THESIS ABSTRACT

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Title: OBSTETRIC ANAL SPHINCTER INJURIES (OASIS) – A PROSPECTIVE OBSERVATIONAL LONGITUDINAL STUDY IN GOVT. KILPAUK MEDICAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, CHENNAI.

Period of study: July 2014 – May 2016

Institution: Govt. Kilpauk Medical College & Hospital, Chennai.

Background: Perineal trauma is an adverse sequel of vaginal delivery in terms of OASIS. Classification given by Sultan is – 3a: less than 50% External Anal Sphincter torn, 3b: >50% thickness torn, 3c: Both External & Internal Anal sphincter torn.

Methods: It is a Prospective observational longitudinal study in which all patients who delivered vaginally with 3rd and 4th degree perineal tear. During my study period are included 40 patients. Above patients are assessed for the risk factors like age, parity, gestational age, birth weight, occipito posterior, duration of 1st stage of labour, duration of 2nd stage of labour, forceps delivery & shoulder dystocia. Risk of association is calculated.

Results: From my study, it is found that incidence of patients with OASIS is 0.67% with a mean age of 27.73 years. Risk factors like primigravida, occipito posterior, prolonged duration of 2nd stage of labour, forceps and shoulder dystocia are associated with OASIS.

Conclusion: This study concluded that Incidence of OASIS in KMC hospital, Chennai is 67%. Correct identification of perineal layers & its proper repair gives encouraging results in terms of anal incontinence.

Keywords: OASIS, SULTAN, Occipito posterior.