive ingestion could be accidental or suicidal. The manner of the corrosive injury is different in pediatric and adult populations, where 80% of injuries in children are accidental whereas in adults it often results due to suicidal attempts.

The ingestion of corrosive agents with alkaline PH result in esophageal injury and with acidic pH results in gastric damage. Management of acute corrosive ingestion includes initial resuscitation, evaluation of the grade of injury, treatment of early complications, and maintenance of nutrition. Emergency surgery is indicated in patients with transmural necrosis.

Presenting a case of 24year old male who came to emergency center with A/H/O acid ingestion (approx.20ml) of three hours with complain of throat pain, dysphagia and dyspnea. Patient was resuscitated, pathological and radiological investigations were done and patient was shifted to ICU for further management. Initial x-ray abdomen was normal. Oral feeds were started on day 2 of admission. On day 3 patients complained of severe abdominal pain and urgent x-ray abdomen was s/o air under diaphragm. Emergency laparotomy was done. Intraoperative findings were s/o stomach gangrene with multiple perforations. Total gastrectomy with feeding jejunostomy was performed. The procedure went uneventful Post operatively patient is on full FJ feeds, hemodynamically stable and definite procedure is planned after 6 months.

Keywords: Acid ingestion, Total gastrectomy, feeding jejunostomy.

❑❑❑

OP - 76

Importance of Materiovigilance

Riyanka Rajajwal

Introduction: among the increasing cases of malfunctioning in many medical devices and several other cases of device-related adverse events, leading to complications in patients and in most severe cases death, the importance and need of materiovigilance programme of india are escalating with each passing day. There was a wake of the need to regulate the safety surveillance of medical devices in india. Materiovigilance is defined as a combined system of performance characterization, monitoring, identifying, collecting, reporting, and analyzing any untoward occurrence caused by medical devices.

Aim & objectives: study aims to know about awareness and outlook of medical professionals regarding materiovigilance.

Methodology: a literature search was conducted on pubmed and research gate. A cross-sectional study done among medical professionals of various specialties in a tertiary care teaching hospital in south rajasthan. A pre- validated questionnaire was circulated to 200 doctors containing questions related to knowledge, attitude And practice of mv.

Results: about 58.6% of the doctors came to know about the term mv during thisstudy. About 76.7% of participants knew that medical device could lead to an adverseevents, but only 11.2% of the participants had the correct knowledge of how to report an ae related to md. About 66.8% of participants had positive attitude regarding reporting of ae, 23.7% reported the event and 66.6% did not report as they found them mild.

Conclusions: to create nation-wide system for vigilance on medical device relatedadverse event. Active system provide forum for encouraging adverse event reporting, proactive investigation, collecting risk-based information from global regulators and conducting reactive investigation.

❑❑❑

OP - 77

A comparison study of two different blood banking software used in Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Jitendra Kumar Bagria

Introduction : In the realm of healthcare, the incorporation of automation and advancements is increasingly crucial. Undoubtedly, the internet serves as a remarkable tool facilitating the seamless flow of information, record maintenance, and

comprehensive administration. Within this context, hospitals rely on diverse software applications to effectively manage patient information. In parallel, specialized software plays a pivotal role within blood centers, orchestrating the entire process from requesting specific blood components to ultimately delivering these components to patients in need. These software solutions encompass essential components such as donor screening records, exhaustive component details, cross-matching specifics, and the indispensable records for billing corresponding to each supplied unit. Notably, Sawai Man Singh Hospital in Jaipur has transitioned from utilizing the "e-sushrut" Hospital Information Management System software to an upgraded version commencing October 2, 2022. The hospital now operates with the "Integrated Health Management System" (IHMS) for the meticulous management of patient information.

Aims and objective : To evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of each software and compare these patient information systems.

Methodology: A survey was developed targeting resident doctors and data entry operators individually. Its aim was to assess their familiarity with, the efficiency of navigation within, processing speed, and the intricacy of both systems. The study involved 10 resident doctors and 10 data entry operators affiliated with Sawai Man Singh Hospital in Jaipur. The examination delved comprehensively into the subsequent aspects of both systems: user interface, approach to process flow, methodology of data entry, management of camps, management of events, donor administration, blood repository oversight, patient administration, search management for camps, and the generation of reports. Furthermore, both systems were employed for the entire blood supply process, from the initiation of blood demand to the final provision of blood components.

