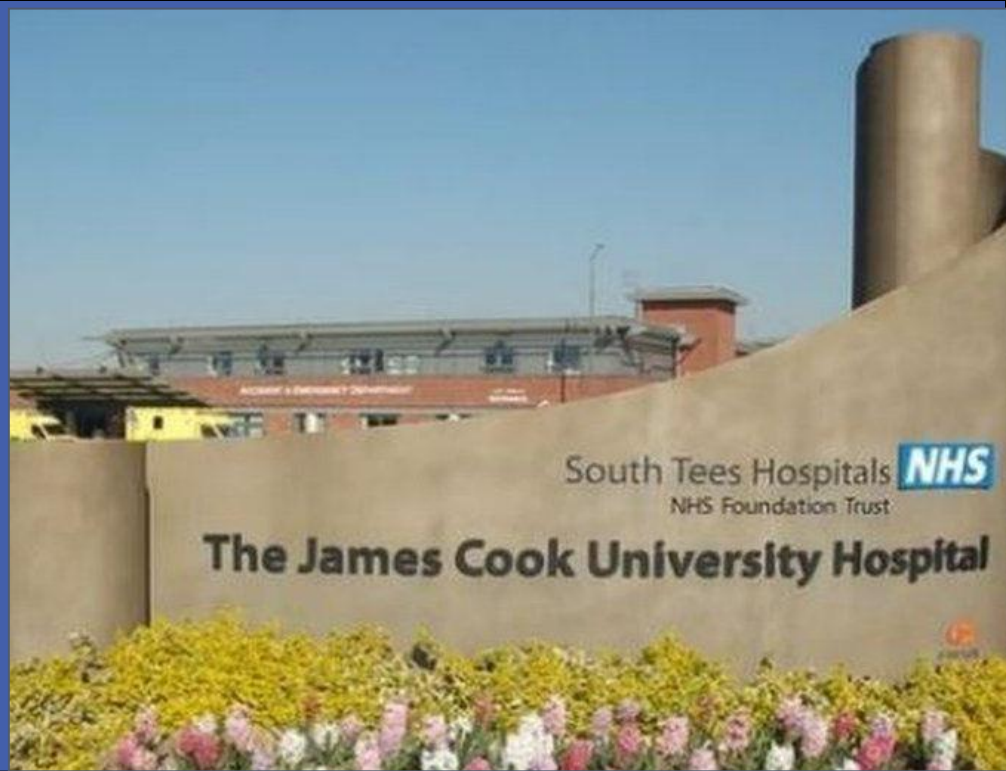


OUTCOMES OF SEVERE OASIS AT THE END OF ONE YEAR

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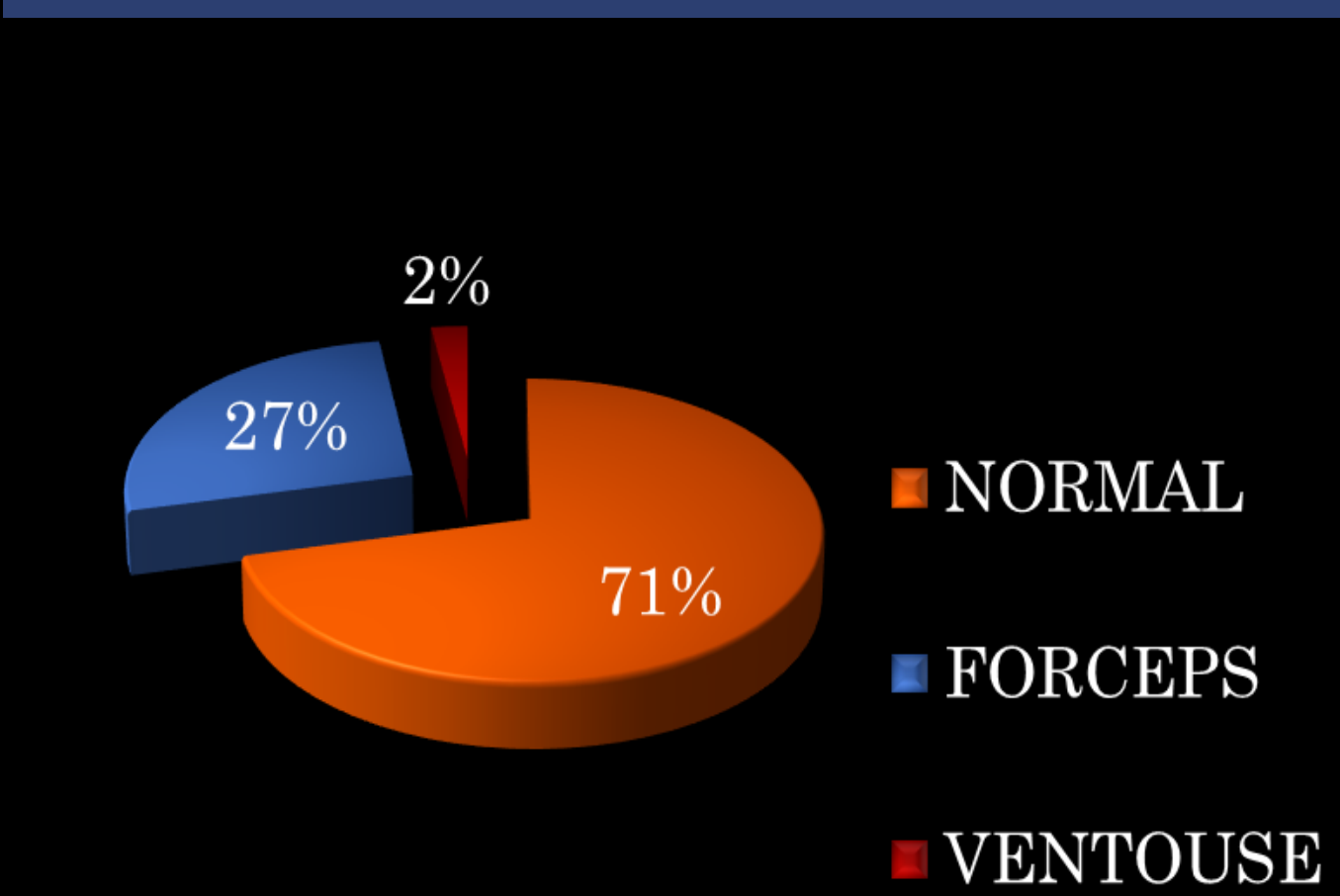
INTRODUCTION

- Incidence of third- and fourth-degree tears appears to be rising with 5.9% of first pregnancies affected in England and Wales.
- Both third- and fourth-degree tears can cause distressing symptoms such as faecal incontinence and sexual dysfunction.
