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Indian Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology

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### From the Editor's Desk....

“Don't ever save anything for special occasion being a Live is the special occasion Do it now”

Dear readers,

Greetings!

Welcome to 2nd Issue of IJOGR ...and world of academics... Volume 10, Issue 2, April–June 2023



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....

### Original Research Articles.....

Following fertilization and fallopian tube transit, the blastocyst normally implants in the endometrial lining of the uterine cavity. An ectopic pregnancy occurs when a fertilized ovum implants outside the normal uterine cavity. Fortunately, beta-human chorionic gonadotropin ( $\beta$ -hCG) assays and transvaginal sonography (TVS) aid earlier diagnosis, maternal survival, and fertility conservation. Ruptured ectopic is a surgical emergency.

A clinical analysis of ectopic pregnancies in a tertiary care centre: A one year retrospective study by Gangajamuna Battu et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Gandhi Medical College, Secunderabad, Telangana, India.

Anaemia during pregnancy is allied with maternal and foetal complications like increased risk of intrauterine growth retardation, prematurity, low birth weight, and maternal and infant mortality. The agent iron isomaltose 1000 (Fur-IV) combines iron and isomaltose 1000 for slow, controlled release to reduce the risk of free iron toxicity and provide flexibility and convenience for high dose administration. Iron isomaltoside has been shown to be effective in the treatment of IDA in many treatment groups compared to intravenous iron sucrose and FCM.

A prospective interventional study to observe the effectiveness of parenteral iron infusion of iron isomaltoside 1000 (Fur – IV) in Obstetrics and gynecology patients suffering from moderate to severe iron deficiency anaemia by Ishan P Shah & Manish Pandya et al from Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynecology, Nootan Medical College & Research Centre, Sankalchand Patel University, Visnagar, Gujarat, India.

Induction of labor is defined as artificially stimulating the uterus to start labor. Mifepristone is a synthetic steroid hormone analog that has both anti-progesterone and anti-glucocorticoid activities. This study aimed to study the efficacy of mifepristone in the induction of labor and cervical ripening.

Is mifepristone a game changer in induction of labour..? by Janaki Vellanki et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, KNR University of Health Sciences, Warangal, Telangana, India.

Pathologies of adnexal masses are commonly benign. The malignant lesions of adnexa carries a very low five-year survival rate, and hence the early recognition need to be done. There is no single gold standard investigation for the diagnosis of the malignancy of the adnexa. Risk of Malignancy Index (RMI) scoring system, combines the Serum CA 125(U/ML), Ultrasound score (U) and the menopausal status(M).

Assessment of risk of malignancy index scoring and histopathological correlation in the diagnosis and management of adnexal mass by Uvajananani S S et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Madurai Medical College, Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India.

Postpartum Haemorrhage (PPH) is an important cause of maternal death and severe maternal morbidity. Compared to vaginal delivery, women undergoing caesarean delivery incur the highest risk of PPH and haemorrhage related morbidity. Furthermore, evidence suggests that PPH during caesarean delivery is occurring more frequently.

Role of prophylactic use of tranexamic acid in reducing blood loss during caesarean section in a tertiary care hospital by K Mathumitha et al from Dept. of Obstetrics, Gynaecology Shri Sathya Sai Medical College and Research Institute, Nellikuppam, Tamil Nadu, India.

AFI may be an important predictor for deciding timing of delivery and adverse maternal and fetal outcome. Hence, we aimed at determining whether an antepartum low amniotic fluid index (AFI) is a predictor of adverse perinatal outcome in normal pregnancy and to determine a threshold level of AFI that could predict an adverse outcome.

Study of low amniotic fluid index and its effect on perinatal outcome by Nisha Kumari et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Lord Mahavir Civil Hospital, Ludhiana, Punjab, India The copper T intrauterine contraceptive device (IUCD) is a widely used reversible contraceptive method all over the world today. They are effective and recommended for use up to 10 years. Intrauterine contraceptive device used as a spacing method in many couples. Some of the causes for removal include desire for pregnancy and sterilization etc.