Results : During this stage of the study, the objective was to assess the performance of both systems based on their usability, reliability, and efficiency. To comprehensively gauge the systems' overall functionality, evaluation forms were disseminated among various Resident Doctors and data entry operators associated with the blood center at Sawai Man Singh Hospital in Jaipur. Subsequently, the collected data was organized into tabular formats and subjected to analysis through statistical techniques. In order to provide a deeper comprehension of the compiled outcomes, the subsequent discussions are presented and elucidated using tables and additional explanatory information.

Table 1: Attributes of Dataset

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Resident Doctors	10	100%
Data entry operators	10	100%

Table 1 shows the frequency distribution of respondents.

There are two types of respondents these are the Resident doctors and data entry operators from Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur.

Table 2 : Likert Scale

Scale	Range	Interpretation
5	4.51 – 5.00	Excellent
4	3.51 – 4.00	Very Good
3	2.51 – 3.50	Good
2	1.51 – 2.50	Fair
1	1.00 – 1.50	Poor

The table above is used to verbally interpret results from the respondent's evaluation.

Table 3 : Overall Results

Factors	e-sushrut		IHMS	
	Mean of	Interpretation	Mean of	Interpretation
Usability	2.005	Fair	3.86	Very Good
Reliability	3.10	Good	4.92	Excellent
Efficiency	3.02	Good	4.47	Excellent
TOTAL	2.71	Good	4.48	Very Good

Table 3 shows the actual results of tabulated data based from the respondents.

Conclusion: The newer "Integrated Health Management System" Blood Bank Management System offers a significantly more dependable platform compared to the previous "e-sushrut" system, benefiting both blood donors and recipients. IHMS operates as a web-based application that effectively mitigates issues linked to human errors and data redundancy. This system's swiftness and efficiency in communication occur without compromising security, as entered data undergoes verification and frequent updates, thereby enhancing the potential for life- saving outcomes. Notably, the inclusion of a location-based feature facilitates the identification of the nearest blood bank through Google Maps, enhancing accessibility. The integration of all blood centers across Rajasthan into IHMS fosters a collaborative environment, allowing centers to request blood components from each other in times of necessity. Regular updates and requests for new features from IHMS further solidify its reputation as a robust solution for blood center management.

❑❑❑

OP - 78

Estimation of Serum Levels of Nesfatin-1 in Pre-diabetic and Diabetic Patient

Rani Kumari

Introduction: Diabetes is a group of metabolic disorder in carbohydrate metabolism where glucose is underused, resulting in Hyperglycemia. Diabetes, also known as diabetes mellitus, is a group of common endocrine diseases characterized by sustained high blood sugar levels. Diabetes is due to either the pancreas not producing enough insulin, Diabetes, if left untreated, leads to many health complications. Untreated or poorly treated diabetes accounts for approximately 1.5 million deaths per year.

Aim: “Estimation of Serum Levels of Nesfatin-1 In Pre-Diabetic And Diabetic Patient”

Objective: To assess Nesfatin-1 level in control, pre- diabetic and diabetic patient.

Methodology: The proposed study is carried out in the Department of Biochemistry, Central Laboratory, Geetanjali medical college and hospital Udaipur, Rajasthan. The Patients diagnosed to have pre-diabetic /diabetic according HbA1c, Nesfatin-1 levels, who fulfil inclusion and exclusion criteria and Study Design is a case control study consisting of 234 patients of pre-diabetic and diabetic Sampling method is Simplerandom sampling and Age group is 25-60 years. The subject is both male and female.

Results: Serum Nesfatin-1 level were decreased in subject with both pre-diabetic and diabetic patient compared to control. (59.27±11.35 and 31.87±5.0) vs (104.31±4.21), $p<0.001$*.