- Childbirth following such a tear risks worsening symptoms and repeat OASIS injury in a subsequent pregnancy.

METHODOLOGY

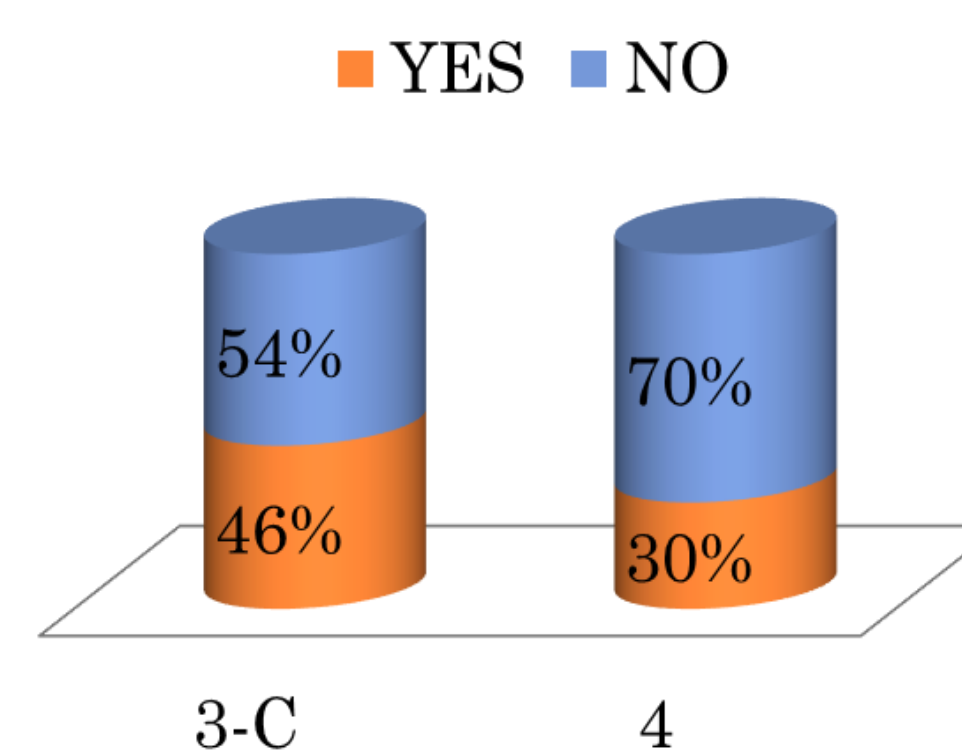
- ❑ A 5 years observational, prospective longitudinal study was carried out in women who delivered in James Cook university Hospital, UK between January 2017 and December 2021.
- ❑ 45 cases of severe OASIS were identified , which comprised of 26 cases of 3C degree and 19 cases of fourth degree tear.

