



From the editors desk

“Imagination is a force that can actually manifest a reality. Don’t put limitation on yourself. Others will do that for you”

Dear readers,

Greetings!

Welcome to third issue of IJOGR ...and world of academics... Volume 7 Issue 4 October-December 2020



Indian Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecological Research 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 ... Original Research and Review Article from all over India as well as international....

Review Article....

The review is devoted to the prevention of neonatal asphyxia by assessing the reserves of adaptation of the fetus to intrauterine hypoxia in the second half of pregnancy and then choosing a safe type of delivery. The history of development of a new functional test that provides a non-invasive assessment of fetal adaptation reserves to intrauterine hypoxia using sonography is shown. It is proposed to use ultrasound to determine the duration from the beginning of apnea in a pregnant woman to the appearance of a distress signal, the fetus inside the uterus when its reserves of adaptation to hypoxia are exhausted. If a distress signal appears earlier than 10 seconds from the start of breath retention of pregnant woman is recommended to refuse of physiology birth and is offered delivery by Cesarean section.

A drowning fetus sends a distress signal, which is an indication for a Caesarean section by Aleksandr Urakov et al from *Dept. of General and Clinical Pharmacology, Izhevsk State Medical Academy, Izhevsk, Russia.*

Original Research Article.....

Carcinoma cervix is the second most common gynaecological cancer among women in India, with high prevalence in rural regions. Accurate staging is imperative for providing appropriate treatment. This study aims to analyse the concordance among clinical examination, examination under anaesthesia, and CECT in evaluating the clinical components of the staging.

A prospective study to analyse the concordance in staging of carcinoma cervix between clinical examination, examination under anaesthesia and CECT by S Subbiah et al from *Dept. of Surgical Oncology, Government Royapettah Hospital, Kilpauk Medical College, Chennai, Hyderabad, India*

Abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB) is a common gynaecologic complaint, affecting 10 to 30% reproductive age women and 50% premenopausal women. Factors that impact the incidence most greatly are age and reproductive status. Menorrhagia is a

frequent problem in reproductive aged women. It is estimated that a woman has a 1 in 20 lifetime chance of consulting her primary physician because of menorrhagia.

Pipelle endometrial sampling vs dilatation and curettage in abnormal uterine bleeding by Harpreet Kaur et al from *Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Tata Main Hospital, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand, India*

Black-green colored odorless material known as meconium is physiologically passed by new born babies within 48 hours of birth. Presence of meconium in the amniotic fluid could be a dangerous condition. It may expose the baby to multiple conditions depending upon the amount of meconium entering into the respiratory track of the baby. The knowledge of association of various maternal and fetal associated factors with meconium aspiration syndrome is of immense importance for appropriate clinical judgments and decisions.

Maternal and fetal characteristics associated with meconium-stained amniotic fluid Smeet Patel et al from *Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Mayflower Women's Hospital, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India*.

Among the various causes of maternal morbidity and mortality preeclampsia/eclampsia ranks third along with haemorrhage and sepsis claiming the first two spots of the deadly triad; accounting for 63,000 direct maternal deaths worldwide (13% of all direct causes) with more than 4 million cases per year.

The study of different biochemical parameters as predictor of preeclampsia by Prithu Bandyopadhyaya et al from *Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Medical College and Hospitals, Kolkata, West Bengal, India*.

Women of reproductive age are exaggerated by polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) by 5–7% depending on society and analytical criteria. PCOS is characterized by clinical or biochemical signs of hyperandrogenism, and polycystic ovaries detected by ultrasound. Three main phenotypes of PCOS have been proposed: classic PCOS with hyperandrogenism and anovulation, with or without polycystic ovaries; ovulatory PCOS with hyperandrogenism and polycystic ovaries; and anovulatory PCOS without hyperandrogenism and with polycystic ovaries.

Study of thyroid stimulating hormone among obese women with polycystic ovarian syndrome by Uday Mohanlal Patel from *Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, GMERS Medical College, Patan, Gujarat, India*.

The period of adolescence and youth is a transition period between childhood and adulthood. This phase is vulnerable for several health issues ranging from reproductive, psychosocial and mental disorders. Among various disorders, mental disorders form a fulcrum which determines the quality of life and well-being during their adult life. Studies have proven that it is essential to create awareness among these adolescents and youth regarding early signs of mental illnesses. This study was conducted to compare the level of knowledge, attitude and practices related to mental health and illness among girls' college and college with co-education system.