Discussion: In the present study, during study period were included out of 234 patient which are 78 control group and 78 had pre-diabetic and 78 diabetics. in this study. In our study, we found significant decrease in Serum Nesfatin-1 level among pre-diabetic and diabetic compared to heathy controls, where Algul et al., found significant lower level among pre-diabetic compared to healthy control in Turkey1. Also, Li et al. first investigated the fasting plasma levels of nesfatin-1 in type 2 diabetes patients and found that fasting nesfatin-1 levels were significantly lower in the type 2 diabetes group compared with the levels in healthy subjects2.Several subsequent studies also reached the same conclusion. 3-5

Conclusion: The following conclusions can be drawn from ourstudy; we can conclude that serum Nesfatin-1 is an excellent predictor for pre-diabetic and diabetic patients. It is association with favourable glucose and lipid metabolism probably via insulin signalling pathway

Key: Diabetes, Nesfatin-1, obesity.

OP - 79

Role of therapeutic plasma exchange in hematological malignancy: a case study on myeloma cast nephropathy at SMS Hospital, Jaipur

Syed Shabaz

Background: Therapeutic Plasma Exchange (TPE) has gained recognition as an adjunctive therapy in for Myeloma Cast Nephropathy (MCN), categorized as grade 2B by the American Society for Apheresis (ASFA) guidelines 2023. MCN is a major contributor to acute kidney injury (AKI) in multiple myeloma patients. A 55-year-old male with a history of fatigue, bone pain, and weakness was diagnosed with Multiple Myeloma based on specific investigations. Chemotherapy was initiated too. As renal function declined (serum creatinine rose from 1.2 mg/dL to 3.8 mg/dL), the patient was diagnosed with "Refractory Multiple Myeloma complicated with Renal Dysfunction".

Methodology: Therapeutic Plasma Exchange (TPE) was initiated to alleviate renal stress. Consent obtained, TPE involved plasma removal via Spectra Optia Apheresis machine (Continuous Flow Centrifugation) and replacement with fresh frozen plasma (FFP) through a central venous catheter.

Results: After serial monitoring during end of each of 5 cycles, exchanged plasma volume ranged from 2900 – 3300 mL. Serum creatinine fell from 3.8 to 2.6 mg/dL with other associated details explained in poster.

Conclusion: TPE was employed to manage refractory multiple myeloma with renal dysfunction by reducing serum free light chain levels and providing balanced fluid replacement. This approach led to an improvement in the patient's overall condition and renal function. TPE emerges as a valuable intervention for MCN-related AKI in line as per ASFA guidelines.

❑❑❑

OP - 80

Scurvy – a rare forgotten disease

Kumari Akansha Rani

Introduction: Scurvy is a nutritional deficiency disorder caused by a deficiency of vitamin C (ascorbic acid). It is characterized by various clinical manifestations, including fatigue, weakness, musculo skeletal pain, poor wound healing, and bleeding disorders. While scurvy is rare in modern times, this case report focuses on a 3-year-old boy who presented with symptoms consistent with scurvy, leading to a confirmed diagnosis through clinical evaluation, laboratory investigations, and X-ray findings.

Case report: We present a case of a 3-year-old boy with complaints of refusal to walk, irritability, fatigue, and generalized joint pain for several weeks. Physical examination revealed tenderness in bilateral lower limbs. The clinical manifestations raised suspicion of scurvy, prompting further investigations to confirm the diagnosis.

Discussion: Scurvy is a rare condition in modern times, especially in young children. The diagnosis requires a high index of suspicion since the clinical manifestations can mimic other conditions. Laboratory investigations, including assessment of serum vitamin C levels, complete blood counts, and coagulation profile, are essential to confirm the diagnosis. Radiographic studies, particularly X-rays, play a crucial role in detecting characteristic skeletal abnormalities associated with scurvy.

Key words: Scurvy, Vitamin C

❑❑❑

OP - 81

Study of Heart Rate Variability in response to cold pressor test in Young Healthy Adult with Family history of Hypertension

S K Tyagi

Hypertension a condition in which the force of blood against the artery walls is too high, usually it is a danger for the development of cardiovascular and cerebro-vascular diseases. Autonomic nervous system plays a crucial role in the development of hypertension. The integrity of autonomic modulation of heart rate is evaluated by analysing heart rate variability (HRV), which refers to oscillations in the intervals connected consecutive heart rate or N-N intervals.

The aim of present study was designed to analyse the indices of heart rate variability in the offsprings of hypertensive parents and off springs of normotensive parents to understand if there is any autonomic imbalance between the two groups.

