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From the Editors Desk...

“Honesty is the best policy”

Dear readers,

Greetings!

Welcome to third issue of IJOGR ...and world of academics... Volume 12, issue 3, July-September 2025

Indian journal of obstetrics and gynecological research is an attempt to give pen to researchers, academicians, and residents to give words to their thoughts....

We have tried to accommodate from research article to case study- a whole bunch of bouquet.

Here in this issue, we have ...

Review and Original Research Article from all over India as well as international editor article.

Breastfeeding is one of the cornerstones of a child's health development. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO). For this reason, it is recommended that breastfeeding should begins during the first hour after the baby's birth and that the baby be breastfed exclusively for the first six months before introducing complementary foods and continuing to be breastfed until the child is 24 months old or older.

Counsel before cradle: The missing step in breastfeeding promotion Smriti Anand et al. at Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, and Dept. of Urology, Kainos Hospital, Rohtak, Haryana, India.

Review Articles are....

This study aims to analyse the outcome of UAE treatment in CSP population to calculate the overall success rate. Caesarean scar pregnancy (CSP) is an infrequent ectopic pregnancy now more frequently associated with increasing rates of caesarean section, which are associated with significant morbidity, such as haemorrhage and uterine rupture. Early ultrasound diagnosis is critical for treatment, whereas uterine artery embolization (UAE) has been effective in managing CSP recurrences and prevented serious complications.

A comprehensive search across PubMed, Google Scholar and Scopus yielded 4844 records out of which 9 studies were finally selected of which 8 studies were selected for meta analyses. SPSS version 28 and R Studio were used for data analysis and graph preparation respectively. The overall success rate was 94.61% in a total of 3688 UAE treated CSP patients. UAE proved to be effective with promising success rates.

Uterine artery embolization: A novel frontier in the treatment of caesarean scar Pregnancy by Jothikala Chellamuthu et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, District Headquarters Hospital, Pollachi, Tamil Nadu, India and Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Karuna Medical College, Kerala University of Health Sciences, Kerala, India.

Laparoscopic pectopexy is a relatively new technique for treating apical prolapse performed using laparoscopic instruments, allowing for smaller incisions, reduced post-operative pain, and faster recovery times compared to traditional surgical techniques. This systematic review aims to compare laparoscopic pectopexy with other surgical methods used to manage apical prolapse.



A comprehensive search was conducted in major medical databases for studies comparing laparoscopic pectopexy and other surgical techniques for apical prolapse management. Outcome measures included apical prolapse recurrence rates, intraoperative and post-operative complications, operation time, patient reported outcomes, and quality of life assessments. A total of 11 studies were included in this systematic review, and they generally showed that both laparoscopic pectopexy is effective in treating apical prolapse, with low recurrence rates and minimal intraoperative complications. Laparoscopic pectopexy offers other benefits, such as shorter operation times, better patient-reported outcomes, and better post-operative quality of life than other methods.

Comparing laparoscopic pectopexy with traditional surgical approaches for apical prolapse: Systemic review by Shatha Hallal AlZiyadi Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynecology, College of Medicine, Taif University, Saudi Arabia.

Gynecologic pain management remains a neglected aspect of women's healthcare despite significant advancements in obstetrics. Chronic pelvic pain (CPP), affecting 7 to 24% of the population, leads to diminished quality of life and substantial healthcare costs. Identifiable biological conditions account for some cases of CPP, but when the cause is elusive, it poses challenges for patients and clinicians. Neuropelvelogy, an interdisciplinary approach to identifying pelvic nerve pathologies, offers insights into CPP beyond gynecology. Neuropathic pelvic pain, characterized by sensory nerve dysfunction, presents diagnostic challenges due to its diverse manifestations and overlaps with other abdominal/pelvic pain conditions. Clinical examination remains crucial for accurate diagnosis, surpassing reliance on imaging techniques. Management often involves multidisciplinary strategies, including centrally-acting neuromodulator medications. This review encompasses various gynecologic conditions contributing to pelvic pain, including endometriosis, adenomyosis, dysmenorrhea, fibroid pain, ovarian cysts, vulvodynia, interstitial cystitis, and pelvic organ prolapse. It emphasizes the importance of gynecological examinations in promptly identifying and managing these conditions, aiming to improve women's reproductive health risks and quality of life. It discusses fertility treatments, STI screening, menstrual disorders, and gynecological surgeries, providing comprehensive insights into women's healthcare needs.