RESULTS

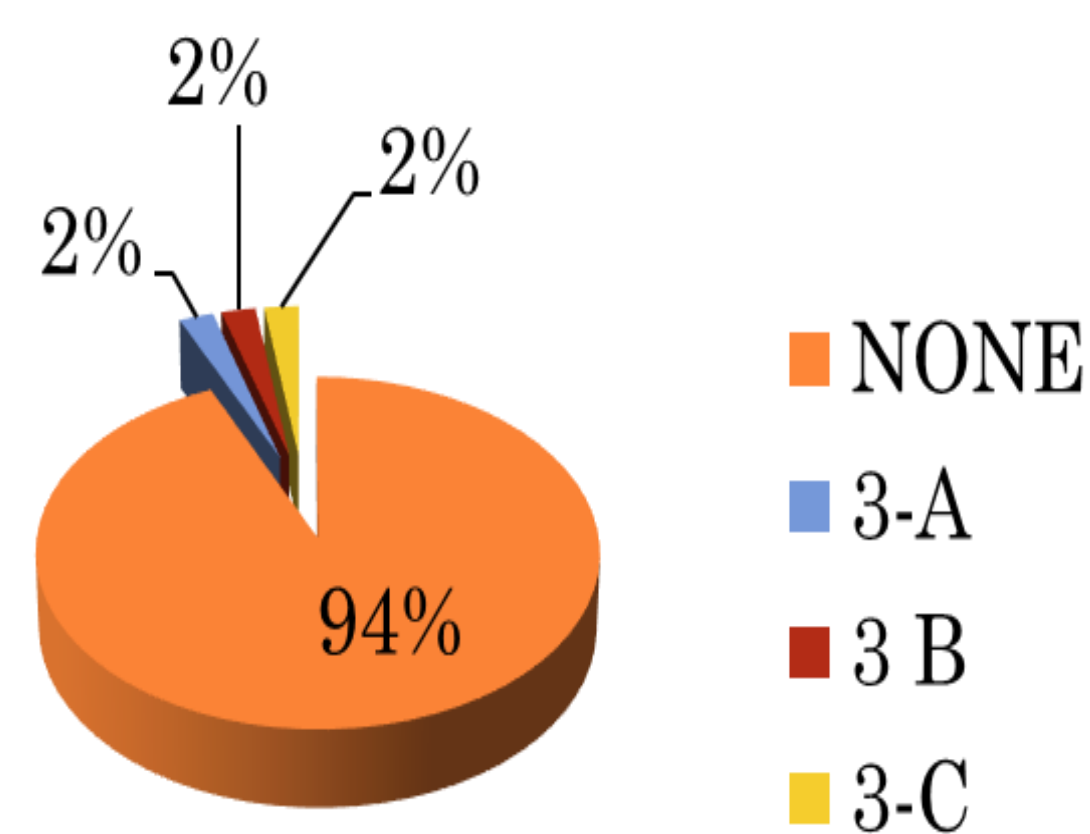


MODE OF DELIVERY