The study was conducted in the Department of Physiology, Government Medical College, Kota, Rajasthan

Our study reveals that incidence of prehypertension and the risk of cardiovascular dysfunction in relation to sympatho-vagal imbalance is more in the off springs of hypertensive parents than in the off springs of normotensive parents

Keywords: Heart rate variability, cold pressor test, hypertension

❑❑❑

OP - 82

Massive Ocular Surface Squamous Neoplasia

Shreya Khara

Introduction: Ocular surface squamous neoplasia (OSSN) includes a spectrum of diseases involving abnormal growth of dysplastic squamous

epithelial cells on the surface of the eye

1. Conjunctival intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN)
2. Corneal intraepithelial neoplasia
3. Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)
4. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma

OSSN is more common in men. In India, OSSN is highly associated with exposure to ultraviolet radiation and immunodeficiency.

Case report: A 53 year old male presented with pain and a mass on the right eye with loss of vision since 1 year

Physical examination:

- R/E: PL+ PR inaccurate L/E: 6/60
- R/E: Cauliflower like appearance of mass covering the eye; feeder vessels seen; part cornea seen
- L/E: NS II cataract
- Investigations: All routine blood investigations were performed. The patient was HIV negative, Hepatitis B and C negative.
- A preoperative B-scan was performed to rule out any posterior segment involvement.
- Retina: on; B-scan showed an anechoic vitreous cavity.

Management: No-touch technique was attempted to remove the growth. However, the tumour was friable and highly vascular, thus simple excision had to be performed. A 3 mm margin around the tumour was also excised. The tissue sample was sent for histopathological examination. It reported poorly differentiated squamous cell carcinoma, which confirmed our clinical diagnosis. The margins came back negative. Upon oncology consult for the same, it was decided to not go for radiotherapy or chemotherapy. On follow-up, patient reported improvement in vision as the tumour was covering the visual axis.

Discussion: The surgery restored globe structure and helped prevent further local spread and metastasis. This proves that early diagnosis and timely management are essential to treat the patient. An effort should be made to create community awareness about cancer and regular post-op follow-ups should be encouraged to diagnose early recurrence.

❑❑❑

OP - 83

Cervical ectopic pregnancy

Shweta Vyas

Introduction: Cervical pregnancy is a rare type of ectopic Pregnancy& it represents <1% of all ectopic pregnancies. Early diagnosis is a key to successful management; delayed diagnosis can lead to significant morbidity & fertility loss of the mother. Early diagnosis & medical management with systemic or local administration of methotrexate is treatment of

choice. In case of any disturbance in pregnancy it may lead to massive hemorrhage, which may also require hysterectomy to save the patient.

Case summary: In this case report, we aim to present a case report of patient who is hypothyroid 7 week 2 days of cervical ectopic pregnancy successfully treated & managed with different approaches of medical and surgical management.

Discussion: The case presented here is exceptional because of the presence of fetal cardiac activity, the termination occurred successfully. Conservative treatment followed by a surgical intervention was sufficient for full recovery with preservation of reproductive capacity of the patient.

Conclusion: In conclusion, systemic methotrexate injection with trans vaginal ultrasound guided local methotrexate administration may be performed successfully for such cases of cervical ectopic with fetal cardiac activity.

❑❑❑

OP - 84

Vaginoplasty by Using Split Thickness Skin Graft (Modified Mcindoe Technique in A Patient of Mayer Rokitansky-Kuster-Hauser (Mrkh) Syndrome

Surbhi Verma

- Vaginal agenesis may present as a single defect in development or associated with other anomalies.
- It is usually associated with Mayer- Rokitansky Kuster Hauser (MRKH) and Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome (AIS).
- The incidence is about 4000-5000 live female births.
- Total absence of mullerian development will lead to aplasia , while partial development leads to tubal / partial development of uterus.and complete absence of upper three-fourth of vagina.
- The main aim of treatment of MRKH syndrome patients is to solve problems of sexual life by reconstruction of vagina.
- This is a case report of use of split- thickness graft for Modified McIndoe Vaginoplasty in a low resource setting.

Result: Despite new techniques of vaginoplasty advancing over the years and the use of different materials as grafts. Because of the simplicity, low morbidity and high success rate , our modified Abbe-McIndoe technique with split thickness skin graft is a procedure of choice for vaginoplasty. Is helps to increase self esteem of the patient.