Revolutionizing gynecologic pain management: Exploring modern trends and Innovations by Vinaya Vijayan et al from Dept. of Physiology, Apollo Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Jubilee Hills, Film Nagar, Hyderabad, Telangana, India Dept. of Community Medicine, Sree Balaji Medical College and Hospital Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India Faculty of Health and Life Sciences, INTI International University, Nilai, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia Dept. of Life Sciences, Kristu Jayanti College (Autonomous), Bengaluru, Karnataka, India Dept. of Pharmaceutical, Biotechnology, Surya College of Pharmacy, Vikravandi, Tamil Nadu, India Dept. of Family Medicine, St. John's National Academy of Health Science's, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India Dept. of Biomedical Sciences, College of Medicine, Gulf Medical University, UAE.

To assess the efficacy of robotic-assisted therapy in improving gynecological function and overall functional recovery in patients with neurological disorders. Robotic-assisted therapy (RAT) has emerged as a significant advancement in rehabilitative medicine, offering potential benefits for a variety of neurological disorders. This systematic review aims to evaluate the impact of RAT on functional recovery in gynecological issues associated with neurological disorders.

Comprehensive review of robotic-assisted therapy for gynecological issues in patients with neurological disorders by Mohammed Sheeba Kauser et al from Dept. of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation, SV Group of Institutions, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, India SASSB College of Physiotherapy, Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Kalaburagi, Karnataka, India Dept. of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation, SIMS College of Physiotherapy, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India Dept. of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation, Sunanda Divatia School of Science, NMIMS, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, Dept. of Pharmacy, SV Group of Institutions, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Postpartum haemorrhage (PPH) is a major cause of morbidity and mortality, with uterine atony accounting for 70-80% of all haemorrhages. According to the experts, the incidence of PPH ranges from 3% to 5%. The most common causes include uterine atony, laceration, accidental haemorrhage, and abnormal placentation. Factors that increase the risk of PPH include advanced age, assisted reproduction technology, and advanced age-associated co-morbidities. Even though guidelines recommend oxytocin as the first option, experts consider methylergometrine to be the ideal uterotonic in clinical practice in case of either normal vaginal or C-section delivery. The current consensus article aims to provide a collation of evidence-based literature and clinical insights from the experts on epidemiology, risk factors, and predictors of PPH. The article also provides a consensus on the role of methylergometrine (methylergonovine) in the management of PPH. Overall, methylergometrine alone or in combination with oxytocin is among the first-line drugs for the management of PPH with a favourable safety profile and cost-effectiveness.

Methylergometrine role in clinical practice by Mayank Dhole and Atul Munsli et al Dr. Reddy's Laboratory, Hyderabad, Telangana, India Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Munshi Hospital, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Abhimaan Maternity & Surgical Hospital, Thane, Maharashtra, India, Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Mahima Hospital and Advanced Multispeciality Hospital, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.

Original Articles are:

Safe Motherhood Initiative, a worldwide effort was launched by the World Health Organization in 1987 which aimed to reduce the number of deaths associated with pregnancy and childbirth. Care of antenatal mothers is an important element in maternal healthcare as it will lead to successful pregnancy outcome and healthy babies. Since inadequate Antenatal Care is associated with worse pregnancy outcomes, it is vital for health policymakers to better understand the factors influencing proper and prompt utilization of Antenatal checkup.

An observational study on knowledge of cultural practices among antenatal and postnatal women at a tertiary care hospital by Rajasri G Yaliwal, et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, BLDE (DU) Shri B. M. Patil Hospital, Medical College and Research Center, Bijapur, Karnataka, India.

Obesity is a growing public health hazard worldwide. Among pregnant women, increased body mass index was associated with pregnancy related complications, including gestational diabetes mellitus, gestational hypertension, preeclampsia, caesarean birth and relatively high risk of maternal morbidity and mortality.