EPISIOTOMY

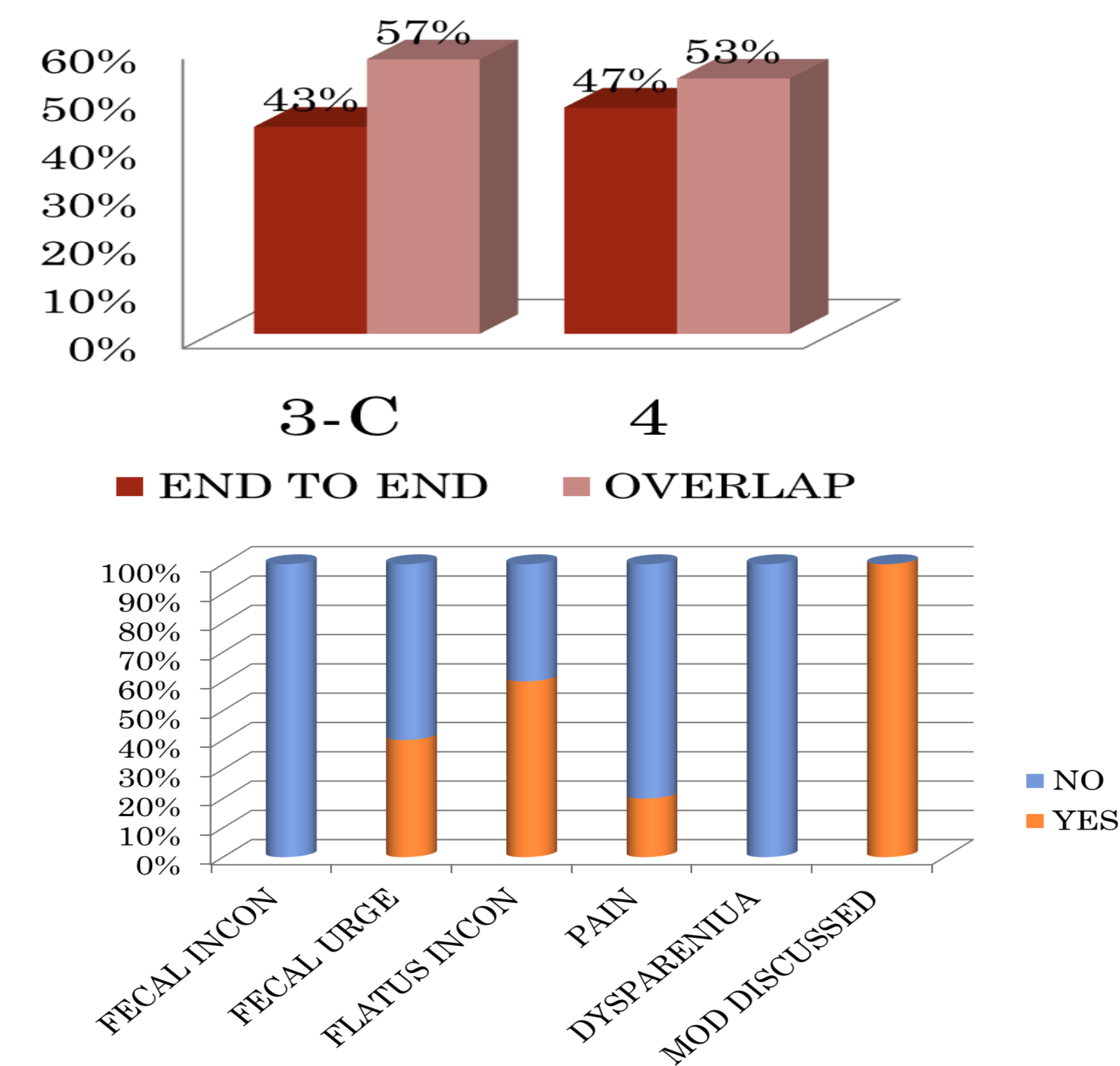


PREVIOUS OASIS