KAP study on mental health and reproductive illness among college girls in Madurai, Tamil Nadu by S Lakshmi et al from *Dept. of Health Science, NTC Hospitals, Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India*.

Abnormal uterine bleeding is the most common health problem encountered by women. AUB is a common gynaecological complaint and it may involve females at any age group. 33% of women referred to gynaecology clinics have AUB and the figure rises to 69% in premenopausal and postmenopausal women. Abnormal uterine bleeding accounts for two thirds of all hysterectomies.

To compare the diagnostic accuracy of hysteroscopy with transvaginal sonography in detection of endometrial polyp and endometrial hyperplasia in peri and postmenopausal women with abnormal uterine bleeding by Surbhi Sharma et al from *Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Indira Gandhi Medical College & Hospital, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, India*.

Twin pregnancies remain a major health problem given the increased incidences of both maternal and foetal complications in the country. This study provides relevant clinical and public health information that will help the clinicians on how to manage multiple pregnancies and prevent complications.

Outcome in multifetal pregnancy - A cohort study by Lakshmi Jayaraj et al from *Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Amala Institute of Medical Sciences, Thrissur, Kerala, India.*

Labor dystocia (LD) is a usually recognized dilemma in recent delivery care with three described probable causes: incompetent uterine action, occipital posterior position and cephalopelvic imbalance. incompetent uterine action is the mainly widespread problem of labor in primiparous women. Labour duration has shown a wide variation in different women, and slow labour progress is frequent in nulliparous women. It is connected with childbirth difficulties, distress for fetal comfort, and harmful birth practices, and is leading sign for spontaneous caesarean section in labour.

Evaluation between low dose and high dose oxytocin for labour augmentation in fetal outcome by Girija C Bellad et al from *Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Gujarat Adani Institute of Medical Science, Kutch, Gujarat, India.*

Induction abortion can be done either by medical or surgical methods. Medical method of abortion has advantages over surgical methods. The morbidity of the second trimester abortion continues to be more than the morbidity of first trimester termination. Causes for termination in Telangana region include oral contraceptive failure, fetal anomalies, Lack of knowledge on termination procedure.

Therapeutic goals of terminaton and their efficacy in patients by Manjula Pathri et al from *Dept. of Pharmacy, Vaagdevi Pharmacy College, Warangal, Telangana, India.*

Misoprostol is a recommended drug for medical termination of pregnancy in both first and second trimester of pregnancy. Considering the various routes and different doses of administration of the drug available, the aim of the study was to compare the efficacy of misoprostol by sublingual and vaginal route for second trimester MTP.

Sublingual v/s vaginal misoprostol for second trimester termination of pregnancy: A comparative study by Rashmi Shankarappa et al from *Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, J.J.M Medical College, Davangere, Karnataka, India.*

Neonatal respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) occurs in infants whose lungs have not yet fully developed. It can also be due to genetic problems with lung development. Most cases of RDS occur in babies born before 37 to 39 weeks. This study was conducted to find out incidence of Respiratory Distress syndrome among preterm and term born neonates.

A study to assess relation of cord blood prolactin levels and development of respiratory syndrome – an observational study by Minal Mayur Nagvekar from *Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, Karad, Maharashtra, India.*

WHO defines preterm as babies born alive before 37 weeks of pregnancy are completed There are again subcategories of Extreme preterm, very preterm and moderate preterm birth. Incidence of preterm labour is 5–10% of all pregnancies. Despite great deal of research and introduction of new diagnostic and therapeutic technology the rate of preterm birth has not changed over the past 40 years. Currently it is one of the most challenging problem confronting the obstetrician and neonatologist as it takes a heavy toll of perinatal morbidity and mortality (contributing between 60–70% of all perinatal deaths in most data series).

