seven patients had score of less than 7 and five patients had risk score of 7 or higher. Five patients were given single agent methotrexate, seven patients received multidrug regimens. All patients are on regular follow up. One patient (high risk group) expired as she did not receive treatment. 

Conclusion: GTN are rare and proliferative disorders with proper diagnosis and treatment most of the cases are amenable to treatment with favorable outcome.

Miscellaneous: Poster Abstract

Pediatric vaginal rhabdomyosarcoma: Report of 2 cases
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Introduction: Rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS) arising in the female genital tract is rare accounting for 3.5% of all RMS cases. Approximately half these occur in the vagina, a site that has been associated with a favorable prognosis. Optimal loco-regional treatment for patients with vaginal RMS remains controversial since wide local excision is mutilating and often not done. Two cases of vaginal RMS are reported who underwent chemotherapy and local control with brachytherapy.

Methods: Retrospective chart review was done between 2011 and 2015. During this interval, out of 31 cases of pediatric RMS managed at our institution, 2 had vaginal RMS. Their management and outcome is detailed below.

Results - Case Materials: Two patients, both aged 2 years at the time of diagnosis, presented with grape-like mass protruding from vaginal orifice and bleeding for 1-2 months. Characteristic MRI features were of a heterogeneous enhancing polypoidal soft tissue mass filling vaginal lumen and protruding out of introitus confirming Botryoidal RMS. Biopsy and histopathology was suggestive of embryonal RMS (IHC positive for desmin, myogenin and focally for myo-D1). Tumor in both the patients was staged as Stage1 Group 3 (low risk). They were started on neo-adjuvant chemotherapy as per IRS-7 Protocol with 3 weekly cycles of vincristine, dactinomycin and cyclophosphamide for 33 weeks. They had near complete regression of tumor and received brachytherapy for residual thickening of the vaginal wall. They have been followed up for 24 months and 57 months respectively from presentation, and are disease free. They are on close surveillance with periodic examination under anesthesia and imaging. One patient developed post radiation vaginal synchie and is requiring vaginal dilatation.

Conclusion: In patients with non-resected vaginal RMS, good outcome can be achieved by the use of brachytherapy for local control.

Miscellaneous: Poster Abstract

One step versus two step screening for gestational diabetes mellitus
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Objective: To compare the incidence, maternal and fetal outcomes of gestational diabetes mellitus using one step vs. two step as a screening procedure.

Methodology: A prospective randomized trial involving screening of 1000 pregnant women for gestational diabetes mellitus was conducted. Women were divided in two groups (500 each). Group A comprised of patients screened with two step approach (ACOG recommendation), Group B comprised of women screened by one step method (IADPSG criteria). Women diagnosed with ‘gestational diabetes’ were followed in antenatal clinic and incidence of GDM, maternal and fetal outcome between two groups were analyzed using SPSS.

Results: The incidence of GDM was almost double using one step approach versus two step which was 19.2% and 11.8% respectively. Maternal outcomes were comparable in both the groups except the risk of preterm delivery which was 2.5 times more in group A than group B (odds ratio = 2.43 95% CI = 1.01-5.79). Further fetal outcomes were also comparable except neonatal hypoglycemia which was seen in 29.31% in group A vs. 7.4% in group B. In the group B 15 patients (15.8%) patients with GDM (based on FBS ≥92 mg/dl at 1st ANC visit) showed clinical symptoms & blood sugars in hypoglycemic range on MNT requiring resumption of normal diet.

Conclusion: The incidence of GDM using IADPSG criteria was almost double versus ACOG criteria. Maternal and fetal outcomes were comparable except in 15.8% women diagnosed as GDM (using FBS ≥92 mg/dl at 1st ANC visit as per IADPSG) suffered from hypoglycemia. A large trial is being proposed before these criteria are adopted.