Efficacy of nurse-executed MOOC package on metabolic markers, clinical parameters, anxiety, health-related quality of life, and pregnancy outcomes among antenatal women: study protocol of a randomized controlled trial by Divya T et al from Sri Ramachandra Institute of Higher Education and Research (SRIHER), Deemed University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India, Dept. Obstetrics and Gynecology Nursing, Sri Ramachandra Institute of Higher Education and Research (SRIHER), Deemed University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India, Dept. of Neurology, Sivagiri Sree Narayana Medical Mission Hospital, Varkala, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India, Dept. of Community Health Nursing, Sri Ramachandra Institute of Higher Education and Research (SRIHER), Deemed University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.

Pregnancy may be complicated by many medical disease which convert the pregnancy to high risk one, many effort try to decrease the complication by early detection once, and by safe non invasive test another.

The role of salivary uric acid as predictive marker for preeclampsia in comparison with serum uric acid Sarah Ismael et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Al-Mustansiriyah University College of Medicine, Baghdad, Iraq.

Menorrhagia is a common complaint of about 10-33% of women in perimenopausal period. Ormeloxifene is a third – generation selective estrogen receptor modulator (SERM) highly efficacious in the management of Heavy Menstrual Bleeding, but not commonly used at present.

Study of efficacy of selective estrogen receptor modulator: Ormeloxifene in the management of heavy menstrual bleeding in perimenopausal patients: A prospective interventional study by Nitin Naresh Kulkarni et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, JMF'S ACPM Medical College and Hospital, Dhule, Maharashtra, India.

The aim of the present study was to review the maternal records of cases of PPH and to evaluate the clinical profile, risk factors & referral patterns associated with PPH at our tertiary care centre.

Postpartum hemorrhage -- clinical profile and referral patterns in a tertiary care teaching institution in south Kerala, India by Lisha Lakshman, et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Malabar Medical College Hospital and Research Centre, Modakkallur, Kerala, India Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Government Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Azeezia Medical College Hospital, Adichanalloor, Kerala, India.

Preterm labour, leading to births before 37 weeks, poses significant health risks for newborns. Cervical length measurement via TVS is a crucial method to identify the PTL risk. This study investigates how early pregnancy cervical length measurements can predict preterm labour, aiming to enhance care for pregnant women and improve neonatal outcomes.

Evaluation of cervical length in early and 2nd trimester of pregnancy by TVS and gestational age at delivery by Ushadevi Gopalan et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Shri Sathya Sai Medical College and Research Institute, Ammapettai, Tamil Nadu, India.

To investigate what conditions or risk factors can cause early onset preeclampsia and late onset preeclampsia.

Risk factors associated with early and late onset preeclampsia in national referral centre hospital by Johnny et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Ukrida University, Jakarta, Indonesia, Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta, Indonesia Faculty of Medicine, Christian Krida Wacana University, Jakarta, Indonesia.

Numerous fetal surveillance tests have been developed to identify the fetus at risk of intrauterine injury or death but there exists limited evidence to guide their appropriate application. There are few studies that have compared Doppler velocimetry with BPP in growth restricted fetuses. Similar comparative studies are lacking for high risk pregnancies.

Comparison of multi vessel doppler velocimetry and biophysical PROFILE for antenatal assessment in high risk pregnancies by Sumedha Sharma et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Hamdard Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Delhi, India.

When used responsibly, emergency contraception is a safe and affordable method of preventing unwanted pregnancies. Emergency contraception refers to contraceptive methods for prevention of pregnancy following unprotected sexual intercourse. It can also play an important role in reducing maternal and perinatal mortality and morbidity. This is particularly important in our nation because unsafe abortions and population control are major concerns. The general public needs to be appropriately informed about contraception and have a good attitude towards it in order for it to be effective. Hence the present study was undertaken with the aim and objectives to assess the knowledge and practice of emergency contraceptives among reproductive age groups of women.

Knowledge, attitude, and practice of emergency contraceptives among reproductive- aged women by Siddaruda M Biradar et al from BLDEA's SSM College of Pharmacy and Research Centre, Vijayapura, Karnataka, India Shri B.M. Patil Medical College Hospital & Research Centre, Vijayapura, Karnataka, India.

The prevalence of adenomyosis among patients who have had hysterectomies ranges from 8.8% to 61.5%. This wide range is due to the lack of definitive histopathologic criteria, variations in histologic tissue samples collected during hysterectomy, and differences in perception among healthcare providers. However, recent advancements in transvaginal ultrasound and MRI have made it possible to diagnose adenomyosis without surgery. Patients find transvaginal ultrasound tolerable, and it is also a cost-effective and widely available option. Continuous advancements in diagnostic methods have made it essential to conduct a detailed assessment of adenomyosis in the general population of women or in gynecology clinics based on ultrasound and histopathological findings.

