



AOFOG YGAA

AOFOG YOUNG GYNAECOLOGIST AWARDEES ASSOCIATION

NEWS LETTER

26TH MARCH, 2009

Auckland

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EDITORIAL

Dearest AOFOG Members,

The YGAA is growing with each year. This very successful AOFOG programme to promote the youngsters has paid off tremendously. In India two YGA have been FOGSI presidents and a number of others hold important organisational posts.

We urge all YGA to contribute their experiences in this 2 yearly news letter. We urge all YGA to interact with each other, visit countries and attend each other's National conferences. A good interaction amongst YGA's will lead to a strong AOFOG future.

I am thankful to Emcure Pharma Ltd. for their kind support in printing this issue for us.

Looking forwards to your feed back.


Narendra Malhotra
mnmhagra1@gmail.com



Dr Narendra Malhotra

**Please contribute to this Bulletin,
we are going online
and if we receive regular
inputs we will have a quarterly
Online e-bulletin.**

EDITOR & CHAIRMAN OF YGAA ALUMINI NETWORK OF AOFOG
CHAIRMAN PUBLICATION COMMITTEE AOFOG

Dr Narendra Malhotra

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FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION AMONG AOFOG MEMBERS

AOFOG TOKYO IN PICTURES



AOFOG MEETING, COLOMBO



AOFOG TOKYO INDIAN GROUP

BOOK REVIEW

"Operative Obstetrics and Gynecology"

Editors:

Randhir Puri, MD, WHO Fellowship (Materno-Fetal Medicine)

Narendra Malhotra, MD, FICOG.

Co-Editors: **Jaideep Malhotra, MD, FICOG, FICMCH.**

Pranay Shah, MD, DGO.

Publishers: Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers (P) Ltd.

Operative Obstetrics and Gynecology is an illustrated Colour text, a comprehensive surgical compendium divided in three parts. The part-1 includes surgical principles and guidance, general principles of surgeries required for the field. The obstetrical operations are covered in part-2 and all Gynecological surgeries in part-3.

The book is very attractive with a well-designed layout, highly illustrative with colour drawings, clinical photographs and diagnostic imaging. All topics covered are relevant and useful for reference and practice. The information is presented in a logical and readable way, utilizing bullet points, tables and diagrams very well. A set of four interactive DVD's as an added give out provides reader a direct look at live surgical procedures and operations. Self-assessment questions at end of each chapter, if included would have been more strengthening to aid the readers. In conclusion, this is a well-conceptualized and well-researched **book** that can benefit a wide range of academic and clinical pursuits.

Reviewer Information:

Dr. Mrityunjay C. Metgud, MD, FICOG.

Associate Professor, Dept of Obstetrics & Gynecology

J.N. Medical College, Nehru Nagar

Belgaum – 590 010, Karnataka State – India.

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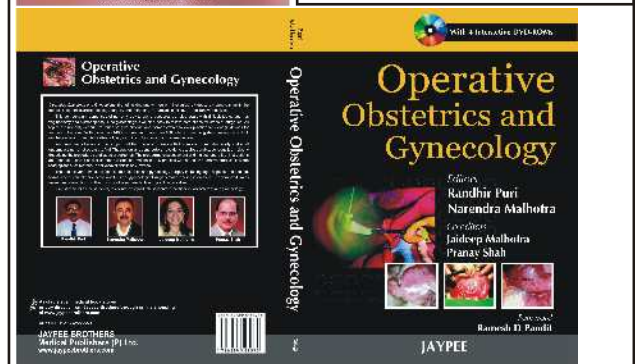
E-mail: metm@rediffmail.com

New Journals



Crossword Answers

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1A. HAULTAIN | 2A. SION |
| 3A. STRASSMAN | 4A. MCDONALD |
| 5A. FEMORAL | 6A. SIMS |
| 7A. FISH | 8A. SFU |
| 1D. KALLMAN | 2D. UREMIA |
| 3D. RITZEN | 4D. STOMACH |
| 5D. FENTON | 6D. BONNEY |
| 7D. PAP | 8D. PAGET |
| 9D. LITHIUM | 10D. LDH |
| 11D. NOVOSEVEN | |



Message from President AFOG



It is a great pleasure and privilege to have an opportunity to deliver a message as a president to the 3rd issue of YGAA (Young Gynaecologist Awardees Association) Newsletter. One of the founding objectives of YGA is that it will help to prepare them to become the future leaders of their national societies of Obstetrics and Gynaecology and hence of the Federation. I am very happy to introduce the good examples attained the YGA'S purpose.