❑❑❑

OP - 85

A rare case of aggressive giant cell tumor of flat bone unusual location with multiple metastasis

Anil Kumar Yadav

Giant-cell tumor (GCT) is a histologically benign, locally aggressive tumor that typically affects the ends of long bones, most commonly involving distal femur, proximal tibia, distal radius, and proximal humerus in the order of frequency. The involvement of flat bones of pelvis is extremely rare. We herein describe the unusual case of histologically GCT at ilium, acetabulum with metastasis in L2 vertebrae distinguished by marked destructive features on X-ray, CT, MRI, in a 61-year-old male.

❑❑❑

OP - 86

Single fetal demise in second trimester in a twin pregnancy: case report

Kanak Kumari

Abstract: The intrauterine demise of one of the foetus in second or third trimester of pregnancy is uncommon and is associated with serious increase in morbidity and mortality for the surviving co-twin. We present a very rare case of twin pregnancy with a single fetal demise at 21.6 weeks of gestation managed successfully to term.

Introduction: The overall incidence of single fetal demise in twin pregnancy is about 4.7%1, while the overall incidence of single intrauterine fetal demise after 20 weeks is variably reported in different studies, but estimated to be around 2.6% to 6.2% of all twin pregnancies2. Fetal death during second trimester may increase the risk of complications like IUGR, microcephaly, pre eclampsia, preterm labour, and perinatal mortality of the surviving twin as well as maternal disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC).

Case report: We present a case of 27 year of pregnant woman G2P1L1A0, who was addressed to our department for routine ANC for the first time in second trimester. She had one previous USG which showed DCDA twin pregnancy with 17.5weeks of gestation. USG obstetric fetal well being was offered which showed live Foetus A with 27.2 weeks in cephalic presentation and foetus B with 21.2 weeks in cephalic presentation with no fetal cardiac activity and movement. The case was managed conservatively with regular monitoring of maternal coagulation profile along with intensive fetal surveillance for the surviving twin. Fetal lung maturity was done with Inj. Betamethasone 12mg, 2 doses given 24hours apart.

USG performed in third trimester showed second IUD foetus showing Spalding Sign and 31.5weeks normal growing foetus. Patient was admitted at 37.5 weeks of gestation in active labour & delivered a live male child weighing 2400gms with second macerated male foetus of approx. 500gms. The dead foetus along with its umbilical cord and placenta was sent for autopsy which showed no detectable cause for fetal demise. The post partum period was uneventful. Both mother and baby were discharged on fifth post partum day.

Conclusion: The survival of co twin after demise of single foetus on DCDA pregnancy is challenging, but with good surveillance live foetus can be salvaged. In our case study, successful prolongation of pregnancy could be maintained upto 37weeks and 5days. Twin pregnancies complicated by sIUFD should be managed in tertiary centre.

❑❑❑

OP - 87

A case of neglected club foot treated with single stage surgical release – a case report

Jaimin Patel

Neglected clubfoot is a challenge to treat for an Orthopedic surgeon. The aim of treatment is a pain free and cosmetically acceptable foot with near normal function, Different treatment modalities have been reported with variable results and include ponseti method of casting, soft tissue release alone or with some bony procedure like triple arthrodesis, talectomy, and Ilizarov ring fixator. We present a case report of a neglected club foot in 6-year-old male treated with isolated posteromedial soft tissue release (PMSTR). Result in child bear his full weight and walk properly,

❑❑❑

OP - 88

A case report on radial head replacement for traumatic comminuted fracture of radial head

Manvendra Ahada

Radial head fracture is quite commonly found around elbow joint injuries, mostly occur after fall on an outstretched arm. They can either be isolated or could be associated with other injuries. Mason classification classifies radial head fracture in four types. Here, A 28 year old male presents with history of fall on outstretched arm, classified as Mason type 3 radial head fracture. Being treated with excision and replacement of radial head, results in good functional outcome, restores stability of elbow joint and helps in early mobilization.

❑❑❑

OP - 89

Bridging external fixator in treatment of tibial pilon fracture using technique of ligamentotaxis– a case report

Monchu Jain

Tibiapilon fracture are complex and difficult to treat fracture of lower extremity that account for about 1% of all lower extremity fracture and upto 10% of tibial fracture. The injury is cause by high energy axial load either from motor vehicle accident or fall from height Although nowadays conducting multiple operations over various stages is a common treatment option taking into account the possibility of soft tissue damage, a gold standard protocol for severe tibialpilon fractures has not yet been established. This case concerns a 40 year-old gentleman who suffered a closed tibia pilon fracture that was successfully treated using a bridging frame external fixator using technique of ligamentotaxiswith good reduction, functional outcome and early mobilization with minimal complication.