Clinicopathological and ultra sonographic correlation in histologically confirmed cases of adenomyosis: A retrospective observational study by Aishwarya Veeraragavan et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India Dept. of Community Medicine, Sri Muthukumaran Medical College Hospital and Research Center, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.

Maternal mortality remains a major challenge in low- and middle-income countries like India. To address gaps in obstetric care, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, launched the “LaQshya” initiative to improve the quality of care in labour rooms and maternity operation theatres (OTs). This study evaluates the impact of the LaQshya initiative on maternal outcomes in a tertiary care hospital.

Evaluating the impact of the “LaQshya” initiative on maternal care in operating rooms: A retrospective observational study by Praveen Ramasamy et al from Dept. of Anesthesiology, ESIC Medical College and Hospital, Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, ESIC Medical College and Hospital, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.

Hysterectomy and menopause can significantly impact women's mental health, often leading to anxiety, depression, and stress due to hormonal changes and psychosocial factors.

Assessment of anxiety, depression and stress among post-hysterectomy women /postmenopausal women by Jikki Kalaiselvi P S et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, ACS Medical College and Hospital, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.

Recurrent early pregnancy loss (REPL) is a distressing condition affecting 1% to 5% of couples globally. Progesterone plays a crucial role in maintaining pregnancy, and dydrogesterone, a synthetic progestogen, has emerged as a promising therapeutic

option due to its selective action and favorable safety profile. With introduction of extended release (ER) formulations of dydrogesterone 20 mg, real-world data on its effectiveness and safety in REPL is not documented.

Real-world evaluation of safety and effectiveness of dydrogesterone 20mg Extended Release in the management of recurrent early pregnancy loss by Ameya C Purandare et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Purandare Hospital, K J Somaiya Medical College, Sir HN Reliance, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.

Jhaveri Clinic, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India Maher Maternity & Nursing Home, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India, IQ City Medical College, Kolkata, West Bengal, India Dr. Chauhan Clinic, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, India Zydus Healthcare Limited, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.

Antepartum hemorrhage (APH) is a significant obstetric emergency leading to adverse maternal and fetal outcomes.

Evaluation of fetomaternal outcome in patients of antepartum hemorrhage in a tertiary care center: A descriptive and observational study by Shazia Parveen et al from Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynecology, LLRM Medical College, Meerut, Uttar-Pradesh, India.

Intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy (ICP) is a unique pregnancy dermatosis and cholestatic disorder characterized by pruritus in 2nd and 3rd trimesters of pregnancy. It can be diagnosed using increased level of serum bile acids and by excluding other liver and skin disorders. ICP causes significant risks to both maternal and fetal health. The main aim of this study is to analyse the differing levels of maternal serum TBA that correlate with both maternal and fetal outcomes in obstetric cholestasis.

To correlate maternal serum total bile acids and fetomaternal outcomes in obstetric Cholestasis by Sripriya Sridhar et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, MS Ramaiah Medical College Hospital, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Bokaro General Hospital, Bokaro Jharkhand, India.

Ovarian neoplasms are a significant cause of morbidity and mortality in gynecologic oncology due to their diverse histopathological profiles and late diagnosis. Given the high mortality rates associated with ovarian cancer, this study aims to analyze the clinical profile of ovarian tumours at a tertiary care centre to improve early detection and management strategies.

Clinical profile of ovarian tumours at a tertiary centre in north Karnataka by Shradha Tondare et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Gulbarga Institute of Medical Sciences, Gulbarga, Dept. of General Surgery, Gulbarga Institute of Medical Sciences, Gulbarga, Karnataka, India.

High-risk pregnancies are associated with increased maternal morbidity and mortality, particularly when complications that threaten the life of the mother arise. This study analysed the maternal outcomes of pregnancies with potentially life-threatening complications (PLTCs), near misses, and mortality with the aim of identifying key risk factors and trends.

Is maternal mortality ratio an outdated indicator of obstetric care in a tertiary care hospital? By Gitanshi Arora et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College (JNMC), KLE University, Belagavi, Karnataka, India.