Dr. Narendra Malhotra had served as the President of FOGSI (Federation of Obstetrical and Gynecologic Societies of India) and currently he is very active as Chairman of Newsletter, Publication and YGAA of our Federation. And Dr. Rohana Haththotuwa is currently the President of Sri Lanka College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and at the same time, he is serving as Chairman of Reproductive Endocrinology Committee, AFOG.

I suppose many other YGA must have become the leaders in their own national societies. The future of AFOG will depend on our young gynecologists. I heartily congratulate on the becoming of the leader in their own national societies and our Federation. Also I would like to congratulate the publication of the third issue of YGAA Newsletter, and wish a great prosperity of YGAA in the future.

Prof. Yoon-Seok Chang, President, AFOG

MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY GENERAL AFOG



I wonder how the 2009 YGA's feel about their award. An opportunity to travel to Auckland? With free registration for two congresses? With wishes that the hotel allowances were greater?

I'm sure it is all these and more. And I'm sure it should be looked upon with greater perspective. It means that each YGA's home country recognizes a certain trait or potential in him to be a future leader of the specialty. It recognizes that he may be a "cut above the rest" because very few are accepted to receive the award. It also means an additional item in one's CV which can serve as a stepping-stone to future achievements.

To our 2009 YGA's, I salute you on your award. Enjoy its perks! But please remember the award carries with it too the responsibility of ensuring future academic or clinical work in order to fulfill the hopes and aspirations of our region's women for a better tomorrow.

Prof. Walfrido W. Sumpaico

MESSAGE FROM VICE PRESIDENT AFOG

AFOG has now existed for 50 years. Founder members, put their heart and soul to ensure its success by running the organization like a family. They had differences of opinions, but they did not allow their personal differences to get in their way. They encouraged the young to aspire within the AFOG and some of us have attained high positions within the federation, mainly because of our senior members encouragement and guidance.

YGA's of AFOG come forward and be part of the happy family by actively taking part in AFOG activities by joining the various subcommittees. The future of AFOG is in your hands.

C. Anandakumar




MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY GENERAL FOGSI

It gives me great pleasure to write this message for YGAA Bulletin, being one of the first YGAA awardees. Dr. Narendra Malhotra conceived a bright idea of having YGAA united from different parts of the world, through this Bulletin. I am sure by knowing each other each YGAA will enrich their knowledge by exchange of ideas.

I congratulate Dr. Narendra Malhotra and his team for coming out with this YGAA Bulletin.

Dr. P.K. Shah





Ian Donald Jaypee

OBS GYN ULTRASOUND COURSE

5-6 SEPT., 2009 ♦ VENUE : HOTEL ITC MUGHAL

Scientific Highlights

- The Basic Obgyn scan
- Live Demo on Fetal Echocardiography & 3D/4D
- Open house discussions on sonography & the law
- PCPNDT Problems "How to solve them"
- Gen Abdomen & Soft Parts Live Demo
- I. U. I. Workshop

DR. JAIDEEP C. MALHOTRA
Organising Secretary

Conference Secretariate
PRABANDHAN
A-7, Awagarh House, Opp. Anjna Cinema,
M.G. Road, Agra-2. Ph.: 0562-4031215
Email : prabandhan.agra@gmail.com

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(upto 31st July, 09)
- Rs.6500* per person**
(1st August onwards)

* This fee does not include DIPLOMATE (Diplomate Fees Rs.8000/- additional) including regular delegate registration, breakfast on 6th September and accommodation at venue on twin sharing basis for one night.

