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reluctance or fear. Further studies examining individual reasons and perceptions should be conducted to define the cutoff limits of OPA.

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191 Giving birth with COVID-19

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Introduction and aims: COVID-19 infection during pregnancy has been associated with preterm birth, higher rates of cesarean section (c-section), fetal compromise, vertical transmission and fetal and maternal mortality. This study aimed to analyze delivery outcomes in pregnant women with COVID-19 during labor. *Methods*: A cohort study was conducted, which included confirmed cases of COVID-19 during delivery (defined as a positive nasopharyngeal swab for SARS-CoV-2 upon admission to the delivery ward) at a tertiary hospital in northern Portugal between March 2020 and March 2021. *Results and discussion*: There were 98 deliveries from women infected during pregnancy with SARS-CoV-2, with 46 of these with current infection upon admission to the delivery ward. Almost half of these women were asymptomatic (47%) and none required additional treatment (oxygen support, ventilation). Mean gestational age at birth was 38,8 weeks. Vaginal birth occurred in 38 cases (14 of these through vacuum extraction). A c-section was performed in 8 patients (17%). The most common indication for c-section was a non-reassuring fetal heart rate (50%). Mean Apgar score at 1 minute was 8,7 and 9,8 at 5 minutes. Mean birth weight was 3270gr. There were no cases of vertical transmission of SARS-CoV-2. There is a systematic testing for SARS-CoV-2 upon admission to the delivery ward in our center, meaning that a large proportion of these patients will be asymptomatic or mildly symptomatic. In literature, most of the preterm births and c-sections were due to concerns related to maternal or fetal well-being in symptomatic patients. Less obstetric intervention (oxytocin, amniotomy) and an increased number of multiparas among COVID-19 infected women in labor may also explain these results. *Conclusions*: There was a lower rate of cesarean delivery among SARS-CoV-2 positive women in our study, which contrasts with what has been described in literature.

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193 Leptin as puberty abnormalities marker of adolescent girls, born at term low to gestational weight

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Introduction: Puberty disorders may be associated with perinatal stress. One of the manifestations of which is the birth with a low fetal weight. The manifest function of puberty - menstrual (MF), appears in adolescents who have reached a certain body weight (at least 45-47 kg), it can be assumed that leptin is one of the markers for assessing the nature of puberty onset. *Aim of the study*: To determine the value of Leptin serum level (LSL) in adolescent girls with low birth weight (LBW) in puberty onset. *Methods*: 57 adolescent girls born with low birth weight at term and normal weight aged 11 to 17 years were included. Associations between the adipokines and puberty abnormalities were tested using Spearman's correlation and logistic regression. *Results and discussion*: Average age was 13,1±2,4. Age of menarche was 14,5±2,1 – 1 group, 12,5±2,6 – II group. In patients of group I, disorders of the type of dysmenorrhea syndrome were revealed and abnormal uterine bleeding occurred more often against the background of body weight deficit. The LSL was decreased in girls with developmental disorders of the type of weight loss and was closely correlated with BMI. *Conclusion*: Leptin must be considered as one of the markers of the onset of puberty. It should be paid attention to adolescents girls, born low to gestational weight. It has been shown that low LSL lead to a critical BMI, which leads to a slowdown in the rate of sexual development.

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194 Sharing 20 years of greek experience in vaginoscopic office hysteroscopy

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Introduction: Office hysteroscopy is widely-accepted useful tool in gynaecologic every-day practice. In this 20-year-retrospective study, data from 2675 patients who underwent vaginoscopic office hysteroscopy. The Endoscopic Unit in the Department of Gynaecology, University Hospital of Ioannina is the busiest public institution providing care for the vast amount of Greek population. Our findings in this first and nationally largest retrospective study coming from a Greek public institution, will add up to the knowledge of scientific society by providing substantial data with regards to gynaecology and epidemiology. *Results*: Commonest hysteroscopic indications in all age groups was Abnormal Uterine Bleeding. Predictive characteristics of hysteroscopy in the diagnosis of various conditions were performed for those patients by comparison to their histologic reports as gold standard. Comparing the hysteroscopy findings with the histology results, the normal endometrium had a sensitivity of 60.9%, specificity of 92.1%, PPV of 79.07% and NPV 82.8%. Polyps had a sensitivity of 92.04%, specificity of 89.1%, PPV of 73.5% and NPV 97.1%. For fibroids, sensitivity and specificity were calculated at 98.5% and 100 % respectively, while PPV and NPV at 100% and 99.9%, respectively. For endometrial cancer, the predictive characteristics were 87.5% and 99.7% for sensitivity and specificity, and 63.6% and 99.9% for PPV and NPV. Finally, hyperplasia showed a sensitivity of 75.0%, specificity of 91.03%, PPV of 11.7% and NPV of 99.5%. *Discussion & Conclusion*: This is the largest retrospective study on office hysteroscopy with vaginoscopic approach technique in Greece to date. This study has been taken conducted in one of the busiest public gynecologic endoscopic units. Our findings are consistent with international scientific evidence, which have proven that hysteroscopy is an efficient and safe way to investigate pathologies within the endometrial cavity.

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195 The placenta microbiome & preterm birth - from gut feeling to a shift in paradigms - a literature review

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