A retrospective study on efficacy and safety of copper T 380 A as a contraceptive Method by Chelle Meena et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Gandhi Medical College and Hospital, Secunderabad, Telangana, India.

Ovarian dysfunction syndrome, or PCOS, is characterised by hyperandrogenism, enlarged cystic ovaries, and persistent anovulation in women of reproductive age. These coexist with insulin resistance, dyslipidemia, and obesity. To enhance menstruation pattern, insulin sensitivity, and treat dyslipidemia, a metformin replacement that has few side effects is required.

Efficacy of n acetylcysteine vs metformin on biochemical and clinical parameters in women with polycystic ovarian syndrome in a tertiary care hospital by Praveena Gopalsamy et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Shri Sathya Sai Medical College and Research Institute, Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu, India.

BV is a common disorder, yet poorly understood poly-microbial vaginal infection. It is more commonly seen in women in reproductive age group. It has high prevalence in African women specially those in sub-Saharan Africa. Approximately 50-69% of women with BV are not symptomatic and women who presents with symptoms varies from Gray-white offensive vaginal discharge intensified after sexual intercourse and during menstruation, lower abdominal pain and dyspareunia. BV is diagnosed by two different criteria such as Amsel's and Nugent's. After the diagnosis according to the above criteria, CDC & ACOG recommended either orally or Intravaginally Metronidazole or Clindamycin is given to treat BV.

Efficacy of tablet metronidazole and clindamycin in management of bacterial vaginosis in a tertiary care hospital in Chengalpattu district by Saraswathi Kondapalli et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Shri Sathya Sai Medical College and Research Institute, Chengapattu, Tamil Nadu, India.

Perinatal morbidity and mortality due to prelabour rupture of membranes (PROM) is 18- 20% and 21.4% respectively. Multiple risk factors are associated with the development of PROM. Limited data is available on the risk factors of term PROM and relation of its duration with adverse maternal and fetal outcomes from India.

Analysis of factors increasing the risk of prelabour rupture of membranes and its effect on fetomaternal outcome by Shraddha Tiwari et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Gandhi Medical College and associated with Sultana Zanana Hospital, Bhopal, Madhya.

Cancer of the cervix is the most common genital tract malignancy in the female and is a major public health problem in developing countries. Study of the sociodemographic data, clinical profile and compliance of patients is the first step in planning preventive measures and treatment facilities.

A retrospective analysis of clinicopathological profile and compliance of locally advanced carcinoma cervix patients in the coastal region of Andhra Pradesh, India by Surendra Manam et al from Dept. of Radiation Oncology, GSL Medical College, Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh, India.

One of the leading cause of death in the entire world is cancer. More than 10 millions of people die from cancer every year but with early identification and leading to prompt treatment could relieve people from suffering and death. There are several types of cancer among which 30% are preventable. Mostly women suffer from breast cancer and cervical cancer which are preventable with early diagnosis. This research was conducted to identify the opportunities and barriers in using current screening services for the early

detection of cervical and breast cancer among rural women in tertiary care centre in Sitapur, U.P.

Study on barriers of early detection of cervical cancer & breast cancer in a tertiary care centre by Sweekrati Solanki et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Hind Institute of Medical Sciences, Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Respectful Maternity Care (RMC) is right to receive dignified and respectful care by health care worker and right to freedom from harm. "The relationship between the lack of quality care and adverse maternal outcome has been highlighted globally. RMC include respect for women autonomy, dignity, feelings, privacy choices and freedom from ill-treatment, coercion, consideration for personal preference include option for companionship during maternity care."

A descriptive study to assess the experiences of mothers of infants (42 days-6 months of age) on respectful maternity care residing in Dadu Majra Colony, UT, Chandigarh (2021-2022) Anita Kumari et al from National Institute of Nursing Education, PGIMER, & Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, National Institute of Nursing Education, PGIMER, Chandigarh, Punjab, India.

