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anonymously via a Google Form. Students were asked three questions; 1) What was the most useful thing you learned? 2) What remains unclear to you? 3) Other comments/ideas for improvements? Results: The response rate was 95% (19 of 20 students). Students described the tutorials as “well-structured” and “really interactive”. The opportunity to role-play counselling a patient for a procedure was of particular value to students, with 73% of students specifying this as the most useful thing they learned. Student comments also suggest they appreciated the opportunity to receive feedback. *Conclusions:* Student feedback was valuable. Our findings suggest virtual role-play is a useful learning tool to support teaching in Obstetrics and Gynaecology during the COVID-19 pandemic and perhaps beyond.

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151 Single umbilical artery: ultrasonographic findings and perinatal outcome. Analysis of 23 cases

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Introduction and aims of the study: Single umbilical artery is the most common congenital anomaly of the umbilical cord, with an incidence estimated at 2.1%. It is characterized by the absence of one of the two umbilical arteries and is associated with anatomic malformations of the fetus, chromosomal anomalies and high incidence of poor perinatal outcome. *Methods:* This was a retrospective clinical study. *Results:* Among 1189 pregnancies between April 2015 and December 2020, 23 cases (1.93%) of single umbilical artery were detected via ultrasonography at prenatal screening. In two cases, chorionic villi sampling (CVS), because of synchronous increased measurements of nuchal translucency (NT) at first trimesters' scan, showed trisomy 21 (8.7%) with subsequent termination of pregnancy. Twenty-one pregnant women gave birth between 34–40 weeks of gestation with a mean infant weight of 2855 gr. (1500–3960 gr.). In three cases (14.3%) preterm delivery took place. Main causes were preeclampsia (two cases). Severe hydramnion due to esophageal atresia led to preterm birth at the third case. The rest 18 cases (85.7%) gave full term birth. Half of the full term pregnancies were characterized uncomplicated: no abnormal ultrasonographic findings or pathological conditions were observed during gestation. Among the rest, common ultrasonographic abnormal findings were associated with cardiovascular (nine cases), or urinary system of the fetus (three cases). *Discussion-Conclusions:* Single umbilical artery is a congenital anomaly associated with increased risk for chromosomal or anatomic abnormalities of the fetus. The role of close monitoring throughout pregnancy and decision for further investigation when needed is considered crucial.

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152 New insights on vaginal birth after caesarean: Can it be predicted? Evaluate the efficiency of current practice in a UK NHS trust

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Introduction: Since 1985, the international healthcare community has considered the ideal rate for caesarean sections (CS) to be between 10% and 15%. Since then, CS have become increasingly common in both developed and developing countries. Within the United Kingdom (UK) rates of CS have seen a steady rise, paralleling that of worldwide trends. In addition to soaring economical costs, increasing numbers of CS are associated with rising rates of adverse perinatal outcome. A potential strategy to reduce rising CS rates is to optimize the rate of trial of labour (TOLAC) after CS within units by using an efficient VBAC model. *Aims:* To evaluate efficiency of existing vaginal birth after caesarean (VBAC) prediction tool and to identify additional factors that may predict VBAC or failed trial of labour. *Method:* Current VBAC screening tool in a UK NHS Trust, was used to identify primiparous women with 1 prior caesarean delivery, who had a subsequent TOLAC of a singleton gestation at term from January to May 2021. The case notes were reviewed to establish the reason for previous caesarean section and factors for successful VBAC based on previous and current pregnancies. The statistical analysis of the data was performed through SPSS, Version 23. *Results:* Current study is in progress and data collection process has not been completed yet in order to present our findings. *Conclusions:* TOLAC should be allowed in most of the women with previous caesarean section. Both TOLAC and elective caesarean section (ELCS) have potential risks and benefits and while the general consensus holds that TOLAC should be encouraged, risk stratification should be performed for women on an individualized basis.

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153 The experience of the largest greek maternity hospital during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Introduction and aims of the study: The objective of our study is to report the impact of Covid-19 infection during pregnancy to maternal and neonatal outcomes. *Methods:* We documented the medical records of all pregnant women who were admitted to “Alexandra” maternity hospital in Athens, Greece from March 2020 to March 2021 and tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 (n=85). A nasopharyngeal swab specimen was collected from all pregnant women who were admitted to hospital during the pandemic and evaluated for Covid-19 infection via real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). The demographic data, clinical status, laboratory values, pregnancy characteristics, maternal and fetal outcomes were documented for all SARS-CoV-2 positive pregnant women. *Results:* During the study period a total of 85 pregnant women positive for Covid-19 were admitted to our department. Gestational age (GA) of pregnancy during admission ranged from 7 to 42 weeks of gestation. Mean maternal age was 29.6 years. Patient history revealed comorbidities such as hypertension, hypothyroidism, epilepsy, thrombophilia, hepatitis B and asthma. Sixty-seven out of eighty-five pregnant women delivered within the study period. Caesarean section was performed in 59.7% of the cases. The majority of cases (77.7%) were asymptomatic during admission and remained asymptomatic during the course of their hospitalization while three patients required invasive ventilation. All neonates tested negative for SARS-CoV-2. Neither maternal nor neonatal deaths occurred in the study population. *Conclusions:* In

accordance with recent published studies, our experience delineates the mild course of SARS-CoV-2 infection during pregnancy in the majority of cases. At the same time, neonatal outcomes appear favorable as well. However, further studies are warranted as increased severity of COVID-19 infection during pregnancy and sporadic cases of intrauterine growth restriction have also been reported.

