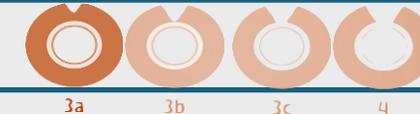




# OBSTETRIC ANAL SPHINCTER INJURIES (OASIS)



## Background

- Leading cause of postpartum morbidity
- Identifying risk factors- key to prevention

## Methods

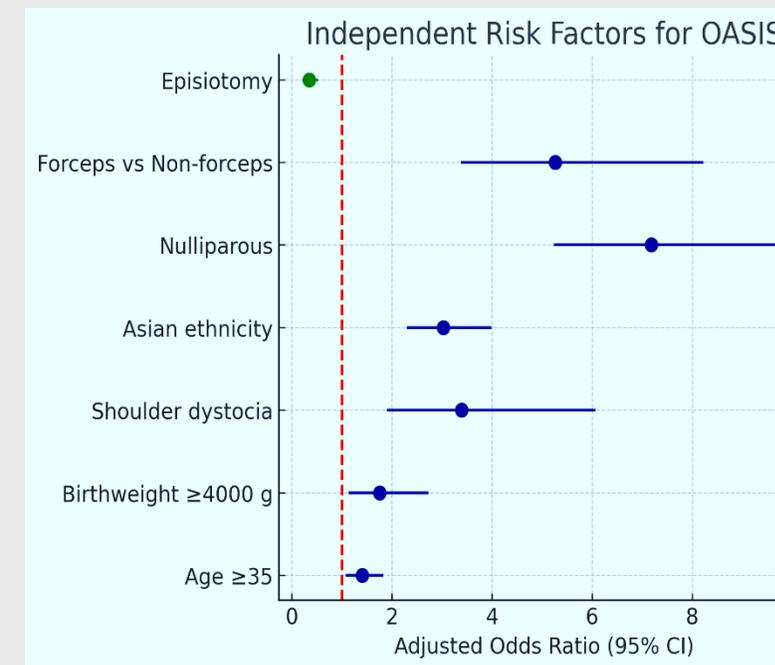
- Retrospective review over **5 years**
- **Chi-Square and logistic regression**

## Results

- 10,031 vaginal births; **Incidence- 2.8%**

	Variable	Crude OR (95% CI)	Crude p-value	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	Adjusted p-value
Maternal	Age ≥35	1.06 (0.82-1.35)	0.705	1.37(1.04-1.82)	0.025
	BMI ≥30	0.66 (0.46-0.95)	0.025	0.80 (0.54-1.18)	0.256
	Nulliparous	4.81 (3.63-6.36)	<0.001	6.08 (4.39-8.42)	<0.001
	Diabetes	0.62 (0.39-0.99)	0.047	0.70 (0.42-1.16)	0.164
	Asian ethnicity	2.48 (1.91-3.21)	<0.001	3.16 (2.36-4.24)	<0.001
Fetal	Male infant	1.12 (0.88-1.42)	0.363	1.21 (0.93-1.56)	0.161
	BW ≥4000 g	1.37 (0.92-2.04)	0.134	1.86 (1.17-2.95)	0.009
	Shoulder dystocia	3.66 (2.19-6.12)	<0.001	2.74 (1.46-5.16)	0.002
Intrapartum	SVD vs forceps	0.50 (0.38-0.64)	<0.001	0.44 (0.25-0.77)	0.004
	Ventouse vs forceps	0.83 (0.54-1.25)	0.43	0.51 (0.30-0.87)	0.014
	Episiotomy	1.52 (1.18-1.95)	0.002	0.31 (0.19-0.51)	<0.001
	Epidural	0.83 (0.64-1.08)	0.173	1.11 (0.79-1.56)	0.557
	Induced labour	0.75 (0.58-0.97)	0.029	1.04 (0.76-1.42)	0.804
	Augmentation	0.86 (0.60-1.21)	0.445	0.86 (0.57-1.31)	0.486
	Instrumental rotation	1.45 (0.63-3.30)	0.32	0.92 (0.36-2.39)	0.871
	Lithotomy position	0.91 (0.71-1.16)	0.451	0.92 (0.69-1.24)	0.596
	Water birth	0.94 (0.62-1.41)	0.839	0.79 (0.48-1.32)	0.376
	Gestation ≥41 wks	1.31 (0.96-1.78)	0.103	1.07 (0.75-1.52)	0.708

**Forceps increases OASIS risk, but Selective Episiotomy offers protection**



## Conclusion

**Implication:** Careful risk assessment and selective episiotomy may reduce OASIS incidence.

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