Presentation ID: 195
Presentation Format: Poster Presentation
Presentation Title: Treating Female Genital Tuberculosis and Increasing Fertility Amongst Diagnosed Mothers

Background: Female genital tuberculosis (FGTB) is one of the leading causes of female infertility across the globe, yet is often late in its diagnosis due to the absence of significant symptoms indicating its presence.

Methods: A hysterectomy or a laparoscopy may be performed as a diagnostic procedure to detect tubercles in various pelvic organs. After diagnosis, patients may be subject to the antituberculous therapy (ATT), short-course chemotherapy, or the administration of the drugs rifampicin, isoniazid, pyrazinamide, and ethambutol (RHZE) as a part of their treatment. To increase fertility, diagnosed mothers may test out in vitro fertilization (IVF).

Proposed Design: Retrospective analysis will be conducted on a sample of women who have undergone different treatments for FGTB. We will see whether the drug treatments have had significant effects on their condition and whether they were able to conceive following each treatment.

Anticipated results: We predict that treatment involving RHZE administration will be an effective method in controlling the consequences of FGTB. For mothers to conceive, in vitro fertilization (IVF) has shown promising results in aiding pregnancy after diagnosis. However, surrogacy or adoption is needed for women whose endometrium has suffered damage.

Conclusion: Therefore, the current model for treating FGTB involves the RHZE treatment, followed by close monitoring of the patient’s state during treatment and the possibility of IVF if the woman wishes to conceive.

Themes:

Check (highlight) the most applicable theme according to the abstract.

| Innovation and Technology | Health and Wellness | Culture and Society | Sustainability and Conservation |

Comments: Generally well-written and flows well. Please review comments above. All the best at MURC!