❑❑❑

OP - 90

A case report of multiple Myeloma presenting with pathological Fracture

Nikhil Panchiwala

Background: Multiple myeloma is a plasma cell malignancy in which monoclonal plasma cells proliferate in the bone marrow resulting in an overabundance of monoclonal para proteins (M- Proteins) and displacement of other hematopoietic cell lines. It is the second most hematological cancer and is typically diagnosed in individuals between 65-74 age group. It generally manifests with bone pain, weakness, malaise, bleeding, anemia, infections, neuropathies, pathological fractures etc. The incidence of pathological fractures in patients of multiple myeloma is around 43 %.

Case report: A 70 year female patient presented to the orthopedic department with the chief complaint of pain and swelling in the right arm for past 1 year. She had a history of ORIF with plating for pathological fracture of right humerus shaft. PET-scan shows FDG uptake at the operative site which is suggestive of malignancy & the histopathological report was suggestive of Plasmocytoma. The patient was following up with the onco-medicine department for chemotherapy. The limb couldn't be salvaged and thus it was imperative to disarticulate the right arm.

Result and Inference: The patient is currently stable with excellent healing. Limb saving surgeries are less preferred for such complicated cases instead should be managed with disarticulation as there are chances of multiple surgeries for recurrent fractures, infections, implant failure.

❑❑❑

OP - 91

Case of Periprosthetic Hip Fracture Left side Operated with Revision THR and Cables

Jairaj Shrotriya

A periprosthetic hip fracture is a broken bone that occurs around the implants of a total hip replacement. It is a serious complication that most often requires surgery.

Although a fracture may occur during a hip replacement procedure, the majority of periprosthetic fractures occur: Within a few weeks after the procedure Years after a well-functioning total hip replacement. These fractures are rare, But the overall incidence of different types of periprosthetic fractures is on rise mainly due to increasing number of primary joint arthroplasties and revision arthroplasties. Nevertheless treatment of these fractures is often challenging because patients may be older and may have thinning bone or other medical conditions. Both increasing implantation numbers of total hip replacements and demographic change with higher populations of older people, indicate that there will be an increase in periprosthetic fractures in near future. We present our experience in a case of post traumatic (trivial fall) periprosthetic Vancouver type B3 fracture after hemiarthroplasty treated with Implant removal with long stem revision Total hip replacment and additional stabalization with cables.

OP - 92

Association of Anthropometric measurements and Lipid profile in women with Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS)

Dr. Ritika Gupta

Background

- Polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS) is a heterogenous endocrine disorder with diverse clinical presentation affecting 5-10% of women. PCOS is characterized by irregular menstrual cycle, secondary amenorrhea, hyperandrogenism, ovarian dysfunction (oligo-anovulation or subfertility) and polycystic ovary.
- The prevalence of PCOS among adolescents and young girls in India was 22.5% by Rotterdam and 10.7% by Androgen Excess Society Criteria.

Objective: To analyze the association between anthropometric measurements (BMI and WHR) and lipid profile (TG, TC, HDL, LDL and VLDL) in PCOS women with healthy controls.

Methodology: After Ethical Committee approval, study was conducted in the department of Biochemistry, New Medical College, Kota on 100 cases of females with Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS) and 100 cases of apparently healthy females as a control group. The lipid profile was estimated by enzymatic method on fully automatic analyzer (ERBA XL 640). Anthropometric measurements were done by standard methods.

Results: In this study, significant increased value (p<.05) of TC, TG, HDL, LDL, VLDL, BMI and WHR were observed in PCOS women patients when compared with age and sex matched healthy women. In this study, BMI showed significant positive correlation with TC (r=0.447), TG(r= 0.215), LDL(r= 0.329) and VLDL (r= 0.215). WHR also showed

significant positive correlation with TC (r= 0.463), TG (r= 0.387), LDL (r= 0.322) and VLDL (r= 0.387). HDL showed non-significant positive correlation with BMI (r= 0.156) & WHR (r= 0.101).

