neous recovery of uterine prolapsus and elongation colli at post partum period.

Case: Our case is 37 years old, multiparous woman who is complaining about pain in her 33th week of gestation. At her history, she delivered 2850 gr term healthy baby with normal vaginal delivery and after the labor her complains about the mass protruding from introitus was started. But she did not get any treatment about this mass after the labor. Patients elongation colli was protruded from introitus about 10-12 cm and reductable by hand (POP Q 3) and her cervical examination was multiparous and also heavy erosion due to the mechanical trauma was seen. We treated her preterm labour condition firstly and than gave her pessary treatment with antbiotheraphy and get cervical cytology because of her cervical erosion. We followed the patient at bed rest due to the failure of pessary treatment. She delivered 3050 gr healthy baby with cesarian section. She has no complication at post-partum period. We recommended surgery for her condition but she refuse the surgery.

Conclusion and Results: In most cases, women were multiparous and their prolapsus condition was seen before the pregnancies. Pregnancy complications as abortion, preterm labour and urinary infection are seen in these women. Also labour complications as arrestment of labour and dystocia due to cervical hypertrophia because of edema and infection of cervix are also seen. Due to the fact that elective cesarian section is recommended for these patients. Postpartum atonia bleeding is also seen often in this prolapsus patients and its morbidity is also very high. In literature, spontaneous recovery of uterine prolapsus and elongation colli was seen rarely. But mostly the spontaneous recovery of the condition is not seen and surgery at postpartum period is recommend. In our patient, due to the Kegel exercise the prolapsus and elongatio colli degree was not recovered, and difficulty in reduction was occurred. We offered surgery but she refused it due to financial issues.

Keywords: Pregnancy, uterine prolapsus, elongation colli.

PP-113
Honokiol decreases intra-abdominal adhesion formation in a rat model
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Objective: The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of honokiol, a natural molecule that was shown to have antioxidant effects, in prevention of intra-abdominal adhesion formation in a rat model.

Methods: This study was conducted on a total of 40 non-pregnant Sprague-Dawley rats which were divided into 4 groups as follows: sham, control, saline and honokiol groups. Both uterine horns of the rats in control, saline and honokiol groups were exposed and a 2 cm segment of the anti-mesenteric surface of both uterine horns was traumatized by a scalpel. The saline group was administered 2 ml of saline/day intraperitoneally for 5 days following the operation. The honokiol group, on the other hand, was administered honokiol intraperitoneally at a dose of 1 mg/kg/day for 5 days following the operation. On postoperative day 14, 3 mL of intracardiac blood sample was taken from the rats for biochemical analyses, and the rats were sacrificed this way. From the blood samples Total antioxidant status (TAC) and Total oxidant status (TOS) levels were studied. The adhesions were evaluated according to the microscopic adhesions classification of Zuhlke et al. Skin tissues were also evaluated for the presence of inflammation, granulation tissue and fibrosis.

Results: Adhesion and inflammation scores were all significantly lower in the honokiol group compared to the saline and control groups (p<0.008). Similarly, fibrosis score was significantly lower in the honokiol group compared to the saline group (p<0.008). However, in comparison of TAS and TOS levels; there was no significant difference between groups.

Conclusion: Honokiol was found to be effective in prevention of intra-abdominal adhesion formation in a rat model. However, larger studies are needed to shed light on the exact role of honokiol in intra-abdominal adhesion formation and determine the molecular aspects of the promising results found in this study.

Keywords: Honokiol, intra-abdominal adhesions, rat.

PP-114
Imperforate hymen case causing globe vesicale
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Imperforated hymen is a rare congenital anomaly due to the non-completion of Mullerian development. Although its exact incidence is not known, it is approximately 0.014-0.01%. Its progress is asymptomatic until menstrual cycle starts. When menstruations start, different symptoms may arise depending on the cyclic pelvic pains and pelvic compression of hematometrocolpos. The cases mostly refer due to the primary amenorrhea. In the physical and US examinations of 13-year-old patient who referred to the emergency clinic with the complaint of abdominal ache, she was diagnosed with globe vesicale. In the gynecologic examination, extremely cambered imperforated hymen was observed. In the pelvic ultrasonography we performed, there was an appearance compatible with hematocolpos with the size of 11x12 cm in the pelvis. The patient was applied hymenotomy, and she was discharged without any problem on the postoperative first day. In conclusion, imperforated hymen should be remembered in the differential diagnosis when investigating the reason of acute urine retention in adolescent girls.

**Keywords:** Globe vesicale, imperforated hymen, hematocolpos.