



# 6<sup>th</sup> World Congress on Womens Health and Midwifery

July 11, 2022 | Webinar



## E-Poster



# WOMENS HEALTH AND MIDWIFERY

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## Assessing adherence to adjuvant hormone therapy in breast cancer patients in routine clinical practice

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**Introduction:** Adjuvant hormone therapy (HT) improves overall survival in women with hormone receptor-positive breast cancer (BC) (OS). In routine clinical practice, HT compliance is currently underreported. Numerous BC patients receive polypharmacy and treatment for additional illnesses.

**Objective:** To evaluate HT compliance in ordinary clinical practice.

**Materials and Methods:** Between 2017 and 2019, patients who received HT for stage I–III BC were included. The Morisky-Green test was used to gauge adherence and calculate the medication possession rate (MPR). Utilizing straightforward logistic models, the relationship between adherence and polypharmacy, treatment, and patient characteristics was evaluated.

**Data analysis:** The Fisher's exact test or the chi-square test, as appropriate, was used to analyse the relationships between qualitative factors and adherence. Using the student's t-test, the relationship between quantitative factors and adherence was evaluated. The estimated odds ratio (OR) for treatment non-adherence and its 95% confidence interval were calculated. In every example, a significance threshold of 0.05 was taken into account. The analyses were out with R 4.0.4.

**Results:** A total of 118 individuals were involved; 65.2 percent had aromatase inhibitors (AI), the remaining patients received tamoxifen, and 36% had polypharmacy. Treatment adherence was seen in 81 percent of the patients, and it was not related to polypharmacy, territory of origin, marital status, living alone, level of education, occupation, or stage. However, adherence was related to age ( $p=0.03$ ,  $OR=0.96$  for non-adherence), with adherent and non-adherent patients having median ages of 66 and 61.5 years, respectively. Homemakers and retired women demonstrated stronger adherence to AI, despite the fact that the adherence profiles for both medicines were equal.

**Conclusion:** Even though HT is known to benefit OS, is a well-tolerated medication, and is offered free of charge, adherence to the treatment was examined in real-world settings, with 19% of the patients failing to comply. The older patients had the highest adherence rates. The findings highlight the necessity of examining the causes of HT discontinuation, with the disciplines of pharmacy and medical oncology collaborating to develop integrated strategies and interventions to improve adherence, considering the potential impact on patients' OS.

### Recent Publications:

1. Natalia Camejo , Cecilia Castillo , Andrea Schiavone , Ana L Alfonso , Dahiana Amarillo , Franco Xavier , Esteban Alvarez , Gabriel Krygier & Lucía Delgado, Male breast cancer diagnosis stages, treatment and survival in Uruguay: a retrospective analysis of a case series, 1 Sep 2021, <https://doi.org/10.2217/bmt-2020-0035>
2. Castillo C, Camejo N, Hernandez AL, Artagaveytia N, Alonso R, Delgado L. Prevalence of Known Risk Factors in Uruguayan Women Treated for Breast Cancer at a University Hospital. *Breast Cancer: Basic and Clinical Research*. January 2021. doi:10.1177/117822342111006667
3. Castillo C, Camejo N, Rondan M, Savio F, Herrera G, Krygier G, Delgado L. Survival and Time to Initiation of Adjuvant Chemotherapy Among Breast Cancer Patients in Uruguay. *Breast Cancer (Dove Med Press)*. 2021 Dec 6;13:651-658. doi: 10.2147/BCTT.S338276. PMID: 34908875; PMCID: PMC8664648.

### Biography

Natalia Camejo holds the position of assistant profesor in the oncology department. He is working in the Medical school at University of Uruguay and teaching job in the hospital de clinicas' cancer division. He is worked in the Medical school at the University of Uruguay from year oct. 2013, until oct. 2019 as a Clinical oncology department research assistant. And also working in the Hospital and clinic of "Manuel University of the Republic.

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## Accepted Abstracts



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## The prevalence of gestational diabetes and type 2 diabetes postpartum

**Erica Holmes**

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This study aimed to investigate if antepartum teaching was beneficial to postpartum screening for early detection of type 2 diabetes. The effects of missed follow-up appointments could lead to undiagnosed type 2 diabetes following pregnancy. The literature reviewed studied barriers to postpartum follow-up appointments. A survey was created containing basic questions about demographics to an overall concept of type 2 diabetes. A total of 18 women in their second and third trimester from the state of Georgia were surveyed. It was determined that education in the antepartum was found to be beneficial to the empowerment of women attending postpartum screening for type 2 diabetes. The results suggest the need for further research to investigate the effects of antepartum teaching for early detection in postpartum screening for type 2 diabetes following gestational diabetes.

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## Evaluation of social outcome of pregnancy in adolescents (systematic review)

**Marjan Havaei**

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**Statement of the Problem:** On average, teenage pregnancies account for 11% of all pregnancies worldwide, and 95% of these are in middle- and low-income countries. Pregnancy in adolescents is a public health issue that affects adolescent mothers, children, and ultimately society. In addition, the emotional, psychological, and social needs of adolescent girls can be greater than those of other women. Adolescent pregnancy can increase the risks to infants as well as young mothers.

**Methodology:** The study population included all scientific articles on the social outcome of pregnancy in adolescents. Researcher searches in databases: Web of Science, Scopus, PubMed, ProQuest, in the period 2010-2021. To find related articles, the keywords were selected based on Mesh and Emtree and included Adolescent Pregnancy, Teenage Pregnancies, Teenage Social Problems, and Social Factors and Social out com. First, 630 articles were found, and finally, from the remaining selected articles, 30 articles that were eligible for inclusion in the study were selected.

**Findings:** The results showed that the social outcome of pregnancy in adolescents are divided into 8 categories, which include: 1. Psychological problems 2. Violence 3. Social anxiety 4. Social isolation 5. Economic problems 6. Dropout 7. Addiction and delinquency 8. Poor social support. Discussion: This study showed that social outcome in pregnant adolescents have adverse effects that indicate the importance of sexual partner and family and community to the social needs and reproductive health of adolescents and also need social support for the health status of these adolescents.

**Conclusion & Significance:** This study showed that adolescent pregnancy has different social consequences and also factors such as pre-planned or unintended pregnancy and forced or consensual marriage inside or outside the family may cause different reactions from adolescents. This indicates the need for more attention of the sex partner, family and community to the social needs and reproductive health of adolescents and the need for social support for the health status of these women.

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## Designing a novel cost-effective device to prevent perineal tears during labor

**Yuvna Musuku**

High Technology High School, USA

In this article, we will discuss about the recent difficulties in the child birth. Such an injury can generate long-term challenges to a mother's mental and physical health. The goal of this project is to design a device that can decrease the risk of perineal tears during childbirth. Several designs and materials were tested on a CAD model of the female pelvic anatomy (the vaginal opening, perineum, and anal opening) until the optimal design was produced. First, the model was stress-tested without the device at forces of 22.3 N, 37.8 N, and 31.3 N. The model was then tested again with the device attached to determine the effectiveness of the design in reducing the stress at each level. Multiple stress tests were administered to ensure authentic results. Statistical analysis was then conducted between the mean stress values of each group. All three t-tests yielded a p-value less than the declared alpha value of 0.05, thereby indicating that the device significantly reduced the amount of strain placed on the perineum, and ultimately, minimized the risk of a perineal tear. Further testing and modifications will be continuously made to improve this device..

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