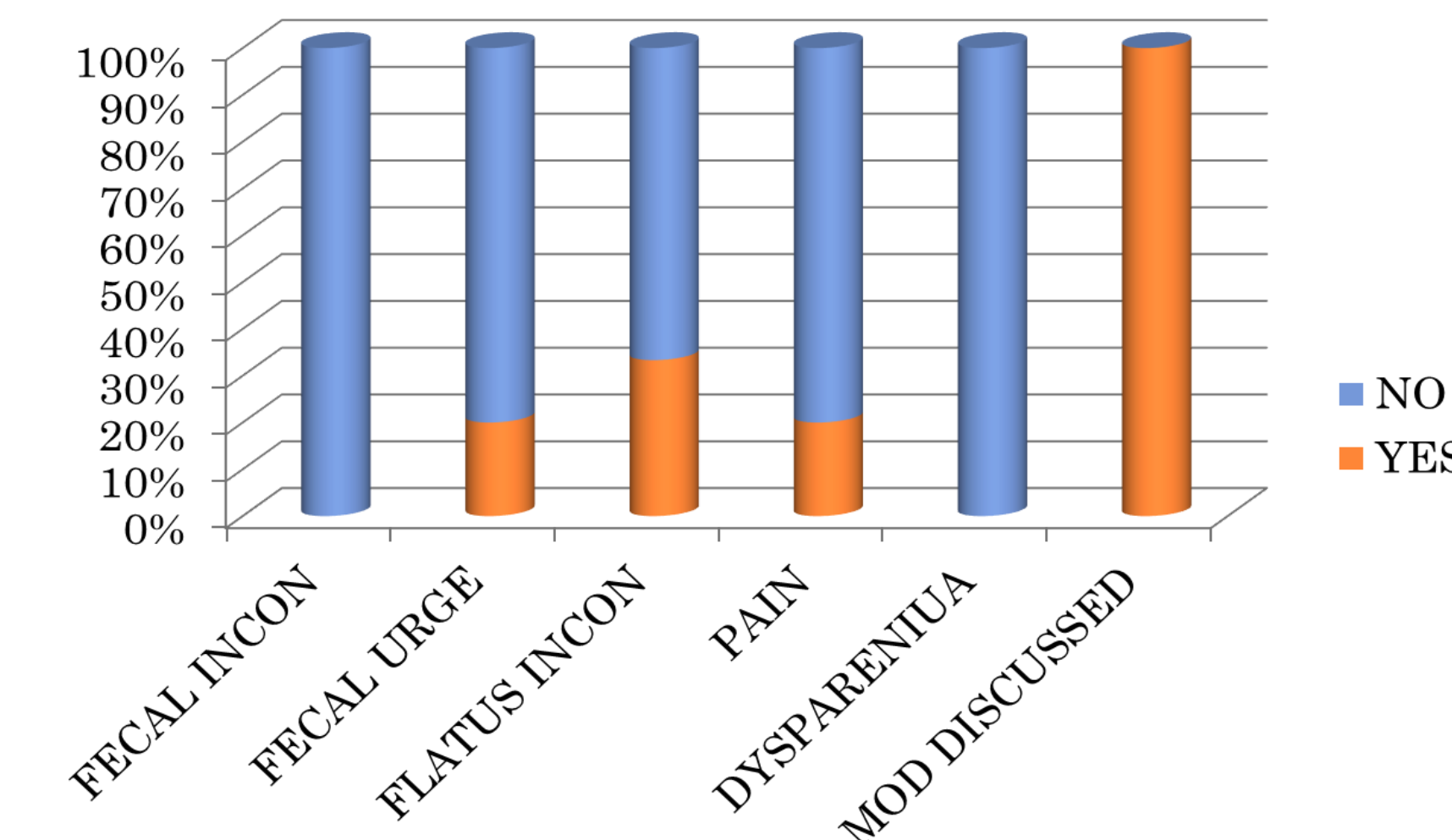
RESULTS

METHOD OF REPAIR-