Conclusions: Proper diagnosis and management of PCOS is essential as PCOS has many potential metabolic risks if not managed appropriately. Our study showed significant correlation of anthropometric parameters (BMI &WHR) with lipid profile. This study suggests early screening of these parameters to prevent complications in future. Treatment of PCOS at an early stage may play an effective role in healthy life cycle.

❑❑❑

OP - 93

Assessment of Lipid Profile in Patients having Chronic Kidney Disease in a Tertiary care hospital

Dr. Parth Vyas

Objective: To study the relationship between Lipid Profile and chronic Kidney disease of various etiologies using Lipid Profile

Methods: This is an Observational study and will be conducted on patients with diagnosis of chronic Kidney disease admitted in Nephology and general Medicine wards

❑❑❑

OP - 94

The role of serum Lactate Dehydrogenase and serum Uric acid level as biochemical markers for severity of preeclampsia

Prerna Harsh

Background: Preeclampsia is a multisystem disorder and leads to a lot of cellular death. So, serum Lactate Dehydrogenase level can be used to assess the extent of cellular death and thereby the severity of disease. Uric acid is a catabolic product of purine nucleotide. Hyperuricemia is found to be one of the largest laboratory manifestations of preeclampsia.

Aim: This study aim to analyze the serum lactate dehydrogenase and serum uric acid level in women with mild and severe preeclampsia.

Materials and Methods: This cross sectional study was carried out in the department of Biochemistry in collaboration of department of Obstetrics and gynaecology, Maharaja Agrasen Medical College, Agroha, Hisar. Total 100 preeclamptic women as study subjects included in this study, out of that 50 were mild preeclamptic women and 50 were severe preeclamptic women. Blood sample was collected from study subject to analyze serum LDH and serum uric acid level.

Results: We observed both biochemical markers were significantly raised in women with severe preeclampsia as compared to women with mild preeclampsia.

Conclusion: Serum LDH and serum uric level may serve as reasonable biochemical marker of preeclampsia and it can be used to assess the severity of preeclampsia. Hence, Serum LDH levels and uric acid can be used as tool in making decision, regarding the management strategies to improve the maternal and fetal outcome.

Keywords: Lactate Dehydrogenase (LDH), Serum Uric acid and Pre-Eclampsia

❑❑❑

OP - 95

Intussusception with Malrotation of Gut in a 5 month old Infant

Ishan Dewan

History: A 5 month old female baby of Hena meghwal came to GMCH with complain of pain abdomen with distension – 5 days, blood in stool – 5 days along with fever (on and off)

Outside USG Report : Telescoping of proximal bowel loop into distal bowel loop suggesting intussusception.

Pt was made nbm and started with IV ceftriaxone 240 mg tds, amikacin 40mg tds, metro 120mg tds along with pcm, pantop, calcium gluconateRepeat usg done- edematous bowel loops with mesenteric lymphnodes (largest 4.8mm in SAD) are seen in left illiac fdossa with colo-colic intussusception (length-6.1cms) with dialated bowel loops. Mininal free fluid present in peritoneal cavity Investigations:- Hb- 10.00, tlc- 11.67, PC- 507, PT/inr-12.00/0.86, Bl. Urea- 20.30, S. creat. -0.23, S. uric acid-5.72, sgot-34.90, sgpt- 13.70, s. bilirubin total-5.90, Direct- 0.06, Indirect- 0.14, alk phos-120, proteins, Total- 5.9, alb- 3.4, glob.-4.7, AG ratio- 1.36, Na- 130, K-4.70, Cl-95, BUN- 9.30, 3H- NR.

Exploratory laprotomy and proceeed was done with initial diagnosis of colo cholic intussuception. Optative diagnosis- Ileo colo cholic intussuception with malrotation of gut. Infra umbilical transverse incision given Ileo-colo colic intussuception extending from terminal illeum to caecum to ascending, transverse, decending and sigmoid colon.Manually reduced Post reduction, palpable polyp in caecum. Enterotomy done, polyp excised and closed with vicryll 3-0 Appendix inflammed-appendicectomy done Ladd's procedure done. Caecal polyp and appendix sent for biopsy Patient discharged after 4 days.