Curing the Pain of Laparoscopic Surgery

We all know the benefits that laparoscopic surgery brings to our patients. Studies consistently show that laparoscopic procedures are associated with less post operative pain, shorter hospital stay and faster return to normal activities. But what about the surgeon? We all know colleagues who have had to have time off work with shoulder, neck or back pain. Laparoscopic surgery involves a more static posture of the neck and trunk with more frequent awkward movements of the upper extremities. Often the surgeon may spend prolonged time with a rotated spine, which may also be curved laterally. Combine this with extension of the cerebral vertebra to view the monitor, a surgeon is bound to suffer pain at some stage in their career. A recent survey of laparoscopic surgeons attending conferences in Canada, Scotland and New Zealand showed that 24% of respondents often suffered from musculoskeletal pain and 52% of them suffered occasionally from neurological symptoms.

How do we avoid becoming a victim to the pain of laparoscopic surgery? Here are my top 10 tips. Lower the height of the bed: The bed should be low enough so that your elbows are bent at approximately 45%. This prevents shoulder fatigue and aids surgical dexterity. If the bed does not drop low enough a step may be required but make sure it is wide enough to accommodate foot pedals and feet movements.

- Lateral port placement: Midline ports force the surgeon to lean over the patient. This cause back and shoulder pain and restricts surgical movement.
- Correct monitor height: This varies from surgeon to surgeon but most surgeons prefer the monitor to be at eye level.
- Correct monitor position: The monitor should be positioned caudal to the patient's hip or between the legs. This enables the surgeon to minimise rotation of the spine.
- Stand by the patients shoulders: By stepping up to towards the patients head, you can stand at an angle and operate 'in line' with feet and shoulders parallel and forearms at 90 degrees to the line of the shoulders. This minimises spinal rotation.
- The patients arms should be by her side or across her chest: This is the cardinal rule. If the arm is on an arm board the surgeon will have to bend the spine laterally to operate.
- Place quivers between the legs: The closer the quivers are to the line of surgery, the less spinal rotation is required when changing equipment.
- Place foot pedals on the caudal side of the surgeon: This prevents the need to rotate away from the surgical site to activate the pedals.
- Use hand activated equipment: Abolishing foot pedals prevents awkward movements of the lower extremities.
- Stand on a rubber mats: This helps prevent fatigue

And finally make sure all of the cables run to the equipment from one side of the surgeon. This enables the surgeon the freedom to move away from the patient without tripping.

Well, good luck. I hope at least some of these tips will make your operating a more pleasant experience

Dr Martin Ritossa, Adelaide. Australia.
YGA-2009

Magnitude and Consequences of Anemia in South East Asia



Anemia is one of the world's most widespread health problems. 4 to 5 billion people of the global population are iron deficit and around 2 billion people in the world are anemic. Anemia is a significant public health problem throughout the developing world and is remain silent despite severe consequences than other common conditions. In almost all developing countries, between 1/3rd and one half of the female and child populations are anemic. Prevalence among pregnant women and children under 2 years of age is typically more than 50 percent. For all age groups, the risk of developing anemia is 2 to 7 times greater in developing countries than in industrialized countries. Anemia prevalence is usually higher in rural areas than urban areas.

According to GBD 2000 WHO, Southeast Asia contributes 1/5th of the total world's population but contributes to more than 40% of the deaths due to anaemia. Anemia prevalence is highest in Southeast Asia, with the highest rates found among pregnant women (75 %) and children (65 %).

Anemia has multiple causes. The main causes of anemia include inadequate intake and poor absorption of iron, malaria particularly in young children and pregnant women, hookworms, diarrhea, HIV/AIDS and other infections, genetic disorders (e.g., sickle cell and thalassemia), blood loss during labor and delivery, heavy menstrual blood flow and closely spaced pregnancies.