A study of perinatal morbidity and mortality in preterm delivery by Ranoji Vijaysing Shinde et al from *Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Srinivas Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Center, Mangalore, Karnataka, India.*

PPH is almost entirely a preventable condition when management is based on scientifically proven methods. It occurs in approximately 4% of vaginal deliveries, and estimates are that it causes significant morbidity and 25% of all the maternal child birth related deaths. We conducted this study with the following aims to compare the effectiveness of rectal misoprostol (600mcg) with intravenous methylergometrine (0.2mg) and intramuscular PGF_{2α} (125mcg). To find out the percentage of pregnant women having postpartum hemorrhage, amount of blood loss and efficacy and safety of uterotonic drugs during third stage of labor.

A comparative study of efficacy of rectal misoprostol with intravenous methyl ergometrine and intramuscular PGF_{2α} in active management of third stage of labor by Suhail Iqbal et al from *Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Government Medical College, Baramulla, Jammu and Kashmir, India.*

Thrombocytopenia is defined as a platelet count below the lower limit of normal range (typically < 150,000/ microL). It is second only to anemia as the most common hematological abnormality encountered during pregnancy. Thrombocytopenia complicates about 7-8% of all pregnancies, especially in third trimester; it most frequently represents a complication not requiring treatment. Evaluation and management of thrombocytopenia during pregnancy and postpartum may be challenging because there are many potential causes, some directly related to pregnancy and some unrelated. For many causes there are no diagnostic laboratory tests.

Maternal and fetal outcome of pregnancies complicated with thrombocytopenia by Atul Padmawar et al from *Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Shri Vasant Rao Naik Govt Medical College, Yavatmal, Maharashtra, India.*

Efficacy of mifepristone followed by misoprostol in the first and second trimester MTP in 2019 by Mugunthan Karalmarks et al from *Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Saveetha Medical College & Hospital, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.*

Misoprostol is a synthetic PGE1 used for cervical ripening and induction of labour. However, the optimal dose of misoprostol to be used is a controversial issue.

A comparative evaluation of 25 mcg versus 50 mcg vaginal misoprostol for induction of labour at term in a Tertiary Care Hospital by Srilaxmi et al from *Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Prathima Institute of Medical Sciences, Nagunoor, Telangana, India.*

Hypertensive disorders complicating pregnancy are common and form one of the deadly triad, along with haemorrhage and infection; that contribute greatly to maternal morbidity and mortality. Maternal morbidity remains increased with pre-eclampsia, which continues to be one of the leading causes for the admission of pregnant women to intensive care units in the developed world.

Serum CRP levels in pre-eclampsia and its association with microalbuminuria by Mitasha Nagori et al from *Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, RNT Medical College, Udaipur, Rajasthan, India.*

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines a maternal death as "the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes. India alone has 22% of the global total.

To study the changes in the trends of maternal mortality before and after Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) in M.Y. Hospital, Indore during period (2000-2019) by Sumitra Yadav et al from *Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, M.G.M. Medical College & M.Y. Hospital, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, India.*

The first case of the COVID-19 pandemic in India was reported on 30 January 2020. The outbreak has been declared a global pandemic by the world health organization. The coronavirus pandemic has had a great impact on various health sectors including the residency training programs and patient management. In this publication, we have discussed the various policies along with the effective distribution of residents to manage the pandemic that we have employed in our department, of obstetrics and gynecology at Dayanand medical college and hospital (DMC&H), Punjab.

Managing COVID pandemic in obstetrics and gynaecology: Experience of a tertiary care hospital of Punjab by Ashima Taneja et al from *Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Dayanand Medical College and Hospital, Ludhiana, Punjab, India.*

Preterm labour is the onset of labour before 37 weeks and after 28 weeks of gestation as observed by regular uterine contractions leading to progressive cervical changes. UTI is one of the many etiological factors of preterm labour. In pregnant women UTIs are classified either as asymptomatic bacteriuria (ASB), or symptomatic infections such as acute cystitis and acute pyelonephritis. The objective of this study is to study the prevalence of UTI in preterm labour in relation to selected variables of interest like age, parity, socio economic status, literacy and background.

Study of association of urinary tract infection with preterm labour by Dheepthambiga G et al from *Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Trichy SRM Medical College Hospital and Research Institute, Trichy, Tamil Nadu, India.*

Thyroid hormones play an important role in human metabolism. Red blood cells abnormalities are mostly associated with thyroid hormones. However, they are very rarely investigated and associated to the permanent and transient congenital hypothyroidism in Tamil Nadu's Government Territory care centre in Chennai. In this study, an attempt was made to study the haematological status in permanent and transient hypothyroidism neonates at birth.