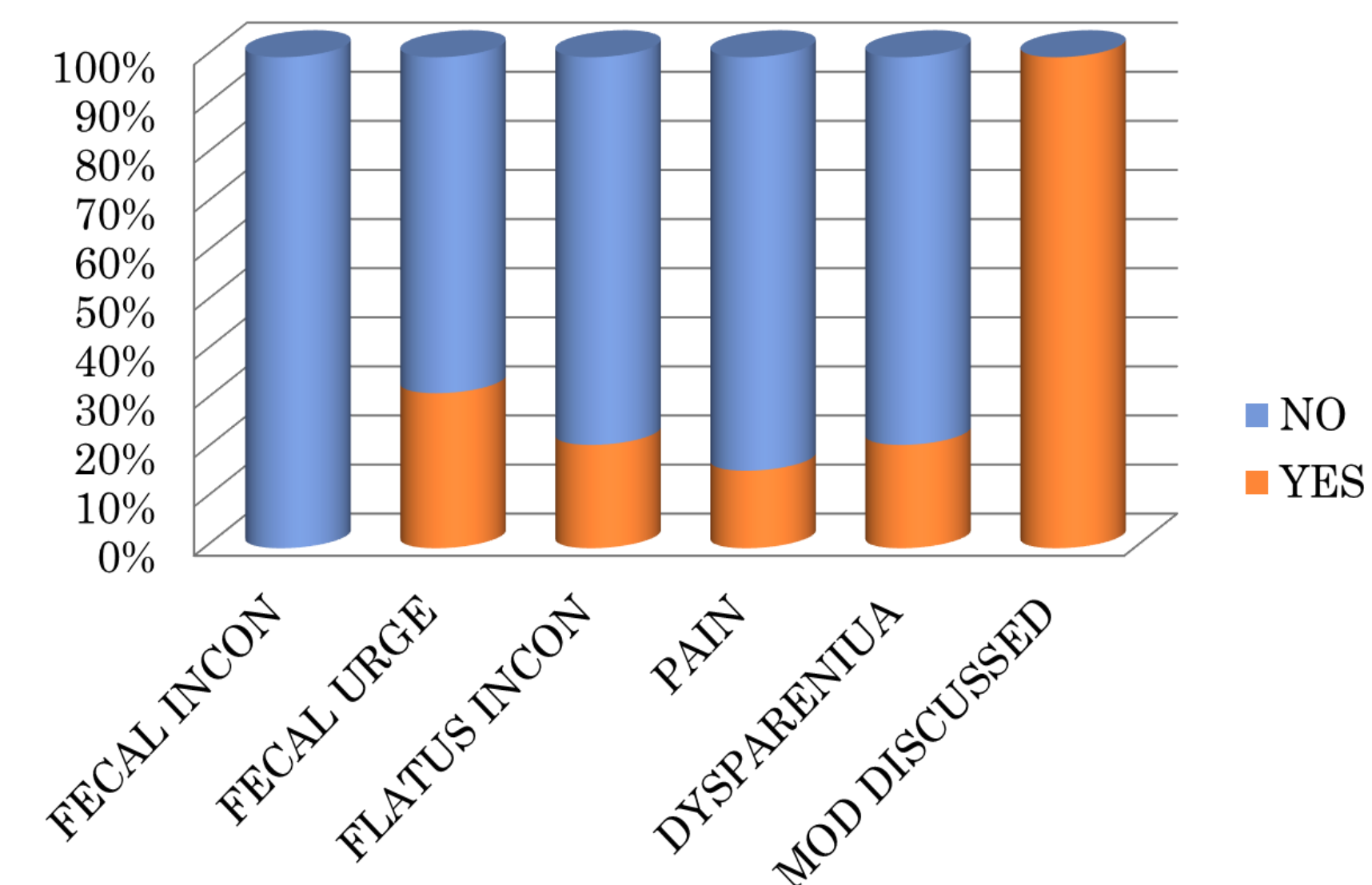


FOLLOW UP – 8 -12 WEEKS – 3C DEGREE (N= 26)