Anemia has serious negative consequences which include: 1) Adult productivity: In adults, one of the 1st signs of anemia is fatigue, which occurs when there is not enough oxygen in the body to support physical activity. Work productivity and earned income suffer accordingly. 10 percent increase in hemoglobin levels was associated with a 10 % to 20 % increase in work output. 2) Maternal health: Anemia reduces a woman's ability to survive bleeding during and after childbirth. Women with severe anemia are particularly at risk and have a 3.5 times greater chance of dying from obstetric complications during or after pregnancy than women who do not have anemia. Conservative estimates suggest anemia is the direct cause of 3 to 7 percent of maternal deaths worldwide. Other estimates suggest it is the direct or indirect cause of 20 to 40 percent of maternal deaths. 3) Young child development and learning: Anemia is associated with premature births, intrauterine growth retardation, and low birth weight in infants. Premature, underdeveloped and underweight infants have decreased chances of survival. If they survive, they may have (both as infants and later as children) physical and mental developmental problems. Iron-deficiency anemia in children under 2 years of age can result in irreversible learning problems even if the iron deficiency and resulting anemia are corrected. Iron deficiency also affects iodine uptake, increasing the risk of iodine deficiency disorders that can have devastating effects on fetal brain development and a child's IQ.

Dr. Jaideep Malhotra, Vice President FOGSI 2010



Being one of the person who is getting the Asian Young Gynaec award 2009 of AOFOG is honour for me, that also makes me to do better as a obstetric and gynaecology doctor. Hopefully I can encourage my skill and ability through this year even and share my experience with other doctor from another country.

Regards,

Dr Cepi Teguh Pramayadi, YGA-2009



It is my great pleasure and honor to be one of the awardees of the Asian Young Gynaecology award of AOFOG 2009 in New Zealand. It will be a great occasion for me to see a new country, new community with different customs, heritage and traditions. It will be also a great opportunity for all of us to exchange our knowledge, experiences and open new channels of collaboration in medical research. Looking forward to see you all and enjoy a very fruitful meeting.

Omar Shaaban, MD, Assiut, Egypt, YGA-2009

It is my proud privilege to be a YGAA 2009 of AOFOG. I am greatly honoured and thrilled. This has really encouraged me to work further in the field of clinical research and academics.

I sincerely hope and pray that such type of encouragement would continue from the society for young gynaecologists.

With regards

DR. MAHIJA SAHU, YGAA 2009



I feel very happy and honoured to have been one of the recipients of the Shan S. Ratnam - Young Gynaecologist Award (SSR- YGA) 2009 provided by the prestigious organization AOFOG. The award gives me the privilege of attending the very important event - AOCOG 2009 in Auckland, New Zealand and also make a presentation based on my paper. I hope to benefit a lot from the presentations of the eminent presenters and by attending workshops as well. I'm sure the AOCOG - 2009, connected to SSR - YGA, serves as a platform among gynaecologists in sharing and exploring possibilities of institutional collaborations.

As a gynaecologist from a resource constraint country, I honestly would not have been able to attend such an important meeting at my own expences. So, I take pride in becoming one of the SSR-YGA awardees. I would like to express my gratitudes to AOFOG and all the generous contributors to AOFOG fund.

Sincerely,

Jitendra Pariyar MD



I feel very honored and happy on receiving the AOFOG S S Ratnam Young Gynecologist Award. The participation at the AOCOG will not only help me update knowledge and skills of our subject, but will also help me interact with delegates from various countries. The selection of my paper as one of the ten best papers will provide me with an opportunity to present the paper at the congress. This really means a lot to me. I am sure it is going to be an experience to remember.

I express my gratitude to the AOFOG for the recognition of my academic achievements.

I also thank my national society for nominating me.

Dr Purvi Patel, YGA winner- 2009 India

Dear Dr. Malhotra,

I am delighted to be a Young Gynaecologist Awardee. I am very interested in research and I am glad that I have been given the opportunity to present at this meeting. Thank you FOGSI for this opportunity.

Regards,

Nikhil Purandare, YGA-2009



I feel highly honoured for being selected as one of the Young Gynaecologist Awardees. This will definitely inspire me in developing my professional excellence through continuous study. I express my sincere thanks to AOFOG for their noble venture to inspire young Gynaecologist.

Best Regards.

Dr Nazneen Begumw, Dhaka, Bangladesh



I feel very privileged for having received the Young Asian Gynaecologist award of AOFOG for the year 2009 from Nepal.

Now I feel more confident and motivated to work as an obstetrician and gynaecologist for the upliftment of my society. I hope to make my country proud.