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156 The impact of menstrual symptoms on woman's daily activities in Latvia

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Introduction and objectives: Menstrual symptoms such as dysmenorrhea and heavy menstrual bleeding are known to be common among the general population. It has been shown that one in three women needed to quit their daily activities due to symptoms caused by menstrual symptoms. Our aim was to obtain the presence of interfering menstrual symptoms and their impact on daily activities. **Materials and methods:** A cross-sectional, internet-based survey among 900 women aged 18 - 55 years, was conducted from October to July 2020. The questionnaire consisted of the presence of troublesome menstrual symptoms, medications used to relieve symptoms, impact on daily activities. Data were analyzed using IBM SPSS 26. **Results:** Menstrual symptoms that interfered with daily activities were noted among 87% (n =778) of surveyed women. Dysmenorrhea was the most common symptom (83.3%), followed by heavy menstrual bleeding (48.6%). Pain during the menstrual period was rated on a scale of one to ten with an average score of 7.4. A statistically significant association was determined between increased pain intensity and younger age (p<0.001) as well as nulliparity (p<0.001). During their menstrual period, 69.9% of respondents used medications to reduce pain. NSAIDs were the most commonly used medications (61.8%), followed by antispasmodic drugs (14.4%). Almost half of the respondents (48.3%) reported that symptoms have a particular effect on daily activities and 70.1% had interrupted their everyday tasks. Unable to perform their duties 28% of women passed on their responsibilities to others. **Conclusions:** Our research shows those interfering symptoms associated with the menstrual cycle are common everyday accruing. Approximately two-thirds of respondents regularly take medication to relieve menstrual pain. It would be necessary to change the social perception of menstrual symptoms and those should not be considered taboo, thus allowing women to freely talk about their well-being during menstruation.

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159 The use of established biomarkers and fetal biometry for predicting high birth weight in women screened selectively for gestational diabetes mellitus

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Macrosomia or large for gestational age (LGA) may complicate gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM). While the oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT) is diagnostic of GDM, the potential of an early predictive tool of high birth weight has prompted the exploration of biomarkers and fetal biometry. We examined the relationship between established biomarkers and fetal biometry measurements taken at the anomaly ultrasound scan (US) at 20-22 weeks' gestation for predicting high birth weight in women screened selectively for GDM. Women were recruited conveniently with informed consent at the first antenatal visit. Fetal biometry measurements of abdominal circumference (AC) and estimated fetal weight (EFW) were collected from the ultrasound report at time of anomaly scan between 20-22 weeks. At the time of the OGTT (26-28 weeks), an additional EDTA sample was obtained for the measurement of established biomarkers (insulin, GIP, Glucagon, Visfastin, Ghrelin, GLP-1, PAI-1, Resistin, C-peptide, Leptin, HOMA-IR). Receiver operator curves were constructed to examine the relationship between the biomarkers and an AC and EFW >75th percentile using SPSS. Of the 196 women (53.6% with GDM), 23 (11.7%) and 30 (15.3%) women had an AC and EFW measurement > 75th centile respectively. No difference was observed when comparing median values of AC and EFW between both of <75th and >75th centile by biomarkers. In addition, none of the biomarkers were predictive of an AC or EFW > 75th centile. In 196 women, there was no relationship between high birth weight and established biomarkers related to insulin resistance measured at the time of the OGTT and fetal biometry at 20-22 weeks' gestation.

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162 Comparative study of previous pregnant women of COVID-19 care at the intensive care unit in a west hospital in the Western Amazon, In the years 2020/2021

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Introduction: Novocoronavirus contamination in Brazil has been increasing significantly. In December/2020 there was an increase in deaths and new infections, with the appearance of the P1 variant in the city of Manaus-Amazonas. This new variant, when compared with the hospitalization and evolution of pregnant women and women of the previous year, seems to be associated with greater virulence and the development of a clinical picture even more severe than the strain that circulated in the first wave in Western Amazonia. **Objective:** To report the cases of pregnant women with COVID-19 attended in the ICU in the first three months of 2021 compared to the year 2020. **Method:** Comparative study of data from the intensive care unit of a hospital in the western Amazon. **Results:** In the period from March to December 2020, 14 patients were treated at the ICU: 08 pregnant women and 06 puerperal women, of whom 07(50,0%) evolved with the need for orotracheal intubation and 03 (21,42%) died. In the period from January to March 2021, there were 27 hospitalizations: 10 pregnant women, 17 puerperal women with COVID-19, of these 22(81,4%) orotracheal intubation, 09(33,3%) died, 11(40,0%) they were discharged, 07(25,9%) are still hospitalized with severe conditions. **Conclusion:** The increase in the severe