Hypertensive emergencies during pregnancy pose significant risks to both mother and fetus. This study examines the time and dosage needed to achieve target blood pressure levels using two antihypertensive agents: oral Nifedipine retard and intravenous Labetalol. Through a randomized trial, it aims to provide insights into the safety and efficacy of these treatments, enhancing management strategies for hypertensive disorders in pregnancy.

A randomized parallel group trial for the comparison of safety and efficacy of oral nifedipine retard versus intravenous labetalol in management of hypertensive emergencies of pregnancy by Chethy Sudeepthi et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Shri BM Patil Medical College Hospital and Research Centre, Vijayapura, Karnataka, India.

Uterine fibroids are considered one of the most widespread benign tumours of the uterus; these lesions are developing from the smooth muscles of the myometrium. The current study was performed in the Saurashtra area of Gujarat to determine the clinical symptoms of uterine fibroids and their incidence and to evaluate participants' knowledge of available medical services.

Prevalence and clinical presentation of uterine fibroids in saurashtra region of Gujarat: A cross-sectional study by Atul Jivrajbhai Kaneria et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, GMERS Medical College, Navsari, Gujarat, India.

Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Royal Multispeciality Hospital, Rajkot, Gujarat, India, GMERS Medical College, Gotri, Vadodara, Gujarat, India MGG Hospital, Navsari, Gujarat, India.

Influenza during pregnancy poses risks to both mothers and infants, leading to increased morbidity. Maternal vaccination is recommended to reduce these risks, but its impact on postpartum health has not been fully explored. This study evaluates the effect of maternal influenza vaccination on the incidence of influenza-like illnesses in mothers and their infants during the first three months postpartum.

The impact of maternal influenza vaccination on reducing morbidity in postpartum mothers and their infants: A prospective cohort study by Hanif Shaikh et al from Dept. of Pharmacology, SNJB's Shriman Sureshdada Jain College of Pharmacy, Chandwad, Maharashtra, India, International Vaccine Institute, Seoul, South Korea Dept. of Pharmacology, Dr. D.Y. Patil Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences & Research, Pune, Maharashtra, India. Dept. of Clinical Pharmacology, Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, KEM Hospital, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India Global Research Cell, Dr. D. Y. Patil Vidyapeeth, Pimpri, Pune, Maharashtra, India Vadu Rural Health Program, KEM Hospital Research Centre, Pune, Maharashtra, India.

Abnormal uterine bleeding refers to bleeding from the uterus in the absence of any organic disease of the genital tract or a clear extragenital cause. Thyroid dysfunction is frequently associated with a variety of menstrual abnormalities. Early detection of thyroid disorders in patients presenting with menstrual dysfunction can help prevent unnecessary surgical interventions. This study was conducted to estimate the prevalence of thyroid disorders and assess the menstrual patterns among the study subjects.

Prevalence of thyroid disorders and pattern of bleeding among women with abnormal uterine bleeding, a cross-sectional study by Sridevi A. S et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara College of Medical Sciences and Hospital, Dharwad, Karnataka, India Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, KLE JGMM Medical College, Hubballi, Karnataka, India.

In developed countries, maternal heart disease is now the leading cause of maternal mortality, not only due to an increasing number of women with congenital heart disease (CHD) reach childbearing age but also because of the trend to delay motherhood until later in life, when medical comorbidities, such as chronic hypertension, diabetes, and obesity become more common. In low- to middle-income countries, common contributors to maternal death due to heart disease are typically rheumatic heart disease, cardiomyopathies such as peripartum cardiomyopathy, and uncorrected CHD5. Hypertensive disorders of pregnancy (HDP) have been associated with heart failure (HF). The purpose of this study is to identify the clinical risk factors associated with Peripartum Cardiomyopathy and the maternal and fetal outcomes in effected patients.

Peripartum cardiaomyopathy (PPCM): A 5 years experience at a tertiary centre by Neelamma G Patil et al from BLDE (DU) Shri. B.M. Patil Medical College Hospital & Research Centre, Vijayapura, Karnataka, India.

Preeclampsia is one of the most dangerous complications in pregnancy. It is characterised by hypertension, lower limb oedema, proteinuria, and thrombocytopenia. Preeclampsia can cause various complications that impact many body systems.