Investigations: USG Showing Dougnut Sign / Pseudokidney Sign

Contrast enema: Claw SIGN, pincer sign

Clinical Features: Distension, vomiting, obstipation, pain (draw up legs and cry)

Incidence: 6 months -2yrs with most common illeal colic intussusception overall.

Management: contrast enema is both diagnostic and therapeutic.

Indications for surgery (R&A) 1. Recurrent anastomosis 2. Sec to pathological lead point 3. Perforation 4. Strangulation.

CAUSES: Primary: Hypertrophy of payer patches

Secondary: to a pathological lead point: Polyp, lymphoma being common CP: Recurrent

❑❑❑

OP - 96

Evaluation of donor specific antibodies (DSA) and HLA typing in the outcome of post heart transplant rejection status

Dr Lata, Scientist D

Background: Cardiac transplantation is the treatment of choice in end-stage heart failure. Despite advent of many immunosuppressive regimens, heart transplant recipients suffer some degree of immunologic rejection. Cardiac allograft rejection remains a serious complication during the first year after transplantation, all acute rejection episodes occurring within the first 6 months of transplant. The clinical significance of the presence of DSA in stable long-term patients and evidence of treating patients with subclinical AMR or DSA is unclear. Hence, the present study is undertaken to see the association of donor specific antibody (DSA) and HLA typing with post heart transplant rejection status with overall survival.

Objectives: a. To determine DSA and HLA typing in heart transplant patients. b. To see the association and mismatch of these with rejection status and patient survival in post heart transplant evaluation.

Methods: Blood samples will be collected from the donor during the time of harvesting of heart. DNA isolation was done in laboratory. Luminex based HLA typing and DSAused both for HLA typing as well as antibody screening, with high degree of sensitivity and specificity.

Results: We have enrolled 5 participants (cardiac transplant patients) for the current study, used for the analysis of DSA and HLA typing. On periodic DSA analysis we found out that out of 5 patients, one patient was found DSA positive, showed symptom towards rejection.

Conclusion: Patients was planned for heart transplant during the course of time, followed with HLA typing and DSA, results inmatched and mismatched HLA antigens with the donor. Periodic samples of cardiac transplant for DSA test was performed for HLA class I and class II. Now the patient is on follow up in the cardiology OPD.

❑❑❑

OP – 97

A typical cytokine profile in early SARS-CoV-2 infection may indicate progression from mild to moderate disease: Possible role for IL-22

Rakesh Kumar Deepak

Background: The pandemic of coronavirus is still a major public health problem worldwide. It was started from Wuhan (a city of China), the individuals start reporting the clinical manifestations Common are fever (moderate to high), dry cough, body ache, diarrhea, headache. In most cases, disease manifestation is mild to moderate with recovery in 6-8 weeks.

Objectives:

a. To determine T cell subtypes and cytokines in COVID-19 patients with mild to severe disease.

b. Compare them between patients who had recovered and those who had progressed to moderate-severe disease.

Methods: 19 patients with mild Covid-19 disease and 19 patients with moderate Covid-19 severity were enrolled for the study. The study is conducted as a case control study in which 38 COVID-19 cases (19 each in mild and moderate disease severity) were recruited. Cytokine levels were analyzed in serum of the study at a single time point using Luminex based multiplex kit.

Results: In moderate disease hospital stay varied between 12-20 days and all subjects were on filtered O2 to maintain SpO2 of >91%. Upon comparison out of the 18 cytokines screened, levels of 7 cytokines showed little to no variation ($p>0.05$) between mild and moderate Covid-19 and this included both pro and anti-inflammatory cytokines and GM-CSF were higher in moderate Covid-19 cases.

Conclusion: Our data suggests the possibility of IL-22 maintaining the pulmonary epithelium integrity in mild Covid-19 cases and the significantly reduced levels of IL-22 in moderate cases correlate positively with the increased respiratory distress witnessed in such patients. However, further studies with a larger study population are needed to delineate pathways by which IL-22 works in early/mild covid-19 cases to prevent lung damage and disease exacerbation.

Owner : Association for Medical Updates Publisher Dr Ashish Sharma
Printer : Mr. Nitesh Sahlot; Printed at : Jinendra Offfset, Hiran Magri and published from Udaipur, Rajasthan;
Editor Dr. F. S. Mehta.