

frequent in patients with benign conditions whereas *M. curtisii* was more frequent in cancer patients. In general, *Lactobacillus* species and *G. vaginalis* were detected significantly less frequently in cancer group of patients. Changes in microbiota composition may play an important role in endometrial cancer disease development.

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### Clitoral epidermal inclusion cyst in adult population: a case report and literature review

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**Introduction and aims of the study:** Clitoral cysts are rare conditions that usually arise in pediatric population. They can be both benign or malign, congenital or acquired, and the most common forms are epidermal inclusion cysts. These cysts are most frequently subsequent to trauma, in particular female genital mutilation, and present an unclear etiology, with possible hormonal abnormalities involved.

The purpose of this study is to present an unusual form of clitoral cyst, occurring in an adult, post-menopausal woman, without any evident risk factor.

**Methods:** A 56-year-old patient, in physiologic menopause and without history of genital trauma, referred to our clinic with a 4 cm spontaneous swelling in the clitoral area. The patient reported a progressive growth over the previous 2 years, and lamented discomfort and dyspareunia.

After undergoing clinical and radiological examination, an unilocular, hypoechoic, non-vascularized cystic structure was described at US evaluation. The cyst was surgically removed, caring to avoid neurovascular bundle areas of the clitoris, and was confirmed as epidermal inclusion cyst at the histopathological examination.

**Results and/or discussion:** A review of literature was performed, highlighting 22 cases of spontaneous clitoral epidermal inclusion cyst: only 5 cases were described in adult population, one of which during pregnancy and one in the postpartum period. This highlights how these forms are extremely rare causes of clitoral swelling, typical in pediatric population, with hormonal abnormalities described as possible etiological factors.

**Conclusions:** Epidermal inclusion clitoral cysts are rare benign cysts that may cause huge discomfort to the patients, both physical and psychological, which can lead to sexual dysfunction if left untreated. Therefore, it is important for clinicians to recognize them, bearing in mind the possible development also in post-menopausal age, and to counsel and correctly manage these patients in order to guarantee a satisfying, sexual and non, quality of life.

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### External Cephalic Version at outpatient clinic

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**Backgrounds:** External cephalic version (ECV) is safe and effective way to reduce Cesarean section (CS) by approximately two-thirds in term breech pregnancies. Recent Cochrane review recommends ECV for all term breech presentation if no contraindications of vaginal birth. RCOG guidelines also state that starvation, anesthetic premedication and intravenous access are unnecessary because of very low complication rate related with ECV. We have run the largest outpatient ECV clinic in Korea since 2015. We want to share our experiences of ECV trials.

**Methods:** 1,809 pregnant women visited for ECV from March 2015 to December 2022. Before ECV procedure, we routinely take medical history and vital sign check-up, ultrasonography and cardiotocography (CTG). After trial, fetal well-being was evaluated by post-trial CTG at least 30 minutes. From medical history taking, 22 pregnant women were excluded (twin pregnancy,  $\geq 2$  previous CS, less than 36 weeks of gestation, etc). On pre-trial ultrasonography 206 pregnant women were excluded (cephalic presentation, macrosomia, fetal growth restriction, oligohydroamnios, etc).

On pre-trial CTG, 11 women with non-reassuring CTGs were excluded. Just before ECV trial, we evaluate the tightness of buttocks stuck in maternal pelvis by manual palpation and another 480 pregnancies were excluded. Finally, 1,092 term breech pregnancies remained for ECV trial at out-patient clinic. Without pre-medications, intravenous access, ECVs were done by three obstetric specialists (one highly experienced, two beginners). We evaluated success rate and complications as well.

**Results:** 501 cases (45.8%) out of 1,092 term breech pregnancies were successful. In success group, mean time consumed for ECV trial was 39.6 seconds (83% were successful within 30 seconds). Transient bradycardia was developed in 66 cases (13.2%). Significant bradycardia (less than 90 beats per min, longer than 2 min) was developed in 16 cases (3.2%) and all but one (emergent CS was done) were completely recovered. Fourteen case of vaginal bleeding (2.8%) were found and one case with heavy bleeding was arranged for emergent CS.

In failure group, transient bradycardia was detected in 29 cases (4.9%) and no significant bradycardia developed. Vaginal bleeding was found in 6 cases (1.0%) and two emergent Cesarean sections were done due to persistent vaginal bleeding. In all cases showed complications including CS, final maternal and neonatal conditions were excellent without any long-term sequelae.

**Conclusion:** Outpatient ECV, which has a considerable success rate (45.8%) with relatively low complication rates (0.36% of emergent CS rate), should be encouraged where emergency cesarean section can be performed.

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### Effects of the pregnancy planning education on fertility knowledge and family planning for unmarried university students

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