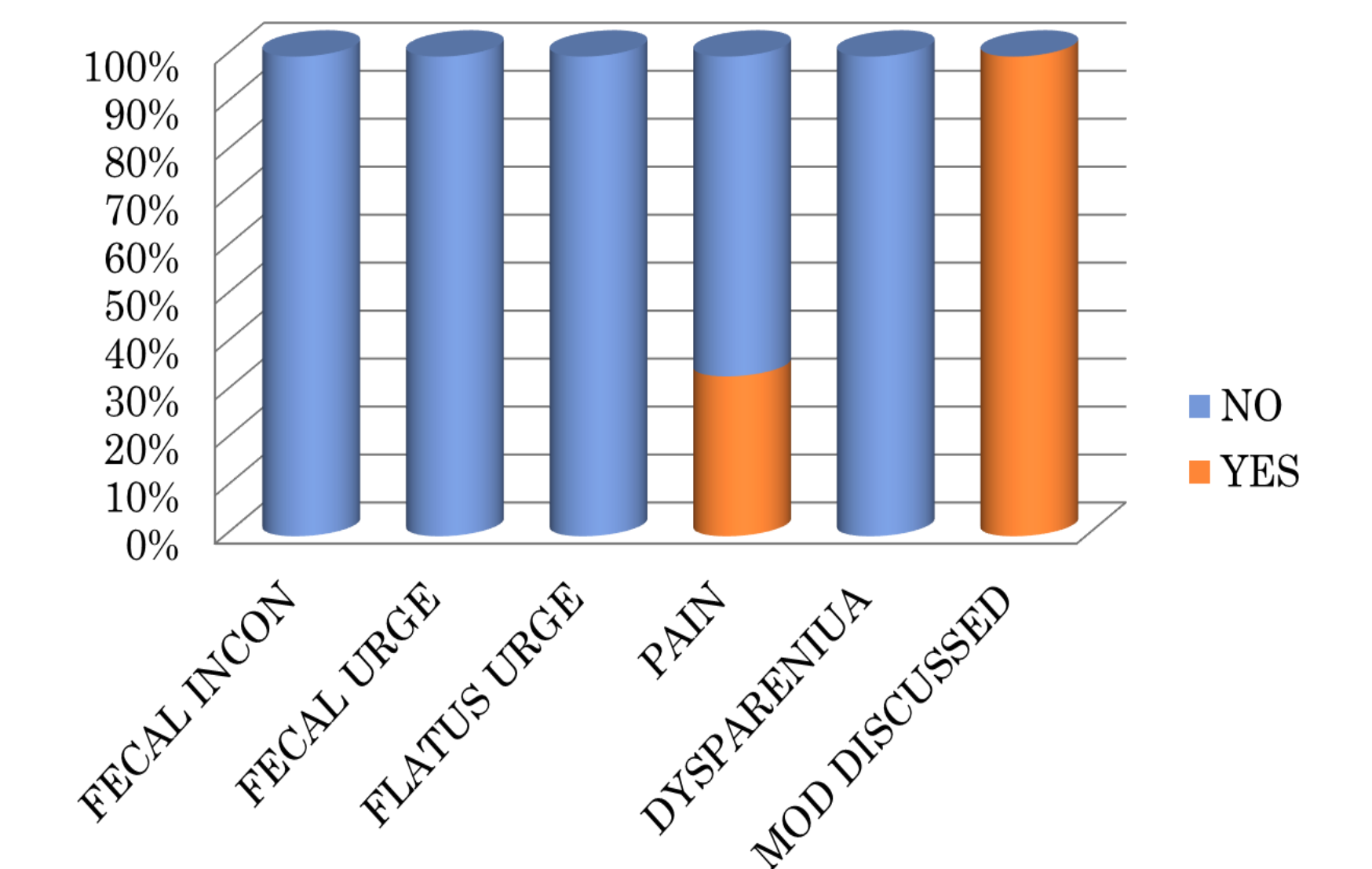
FOLLOW UP – 24 WEEKS – 1 YEAR 3C DEGREE- (N = 5)



FOLLOW UP – 8 -12 WEEKS– 4 TH DEGREE (n = 19)



FOLLOW UP – 24 WEEKS – 1 YEAR 4 TH DEGREE (N = 3)



CONCLUSION

Overall, the number of patients with ongoing symptoms are very low – which was encouraging

RECOMMENDATIONS

- All the patients to be directly referred to physiotherapy
- Ensure good perineal support
- Warm compresses during second stage of labour
- Perceived wisdom is – Ventouse is less traumatic to the pelvis and perineum than the forceps

DISCUSSION

- ❖ Third- and fourth-degree tears are an increasing obstetric issue and can affect subsequent mode of delivery.
- ❖ Improving the prevention of these injuries needs to be prioritised.

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