Retrospective analysis to predict preeclampsia by machine learning algorithms and its relation to neonatal outcome by Sonal Dewangan et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Chandulal Chandrakar Memorial Government Medical College, Dept. of Pediatrics, Raipur Institute of Medical Sciences, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, India.

Maternal mortality is an index of reproductive health of the society. The leading cause of maternal deaths are direct, which include sepsis, haemorrhage, hypertensive disorders, obstructed labour, abortions and others.

Histopathological study of direct causes of maternal deaths by Priyanka Sanjay Patil et al from Dept. of Pathology, Government Medical College, Miraj, Maharashtra, India.

Preeclampsia is a pregnancy-specific hypertensive disorder and a major contributor to maternal and perinatal morbidity worldwide. Its etiology is closely associated with abnormal placentation, oxidative stress, and widespread endothelial dysfunction. Recent studies have emphasized the potential of platelet activation markers and systemic inflammatory indices in predicting its onset. This study investigates the diagnostic utility of platelet indices and leukocyte-derived parameters during early pregnancy for identifying women at risk of preeclampsia and fetal growth restriction (FGR), offering a potentially cost-effective and timely screening approach.

Study on significance of platelet indices, neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio and platelet to lymphocyte ratio as early parameters in prediction of preeclampsia by Meghadeepa Srinivasa et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Sri Devaraj Urs Medical College, Sri Devaraj Urs Academy of Higher Education and Research (SDUAHER), Kolar, Karnataka, India Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, JSS Medical College, JSS Academy of Higher Education & Research, Mysuru, Karnataka, India.

Dept. of Emergency Medicine, Apollo Hospital, Bangalore, Karnataka, India Dept. of Medicine, Kempegowda Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre, Bangalore, Karnataka, India Dept. of Radio-Diagnosis, Sri Devaraj Urs Medical College, Sri Devaraj Urs Academy of Higher Education and Research (SDUAHER), Kolar, Karnataka, India.

Neonatal growth charts reveal compromised growth only at the extreme of growth abnormalities. They cannot be used to identify the fetus whose birth-weight is above the 10th percentile but has failed to achieve its growth potential. Hence we performed a longitudinal study of antenatal fetal growth assessment using INTERGROWTH-21st (IG-21st) reference standard charts and correlated with neonatal outcome.

A longitudinal study of fetal growth using antenatal INTERGROWTH-21ST reference standard charts and perinatal outcome by Akshitha K et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Rajarajeshwari Medical College, Rajarajeshwari Medical college and hospital (RRMCH), Bengaluru, Karnataka, India Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, SDM College of Medical Sciences & Hospital Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara University, Dharwad, Karnataka, India Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, KLE JGMM Medical College, Hubli, Karnataka, India.

Induction of labour is defined as iatrogenic stimulation of uterine contractions to accomplish delivery prior to the onset of spontaneous labour aimed at delivery by vaginal route. Dinoprostone has been used successfully for years as an agent for induction of labour. Misoprostol as an agent for induction of labour agent has rapidly gained popularity because it is inexpensive, stable at ambient temperatures, and easier to administer in comparison to dinoprostone and oxytocin.

The study of low dose oral misoprostol solution and its comparison with intracervical dinoprostone gel for induction of labour by Neelam Singh et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Sarojini Naidu Medical College, Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Case Reports are:

1. Retained products of conception: A challenging case by Sukesk Kumar Kathpalia et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Dr. D. Y. Patil Medical College, Hospital & Research Centre, Dr. D. Y. Patil Vidyapeeth (DPU), Pimpri, Pune, Maharashtra, India.
2. Peripartum cardiomyopathy: A challenging case by Sanjay Ponde et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Dr. D.Y. Patil Medical College, Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University), Pimpri, Maharashtra, India.
3. Persistent abnormal uterine bleeding in a reproductive-age woman: A case of misleading tests and RPOC by Shilpa Kshirsagar et al from, Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Dr. D.Y. Patil Medical College Hospital and Research Centre, Pune Maharashtra, India.
4. Low implantation of pregnancy: An Imitator of cesarean scar ectopic pregnancy by Kavya Paul Udayasuriyan et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Saveetha Medical College and Hospital, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.

We try to sieve all articles by expert, peer reviewers to get best of best and new article for readers.

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Individually we achieve, together we excel...

Regards

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