Thank you for giving me this wonderful opportunity.

Dr Preeti Shrestha Adhikari
Kathmandu, Nepal



Getting Young Gynaecologist Award of AOFOG, I feel highly honoured and motivated. I believe that this recognition will be the greatest possible incentive for my continuing endeavor in research works exploring women's health.

Muna Shalima Jahan, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Countrywise List of AFOG Young Gynaecologist Awardees

AUSTRALIA (2007-2009)

2007 (Tokyo, Japan)

1. Dr. Martin Gerard Ritossa
2. Dr. Naguesh S. Naik Gaunekar

2009 (Auckland, New Zealand)

1. Dr. Jane Elizabeth Hirst

BANGLADESH (1991-2009)

1991 (Bangkok, Thailand)

1. Dr. Muhammad Anwar Hussain
2. Dr. Dil Tahera
3. Dr. Kohinoor Begum

1993 (Manila, Philippines)

1. Dr. Firoza Begum
2. Dr. Atiqua Begum
3. Dr. Syeba Akhter

1995 (Bali, Indonesia)

1. Dr. Saleha Begum Chowdhury
2. Dr. Maliha Rashid
3. Dr. Amal Kumar Roy

1998 (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)

1. Dr. Mariam Faruqui
2. Dr. Sabera Khatun
3. Dr. M. A. Quayyum

2000 (Singapore)

1. Dr. Ismat Arat
2. Dr. Khairun Nahar
3. Dr. Nasreen Haque

2002 (Bangalore, India)

1. Dr. Malay Kanti Chakraborty
2. Dr. Tarafdar Runa Laila
3. Dr. Fahmida Zabin

2005 (Seoul, Korea)

1. Dr. Samsad Jahan
2. Dr. Shahena Akter
3. Dr. Zannatul Ferdous Jesmin

2007 (Tokyo, Japan)

1. Dr. Irin Parveen Alam
2. Dr. Rabeya Akther
3. Dr. Jannatul Ferdous

2009 (Auckland, New Zealand)

1. Dr. Maruf Siddiqui
2. Dr. Muna Shalima Jahan
3. Dr. Nazneen Begum

EGYPT (2009)

2009 (Auckland, New Zealand)

1. Dr. Omar Mamdouh Shaaban

INDIA (1991-2009)

1991 (Bangkok, Thailand)

1. Dr. Parmanand K. Shah
2. Asst Professor Pankaj D. Desai
3. Professor Pratap Kumar N.

1993 (Manila, Philippines)

1. Dr. Nozer Sheriar
2. Dr. Narendra Malhotra
3. Dr. Rakesh Kuteta

1995 (Bali, Indonesia)

1. Dr. Vinita Salvi
2. Dr. Lavanya Rai
3. Dr. Siddhartha Datta

1998 (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)

1. Dr. Gautam Allahbadia
2. Dr. Amarnath Bhide
3. Dr. Aparna Singh

2000 (Singapore)

1. Dr. Sarita A. Bhalerao
2. Dr. Monali Desai
3. Dr. Jaydeep Tank

2002 (Bangalore, India)

1. Dr. Pranay Phukan
2. Dr. Hafeez Rehman
3. Dr. Rooma Sinha

2005 (Seoul, Korea)

1. Dr. Amit Patki
2. Dr. Rajesh Bhakta
3. Dr. Mehul Damani

2007 (Tokyo, Japan)

1. Dr. Palaniappan N
2. Dr. Uma Ram
3. Dr. Ashish Kumar N Shah

2009 (Auckland, New Zealand)

1. Dr. Nikhil C. Purandare
2. Dr. Purvi Patel
3. Dr. Mahija Sahu

INDONESIA (1991-2009)

1991 (Bangkok, Thailand)

1. Dr. Bharoto Winardi Soeprono
2. Dr. Andrijono

1993 (Manila, Philippines)

1. Dr. Johannes C. Mose
2. Dr. Budi Iman Santoso
3. Dr. Hari Paraton

1995 (Bali, Indonesia)