Comparison of hematological parameters in congenital hypothyroidism in neonates: A case controls study by C R Subhasree et al from *Dept. of Biochemistry, Regenix Super Specialty Laboratories Private Ltd, affiliated to University of Madras, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.*

Maternal stress has been believed to have effect on the developing embryo and foetus in womb. Measuring and addressing stress is not yet part of structured antenatal protocols for pregnant women. The current study focuses on the association of perceived stress among pregnant women on maternal and foetal outcome.

Significance of stress assessment: cross sectional study of 1000 pregnant women from India by Amrita Singh et al from *Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, LMCH, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India.*

Hyperammonaemia is a metabolic disease that can be known as ammonia levels in the bloodstream which can result in brain damage only if treated properly early at birth. Human disorders implicated in the nervous system's inborn metabolism defects are organic aciduria with secondary hyperammonaemia. Most organic aciduria during neonatal period or early infancy become clinically apparent. The metabolic disorders involved are metabolic stress state with extreme levels of hyperammonaemia above 1000 $\mu\text{mol} / \text{L}$ which is the discriminative feature for metabolic disorders diagnosis. We presented this case which has been identified by unique test as propionic acidemia to demonstrate that severe high levels of ammonia can be seen in organic acidemias. A propionic acidemia is caused by a carboxylase deficiency of propionyl- CoA that accumulates toxic compounds that affect brain metabolism. This is classified as a haematological disorder under the hereditary metabolic disease. Propionic acidemia is an inherited metabolic condition in which the body was incapable of adequately processing such protein catabolism and oxidation defects. In most cases, within a few days after birth, the characteristics of this condition become obvious. The primary signs include poor eating, diarrhea, appetite loss, hypotonia, and lethargy. Mutations in the PCCA (alpha unit) and PCCB (beta unit) genes cause propionic acidemia; it has an autosomal recessive pattern of inheritance.

A clinical informatics approach and metabolic signatures of propionic acidemia (PA) by C R Subhasree et al from *Dept. of Biochemistry, Regenix Super Specialty Laboratories Private Ltd, Affiliated to University of Madras, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.*

COVID 19 is a new pandemic affecting human life globally. Complexity in management is because little is known about effect of COVID 19, particularly its effect on pregnant women and infants. Pregnant women with comorbidities are more vulnerable to severe effects of COVID 19 infection. The aim of this retrospective study is to review the perinatal outcome in pregnant women affected by COVID 19.

COVID 19 in pregnancy; obstetrical and neonatal outcomes: A retrospective comparative study by Vikas Yadav et al from *Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, SMS&R, Sharda Hospital, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India.*

Hypertension in pregnancy is one of the most common threat to the mother and fetus all over the world, contributing to significant morbidity and mortality. It is observed more among the nulliparous women and the elderly ladies, with the chronic hypertension superimposed by preeclampsia, increasing the chances of morbidity and mortality in both mother and fetus.

Gestational hypertension and fetal outcome: A prospective study in a tertiary care centre by Snehalatha Mallick et al from *Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, PRM Medical College and Hospital, Baripada, Odisha, India.*

We have case reports.....

1. A case series of ovarian ectopic pregnancy at a rural tertiary care hospital by Kratika Kamath 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.*
2. Isthmocele of lateral wall of uterus encountered at Suction evacuation- A maternal near-miss by Paapa Dasari et al from *Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry, India.*

3. Postpartum uterine scar dehiscence with abdominal sepsis: Rare sequelae by Niranjan N Chavan et al from *Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Lokmanya Tilak Municipal General Hospital and Lokmanya Tilak Municipal Medical College, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.*
4. Placental chorioangioma – An infrequent cause for polyhydramnios by Sajeetha Kumari R et al from *Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynecology, SRM Medical College Hospital & Research Centre, Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu, India.*
5. Open myomectomy as an approach to removal of multiple large uterine fibroids by Anshu Baser et al from *Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Mahatma Gandhi Mission Institute of Health Sciences, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.*
6. A rare case of fetus paperecious by Manish Pandya et al from scientific research institute Surendranagar Gujarat India.

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Individually we achieve, together we excel...

Regards

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