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Conference summary

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Global networks for health

- Effective
- Feasible
- Intervention to improve outcome of health issues for mother and children
- Conduct research trials

Group B streptococcus

- Apply screening universally
- Granada medium is fast and effective for culture
- Use intrapartum prophylaxis for carriers and patients in preterm labour
- Use chlorhexidine vaginally

Foetal infections

- Attempts at treating cytomegalovirus include hyper immune globulins and antiviral drugs
- Foetal assessment for CMV include targeted ultrasound, MRI of brain, foetal blood sample

Obesity and pregnancy

- Follow obese mothers carefully for anaemia, hypertension and diabetes
- Obesity associated with increased C.S, and prematurity which is explained by anaemia, hypertension, diabetes and multi-gravity

Overweight and offspring

- Overweight is associated with increased:
- C.S
- Post dates
- Morbidity
- No increase in shoulder dystocia

The Galaa Study

- Regular on-job training should be integrated in facilities
- Regular exposure to evidence based practices
- Improvement is observed if training is continually applied

Distant learning

- The scheme can work to improve the performance of practitioners
- The scheme is simple to apply by attending group meeting following going through the manuals
- Skills workshop teach essential procedures

Emergency drills

- Designed according to protocols
- Improvement highly significant
- Should be implemented in hospitals
- Evaluation of longer-term practise is required

Viral hepatitis in Egypt

- Major health issue and rising in Egypt
- Hepatitis B high vertical transmission and vaccine is available
- Hepatitis C low vertical transmission and no vaccine
- A health project is needed to evaluate the problem

Foetal anaemia

- Try to pick it up early before hydrops develops
- Middle cerebral artery Doppler peak systolic velocity is a good screening test
- Cordocentesis is the only confirmation but has high loss rate 5-10%
- Follow up depends on cause

Cervical ultrasound

- Can help to detect cases in whom cerclage is needed
- History is still important determinant in deciding cerclage
- Progesterone supplements now proven to reduce preterm delivery rates

Monochorionic twins

- Always confirm chorionicity in first trimester
- Twin to twin transfusion syndrome is associated with high morbidity and mortality
- Laser separation of the placenta is the treatment of choice at present

Stem cell separation

- Adult stem cells can be separated from umbilical cord blood
- They show plasticity
- Can be frozen up to 20 years
- We managed to separate and freeze stem cells in Cairo University
- There is a big series of diseases that can be treated with stem cell transfer

Clexane in antiphospholipid syndrome

- 40mg clexane improves pregnancy outcome in cases with positive antiphospholipid antibodies
- Definition of cases of antiphospholipid is unclear
- History of poor outcome was used as indication for intervention as well

Nitroglycerine patch

- Nitroglycerine patch for 48 hours does seem effective tocolysis giving time for steroid administration
- Less side effects compared to other tocolytics
- Is more effective between 30-34 weeks compared to 26-30 weeks

Outcome of cerclage

- Emergency cerclage compared to elective cerclage no significant difference pregnancy outcome but higher risk for PPRM in Malaysia
- Vaginal cultures showed mainly colonization with candida and no particular bacterial infection

Electromagnetic fields and pregnancy outcome

- There has been worse pregnancy outcome in patients living near power lines compared to controls
- Those involved higher risk of miscarriage, congenital anomalies, postdates
- Patient should be warned of risks and followed up carefully

Breastfeeding

- Antenatal classes are recommended to teach mothers and help resolve fears
- Most cases can be managed at time of starting breastfeeding
- No effect for anaesthetics, mode of delivery on success
- Bonding is required

Maternal mortality in Malaysia

- MMR is 28/100000
- Main cause is haemorrhage
- Mortalities are registered and investigated
- Lack of realisation of severity of condition of mothers is a predisposing factor

Maternal Mortality in Sudan

- High values of maternal mortality and updates are awaited
- Main cause is sepsis
- Maternal anaemia and lack of proper sterilisation technique are factors in such high mortality figures

Problems in street girls in Egypt

- High incidence of different forms of abuse
- They high lower adaptation to surrounding social environment
- Most of them found pregnancies as negative experience
- Attempts at housing and assistance in education are ongoing.

Trial of course education via internet

- Attempt was done in one of Egypt's governorate universities
- Trial showed high intake and participation from students
- Consideration of collaborate similar work between universities should be thought