1. Dr. Eka Rusdianto
2. Dr. Andon Hestiantoro
3. Dr. Amir Hakim Siregar
4. Dr. Sigit Purbadi
5. Dr. Adityawarman
6. Dr. Ichwanul Adenin
7. Dr. Johan M. Hutabarat
8. Dr. Hormanto Tri Yuwono

1998 (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)

1. Dr. Ova Emilia
2. Dr. Suskhan
3. Dr. Hendy Hendarto

2000 (Singapore)

1. Dr. Ali Sungkar
2. Dr. Fitriyadi Kusuma
3. Dr. Nelwati Syaiful

2002 (Bangalore, India)

1. Dr. Ketut Surya Negara
2. Dr. Amru Sofian
3. Dr. Ronny

2005 (Seoul, Korea)

1. Dr. Khrismanawan
2. Dr. Gita Pratama
3. Dr. Novi Resistantie

2007 (Tokyo, Japan)

1. Dr. Budi Wiweko
2. Dr R Roseno Sarjanto

2009 (Auckland, New Zealand)

1. Dr. Cepi Teguh Pramayadi
2. Dr. Romi S.H. Sinaga
3. Dr. Jimmy Yanuar Annas

ISRAEL (2007-2009)

2007 (Tokyo, Japan)

1. Dr. Yoram Abramov
2. Dr. Ido Ben-Ami

KOREA (2005)

2005 (Seoul, Korea)

1. Dr. Seung-Yup Ku
2. Dr. Sokbom Kang
3. Dr. Woong Ju

2007 (Tokyo, Japan)

1. Dr. Sung Hoon Kim
2. Dr. Jae-Yoon Shim
3. Dr. Seung Chul Lim

LAOS (1995-2005)

1995 (Bali, Indonesia)

1. Dr. Saophayvanh Keomahavong
2. Dr. Touy Chanthalangsy

1998 (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)

1. Dr. Phouksavanh Phongsavath

2000 (Singapore)

1. Dr. Alongkone Phengsavanh
2. Dr. Anan Sacdpraseuth
3. Dr. Sounantha Soullithone

2002 (Bangalore, India)

1. Dr. Thonhmy Aphyakoun
2. Dr. Keokedthong Phongsavan
3. Dr. Siphon Sisomvang

2005 (Seoul, Korea)

1. Dr. Chansy Dalavong

MALAYSIA (2002-2005)

2002 (Bangalore, India)

1. Dr. Soon Ruey

2005 (Seoul, Korea)

1. Dr. Japaraj Robert Peter

MONGOLIA (1995-2009)

1995 (Bali, Indonesia)

1. Dr. D. Tsogzolmaa
2. Dr. T. Erkhembaatar
3. Dr. B. Shinetugs

1998 (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)

1. Dr. J. Lkhagvasuren
2. Dr. Ch Darisuren
3. Dr. Tseveendorj Munkhtsetseg

2000 (Singapore)

1. Mrs. Tsevelmaa Baldan
2. Mrs. Tsetsgee Dashzeveg
3. Mrs. Bayan-Jargal Ochirpureviin

2002 (Bangalore, India)

1. Dr. Tsedmaa Baatar
2. Dr. Shinetugs Bayanbileg
3. Dr. Buyanjargal Yadamsuren

2005 (Seoul, Korea)

1. Dr. Davaa Vladimar
2. Dr. Jamsranjav Enkhtsetseg
3. Dr. Gerel Bayasgalan

2007 (Tokyo, Japan)

1. Dr. Amarbayasgalan Ganbold
2. Dr. Lkhagvasuren Unentsatsral
3. Dr. Duurenbileg Avirmed

2009 (Auckland, New Zealand)

1. Dr. Tserensambuu Urjindelger
2. Dr. Adyanyam Puntsagtseren
3. Dr. Luvsandorj Tsevelmaa

MYANMAR (1991-2005)

1991 (Bangkok, Thailand)

1. Dr. Thiha Win
2. Dr. Khin Htar Yi
3. Dr. Than-Win

1993 (Manila, Philippines)

1. Dr. San San Win
2. Dr. Aye Aung
3. Dr. Khin Win Yee

1995 (Bali, Indonesia)

