95% CI (1.02, 1.22)}. Interestingly, those who had dyslipidemia has 39% less risk of diabetic retinopathy {OR: 0.61, 95% CI (0.39, 0.94)}.

**Conclusion**: Non-mydratic retinal camera use in primary care setting facilitates the detection of diabetic retinopathy early on in the disease. The presence of diabetic retinopathy is associated with chronic kidney disease, high HbA1c and dyslipidemia.

## REPRODUCIBILITY OF MAMMOGRAPHIC PARENCHYMAL PATTERNS AND BREAST DENSITY ON FULL-FIELD DIGITAL MAMMOGRAPHY (FFDM): COMPARISON OF TWO CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

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**Introduction**: Mammographic breast density is considered as a strong predictor of breast cancer risk. However, breast density assessment and classification on mammogram is difficult.

**Objective**: The aim of the study is to compare inter-observer agreement between general radiologists in the classification of mammographic breast density using TABAR's pattern and BI-RADS classification from two-view Full-Field Digital Mammography (FFDM).

**Methods**: A data set of 400 mammograms was evaluated by three general radiologists. The radiologists independently reviewed the images and classified the parenchymal pattern according to BI-RADS and TABAR classification systems. Inter-observer agreements were analyzed using kappa statistics.

**Results**: Inter-observer agreement for the BI-RADS is slight to fair (Reviewer 1 versus Reviewer 2: k=0.19, Reviewer 1 versus Reviewer 3, k=0.07 and Reviewer 2 versus Reviewer 3, k=0.49) and for TABAR is fair to moderate (Reviewer 1 versus Reviewer 2: k=0.23, Reviewer 1 versus Reviewer 3, k=0.31 and Reviewer 2 versus Reviewer 3, k=0.50).

**Conclusion**: Our study demonstrates a poor level of agreement in breast parenchymal pattern and density based on both BI-RADS and TABAR classifications. Thus, breast density in risk stratification of breast cancer should be used with caution in our local practice.

## LOWER URINARY TRACT SYMPTOMS (LUTS) AMONG WOMEN ATTENDING GYNAECOLOGY CLINIC AND ITS EFFECT ON THEIR SOCIAL LIFE

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**Introduction**: Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms (LUTS) is a worldwide problem that is highly prevalent and varies by age, geography and culture. It influences the quality of life with a myriad of social implications.

**Objective**: To estimate the prevalence of LUTS among patients attending the gynaecology clinic. We also assessed its severity and associated risk factors.

**Methodology**: This is a cross sectional study where participants were given 3 sets of self-filled questionnaire; UDI-6, IIQ-7 and OAB v8.