

metabolic and sexual/reproductive adverse events associated with antimanic agents and co-prescribed psychotropic medications. Carbamazepine, and co-prescribed selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors and antipsychotics impart the highest risk of developing metabolic and sexual/reproductive adverse events and require vigilant monitoring in preadolescent and adolescent patients.

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Hymenal Injury Without Labial Bruising Due to a Straddle Injury: A Case Report

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Background: Straddle injuries are known for causing lacerations, ecchymoses and abrasions to the external genitalia, including the mons, clitoris and labia. Impalement injuries can also cause trauma to the vagina, anus, rectum and peritoneal cavity as well as the external genitalia. Injuries to the hymen often raise the suspicion of sexual abuse. We present a case of an alleged straddle injury resulting in an isolated hymenal laceration.

Case: A 7 year old girl presented to the Emergency Department with vaginal bleeding soon after falling onto a bed rail. The fall was reported to have been witnessed by her female cousin, and family members in the house at the time became aware of events immediately. She was otherwise healthy. An examination in the ED revealed no laceration or bruising visible on the labia majora or minora. There was a small purple bruise on the inner right thigh. Clot and fresh blood was seen coming from the introitus, but the exact site of injury was hard to visualize. She denied any abdominal pain and was able to pass urine. Behavioural assessment was consistent with her history. When she was examined under general anesthesia, a small 3mm laceration was observed at the base of the hymen at the 7 o'clock position. It did not extend to the edge of the hymen which did not appear to be injured. There was minimal bruising to the fossa navicularis. The bleeding ceased with pressure alone.

After discussion with the child forensics service a further careful social history was taken following the examination under anesthesia. No concerns regarding sexual abuse were raised by the parents or child.

Comments: The finding of an isolated hymenal injury without bruising or injury to the external genitalia is diagnostic of a penetrating injury, and raises suspicions of sexual abuse. Although straddle injuries usually cause signs of trauma to the external genitalia, very rarely isolated penetrative hymenal injuries have been reported with accidental injury. This may occur in the context of falling onto a projecting object. A careful social history should always be elucidated to rule out sexual abuse, and child abuse physicians should be consulted.

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Reproductive Issues Among Severely Obese Adolescent Females Seeking Bariatric Surgery

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Background: Obesity affects nearly every organ system in the body, including the reproductive organs. For example, polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is more common among obese than non-obese females. Additionally, contraceptive options are often limited by obesity-related comorbidities that are contraindications to estrogen-containing contraceptives. Some contraceptives result in weight gain, and others have decreased efficacy with severe obesity. As bariatric surgery has recently become a treatment option for severely obese adolescents, gynecologic consultation among this group has become even more essential. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists recommends postponing pregnancy 12-18 months after bariatric surgery due to the surgically induced catabolic state and nutritional concerns. Intrauterine contraception is a viable contraceptive alternative and provides non-contraceptive benefits. Little is known about reproductive issues and acceptability of the levonorgestrel releasing intrauterine system (IUS) among severely obese adolescents seeking weight loss surgery.

Methods: This is a retrospective chart review of females who underwent bariatric surgery at an academic children's hospital in the Midwestern United States from September 2006 through mid-November 2008. We included girls age 13 and older who were seen preoperatively for gynecologic consultation (n=28) and excluded girls with hypothalamic amenorrhea or other conditions associated with primary