1. Dr. Soe Lwin
2. Dr. Wut Hmone
3. Dr. Htwe Htwe Myint
4. Dr. Katherine Ba-Thike
(Supported by Organon)

1998 (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)

1. Dr. Thin Thin Myat
2. Dr. Thida Oo
3. Dr. Kyu Kyu Hlaing

2000 (Singapore)

1. Dr. Mar Lar Ni
2. Dr. Thida Win
3. Dr. Thynn Thynn Aye

2002 (Bangalore, India)

1. Dr. Thandar Aung
2. Dr. Khine Myat Min
3. Dr. Khin Yu Yu Zin

Countrywise List of AFOG Young Gynaecologist Awardees

2005 (Seoul, Korea)

1. Dr. May Thet Kyaw
2. Dr. Tint Tint Lwin
3. Dr. Thi Thi Win

NEPAL (1991-2009)

1991 (Bangkok, Thailand)

1. Dr. Achala Vaidya
2. Dr. Kundu Yangzom
3. Dr. Swaraj Rajbhandari

1993 (Manila, Philippines)

1. Dr. Chanda Karki
2. Dr. Bimala Lakhey
3. Dr. Amita Thapa

1995 (Bali, Indonesia)

1. Dr. Chandra Hira Kansakar
2. Dr. Meera Thapa
3. Dr. Prayaschit Shrestha

1998 (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)

1. Dr. Aruna Karki
2. Dr. Rajshree Jha
3. Dr. Sudha Sharma

2000 (Singapore)

1. Dr. Saroja Pande
2. Dr. Usha Shrestha
3. Dr. Heera Tuladhar

2002 (Bangalore, India)

1. Dr. Archana Amatya
2. Dr. Kesang Diki Bhasto Bista
3. Dr. Mona Sharma

2005 (Seoul, Korea)

1. Dr. Rashmi Prasad Yadav
2. Dr. Anjana Karki Rayamajhi
3. Dr. Shashi Pande

2007 (Tokyo, Japan)

1. Dr. Suniti Rawal
2. Dr. Shilu Adhikari
3. Dr. Nira Singh Shrestha

2009 (Auckland, New Zealand)

1. Dr. Jitendra Pariyar
2. Dr. Preeti Shrestha Adhikari

NEW ZEALAND (2005-2009)

2005 (Seoul, Korea)

1. Dr. Neil Johnson
2. Dr. Emma Parry

2007 (Tokyo, Japan)

1. Dr. Paul Robinson

2009 (Auckland, New Zealand)

1. Dr. Lakshmi Ravikanti

PACIFIC ISLANDS (1993-1998)

1993 (Manila, Philippines)

1. Dr. Anil Nair
2. Dr. Inosi Voce

1995 (Bali, Indonesia)

1. Dr. Kevil Bisili
2. Dr. Kolid Keybond

1998 (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)

1. Dr. Emosi Puni

PAKISTAN (1991-2009)

1991 (Bangkok, Thailand)

1. Dr. Azizun Nisa Shaikh
2. Dr. Parveen Haider

1993 (Manila, Philippines)

1. Dr. Rasheeda Ghaffar
2. Dr. Moh Jabeen Khan
3. Dr. Jahan Ara

1995 (Bali, Indonesia)

1. Dr. Rubina Sohail
2. Dr. Fauzia Perveen
3. Dr. Perveen Abbasi

2000 (Singapore)

1. Dr. Shabana Hasan Kazi
2. Dr. Salman Kiram Kidwai
3. Dr. Shaista Aziz Siddiqui

2005 (Seoul, Korea)

1. Dr. Ayesha Nasir
2. Dr. Tabassum Shoaib
3. Dr. Zaibunissa Memon

2007 (Tokyo, Japan)

1. Dr. Rozina Mustafa
2. Dr. Shehla Sami
3. Dr. Haleema Yasmin

PAPUA NEW GUINEA (1991-2009)

1991 (Bangkok, Thailand)

1. Dr. Songli Soctine
2. Dr. L. Augerea

1993 (Manila, Philippines)

