



Conference Report

Abstracts of the 16th European Congress of Paediatric and Adolescent Gynaecology [†]

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Abstract: Objectives of Paediatric and Adolescent Gynaecology (PAG): PAG aims to foster a collaborative environment that bridges knowledge from various disciplines to ensure the highest quality of care for children and adolescents with gynaecological issues. The European Association of PAG and HellenicPAG, like all National PAG Societies, support research and education to advance new insights, improve health outcomes, enhance quality of life, and protect future fertility. Additionally, PAG promotes international cooperation by proposing guidelines for good clinical practice in terms of prevention, diagnosis, procedures, and treatment. **Scientific Program and Highlights:** The scientific committee curated a comprehensive program featuring renowned experts and researchers from across Europe. Over four days, participants explored a wide range of topics through lectures, panel discussions, case studies, debates, video presentations, and workshops. The conference attracted professionals from various disciplines, including gynaecology, paediatrics, paediatric endocrinology, psychology, plastic surgery, and paediatric surgery. The collaboration between the European Association of Paediatric and Adolescent Gynaecology and the Hellenic Society of Paediatric and Adolescent Gynaecology resulted in a cutting-edge scientific program. World-renowned experts (Appendix A) presented on all aspects of paediatric and adolescent gynaecology, with a particular focus on emerging topics such as abortion, global rights, transgender care, teenage pregnancy, and more. **Theme—Individualized Care in an Evolving World:** The congress theme aligned perfectly with the evolving landscape of PAG. By presenting high-quality, evidence-based topics, the program aimed to equip the next generation of specialists with the knowledge and skills needed to provide individualized care in a rapidly changing world.

Keywords: paediatric; adolescent; gynaecology; congress; abstracts; HellenicPAG; EURAPAG

vulvovaginitis (10%). In microscopic stool analysis parasites with the prominence of *Enterobius vermicularis* were detected in 50/125 (40%). Regarding personal hygiene patterns, self-cleaning after defecation was the predominant factor associated with positive vaginal culture (90%) followed by wiping back to front (75%), toilet paper use (68%) and wet wipes (32%), and bathing sitting (45%) among girls. A 32% of girls with isolated pathogens reported to wear moreover tight clothing in a daily basis.

Conclusions: Our results suggest that vulvovaginitis in prepubertal girls is not only related to microbial pathogens, but to specific personal hygiene patterns as well. Children have commonly poor hygiene in the anogenital region, do not wash their hands frequently and can easily transfer pathogens from the oropharynx to genital area. Detailed counselling to children of all ages and their parents/caregivers about personal hygiene should always be provided, with the perspective of a healthy reproductive life in the future.

P63. The Association of Educational Level with Contraception Use Among Socioeconomically Deprived Adolescents and Young Adults in Greece: An Extended Analysis

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Introduction and Aims of the Study: Lack of education and poverty are associated with low contraception use and unintended pregnancies. The aim of this study was to examine how contraception use is affected by educational level among adolescents and young adults in a socioeconomically deprived population in Greece.

Methods: Our study population was all sexually active adolescents and young adults who visited the outpatient OB/GYN offices between 2017 and 2023. Based on self-reported data, Chi-squared test was applied to compare contraceptive choices across hierarchical educational levels.

Results and Discussion: Out of 544 women up to 25 years old included in this study, 38 had attended less than 9 years of education, 129 had attended 9 years of education, 131 had attended 12 years of education, 104 had concluded postsecondary education, 133 had a BSc, and three had an MSc/PhD. Only 45 participants (8.3%) reported no use of contraception and were of lower educational level ($p < 0.01$). Notably, 11 out of 38 women (28.9%) who had attended less than 9 years of education reported no use of contraception. With regard to type of contraception used among 499 users, higher educational level was associated with more frequent use of the male condom ($p < 0.01$) and less frequent use of the withdrawal method ($p < 0.01$) and intrauterine devices ($p < 0.01$). Use of oral contraceptives ($p = 0.60$) and emergency hormonal contraception ($p = 0.58$) did not differ across educational levels.

Conclusions: Among adolescents and young adults in a socioeconomically deprived area in Greece, higher educational level was associated with contraception use. The ineffective withdrawal method was more popular among participants with lower educational level, while male condom, offering concomitant protection against sexually transmitted diseases, among participants with a higher educational level.

P64. Greek Doctors' Perception of Ambiguous Genitalia

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Introduction: During the last decades there is a huge advance regarding the knowledge of the needs of people with ambiguous genitalia as far as the medical part is concerned but more impressively the psychological part. As a result, the worldwide management of people with Differences of Sex Development (DSD) tends to conform to their needs. The aim of this study is to assess the current perceptions of neonatologists and obstetrician-gynecologists about DSD people in Greece.

Methods: We used a cross-sectional study in form of poll with a questionnaire. The final sample was 55 answers. At first, we conducted descriptive statistics and then statistical analysis using SPSS.

Results: We found that the 38.2% knew the right answer about the new law in the country where prescribing hormones or other medications to children under 15 years old is forbidden just for normalizing reasons.

The results showed that there was statistically significant difference between the gynecologists and the neonatologists who will strongly recommend to a DSD parent to take advice by a psychologist with the percentage of 44% and 76.7% respectively, with a p -value = 0.021.

Also, the results showed that there was statistically significant difference between the doctors who work in Attica and the doctors who work in other regions of Greece as far as the nomenclature is concerned with a percentage of 91.7% and 42.1% respectively choosing the name ‘person with ambiguous genitalia’, with a p -value = 0.004. The rest non-Attica doctors preferred the name ‘atypical’, ‘intersex’, ‘disorder of sex development’, ‘unknown gender’ and ‘hermaphrodites’, in order of frequency.

Conclusions: We conclude that there is great need for the medical community to be better informed about this rare but important issue.

P65. Potential Aspects of Formation of Positive Attitude Towards Menstruation Among Female Adolescents

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Introduction: Healthy period cycle is the crucial aspect of menstrual health (MH), which is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, in relation to the menstrual cycle.

Aim: to assess the role of individual factors of sex education and qualitative characteristics of menstrual function at formation of positive attitude towards menstruation in adolescent girls.

Methods: Research was performed from May to December 2022 at Almazov National Medical Research Centre (Saint Petersburg, Russia). We surveyed 224 girls about main aspects of MH and menstrual hygiene (MHG). Questionnaire contained 24 questions, divided into 3 groups: general information, evaluation of menstrual cycle, MHG features.

Results: Patients were divided in groups with positive (group 1, $n = 173$) and negative (group 2, $n = 51$) attitude to menstruation. Mean age: group 1— 15.1 ± 1.6 y.o., group 2— 14.8 ± 1.8 y.o. ($p = 0.307$). Mean menarche age: group 1— 12.3 ± 1.3 years, group 2— 11.8 ± 1.1 years ($p = 0.023$). In group 1 mother was more often the primary source of information about MH (83.2 versus 68.6% respectively), at the same time other sources were more frequently mentioned in group 2 (27.5% versus 13.9% respectively) ($\chi^2 = 5.36$, $p = 0.021$). Patients of group 2 more often suffered from excessive menstrual flow: