Predictive factors for retained products of conception after miscarriage or termination in the second trimester: a retrospective case-controlled study in the Japanese population. Michihisa Shiro, Shoko Jitsumori. Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Wakayama Medical University, Japan

Introduction
Retained products of conception (RPOC) is one of the complications after miscarriage or termination in the 2nd trimester and cause of abnormal bleeding. As the risk factors for RPOC are not well-known, we conducted a retrospective study to evaluate the risk factors for RPOC.

Methods
In this retrospective case-controlled study, we enrolled 98 women who had miscarriage or termination from 12\(\frac{0}{7}\) to 21\(\frac{6}{7}\) weeks between Jan 2011 and Sep 2017. RPOC was diagnosed by ultrasound as a intrauterine echogenic well-defined mass. Our study was approved by the IRB (No.2192).

Results
Of the enrolled 98 women, 18 were positive for RPOC and 80 were negative. Table 1 showed the maternal characteristics in this study. There were no significant differences in two groups. Table 2 showed that the outcome of miscarriage or termination at delivery. Gestational age at delivery in RPOC positive is earlier than negative. The proportion of using placental forceps in RPOC positive is higher than negative. Table 3 show the multivariate regression analysis on risk factor of RPOC, analysed by the statistically significant factor in univariate analysis. Earlier gestational age at delivery (12~17 weeks) and use of placental forceps was predictive factors of RPOC.

Results (continued)
negative. The proportion of using placental forceps in RPOC positive is higher than negative. Table 3 show the multivariate regression analysis on risk factor of RPOC, analysed by the statistically significant factor in univariate analysis. Earlier gestational age at delivery (12~17 weeks) and use of placental forceps was predictive factors of RPOC.

Conclusion
In this study, we revealed that early gestational age and use of placental forceps at delivery was predictive factors of RPOC at miscarriage or termination in the second trimester.