1. Dr. Lahmi Geita
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1995 (Bali, Indonesia)

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1998 (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)

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2000 (Bangalore, India)

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PHILIPPINES (1991-2009)

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2000 (Singapore)

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2002 (Bangalore, India)

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2. Mr. Opas Sreshtaputra
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1. Dr. Dinh Thu Ha
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3. Dr. Le Trong Nguyen

2000 (Singapore)

1. Dr. Tran Son Thach
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2002 (Bangalore, India)

1. Dr. Huong Lien Le Thi
2. Dr. Phuong Nguyen

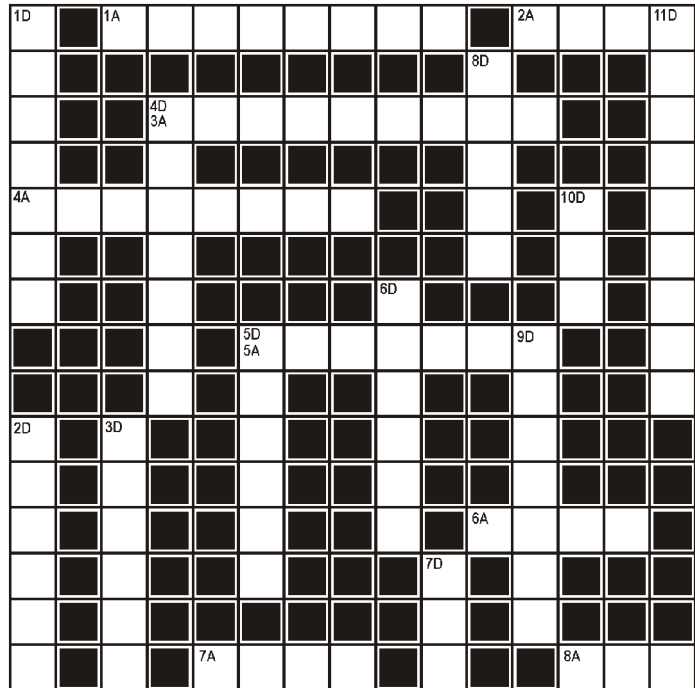
Cross Word Puzzle

Across

- 1A. Abdominal operation for reposition of uterus following uterine inversion
- 2A. Test to defect tubal patency by injection of saline into uterine cavity via Foley's catheter & visualizing flow along tube.
- 3A. Operation for reunification of the uterine cavity.
- 4A. Formula for determining the expected height of the fundus of pregnant uterus during 2nd / 3rd trimester by GA
 $FH \text{ (in cm)} \times 8/7 = GA$
- 5A. During sudden hyperflexion of thigh over abdomen (Mc Robert's procedure), the nerve most commonly involved is --
- 6A. Postcoital test to defect retroversion of uterus or immunological factors as a cause of infertility.
- 7A. Structural chromosomal abnormalities [Translocation inverse, mutations] can be detected by -----
- 8A. Chemotherapy of choice for vulval carcinoma.

Down

- 1D. Triad of hypogonadism, anosmia & color blindness in men (syndrome)
- 2D. A patient with carcinoma cervix developed abdominal distention, abnormal mentation & intractable hiccups. The likely cause is -----
- 3D. Manoeuvce for assisted delivery of the head by extension, exerting an upward pressure to the chin by the right hand placed on annococcygeal raple.
- 4D. Commenest site of primary of Krukenberg tumour.
- 5D. Operation of perineotomy done in cases of rigid hymen appreciated as a sickle like band resistant to



stretching.

- 6D. Test used to predict success of surgical repair of stress urinary incontinence following bladder neck elevation.
- 7D. Commonly taken surface biopsy in women presenting with intermenstrual bleeding or offensive vaginal discharge.
- 8D. A rare extra mammary disease involving apocrine sweat glandes seen in post menopausal female as a sharply demarcated & slightly elevated white indurated lesion on vulva.
- 9D. Antipsychotic strictly contraindicated in lactation.
- 11D. One of the tumour markers likely to be raised in dygerminoma of ovary.

In India, about 70-90% of women in childbearing age are anaemic ...

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