Anaemia is the most common manageable problem among pregnant women worldwide, which contribute to maternal and perinatal mortality. The aim is to compare the efficacy, safety and compliance of intravenous ferric carboxymaltose with intravenous iron sucrose in the treatment of iron deficiency anaemia in pregnancy.

Comparison of intravenous iron sucrose and intravenous ferric carboxymaltose for treatment of iron deficiency anemia in pregnant women: in a tertiary care hospital in Chengalpattu district by Malgari Mounika et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Shri Sathya Sai Medical College and Research Institute, Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu, India.

Uterovaginal prolapse is an abnormal protrusion or herniation of pelvic organs from its normal position in the pelvis, due to failure of anatomical support. The prevalence of uterovaginal prolapse is difficult to be determined because many women are asymptomatic and many are hesitant to discuss with family. It can be considered a silent epidemic. The cause of uterovaginal prolapse is multifactorial. The parity, mode of delivery, postmenopausal status, obesity are some of the factors affecting the severity. The condition is preventable and by counseling and care during antenatal and postnatal period, the prevalence of this condition can be curtailed and quality of life can be improved.

To evaluate the predisposing factors of uterovaginal prolapse in women admitted in gynaecology ward by Bhavana Gupta et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Integral Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India.

This study was carried out to determine the association of folic acid deficiency, vitamin B12 deficiency, hyperhomocysteinemia and methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) gene polymorphism with obstetrical events linked to folic acid deficiency like neural tube defects (NTD); unexplained abruption placentae (AP), recurrent pregnancy loss (RPL) and preterm labour(PTL).

Nutritional deficiency and MTHFR gene polymorphism in obstetrics Navkiran Kaur et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Government Medical College, Chandigarh, Punjab, India& Dept. of General Surgery, Guru Gobind Singh Medical College and Hospital, Faridkot, Punjab, India.

Polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS) is the most common endocrine disorder of women of reproductive age-group, characterised by a combination of hyperandrogenism, chronic anovulation, and polycystic ovaries. It is one of the most common cause of hyperandrogenism, hirsutism and anovulatory infertility. The aim of the study is to determine & compare the rate of ovulation, regularisation of menstrual cycle and rate of pregnancy by use of combination of Clomiphene citrate and Metformin & with use of Clomiphene citrate alone in patients with PCOS.

A randomised double blind clinical study on effect between clomiphene citrate plus metformin and clomiphene citrate alone on induction of ovulation in women with polycystic ovarian syndrome by Anwesha Chakraborty et al from Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Kakdwip Sub Divisional Hospital, Parganas, West Bengal, India, Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Barjora Superspeciality Hospital, Bankura, West Bengal, India Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Nilratan Sircar Medical College & Hospital, Kolkata, West Bengal, India & Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Midnapore Medical College & Hospital, Midnapore West, West Bengal, India.

## **We have case reports are.....**

1. Successful management of vascular invasive mole by uterine artery embolization and hysterectomy - A case report by Ruchi Kalra et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, People's College of Medical Sciences, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India & Dept. of Interventional Radiology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India.
2. Endometrial stromal tumor in a young nulliparous women mimicking fibroid uterus – A case report by K Mathumitha et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Shri Sathya Sai Medical College and Research Institute, Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu, India.
3. A case of missed mixed germ cell tumor of ovary in pregnancy by Janice A Pais et al from Dept. of Obstetrics &

Gynaecology, Father Muller Medical College, Mangalore, Karnataka, India.

4. Low-grade endometrial stromal sarcoma: differential with uterine leiomyoma: A rare case report by Kafil Akhtar et al from Dept. of Pathology, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Faculty of Medicine, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, India.
5. A rare case of pedunculated vulval angiomyofibroblastoma by Madhurya R M et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Kempegowda Institute of Medical Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka, India.

### **We have short communication like...**

1. Emsella is a revolutionary, US FDA approved, noninvasive treatment technology used for treatment of urinary incontinence in both men and women. It uses High-Intensity Focused Electromagnetic (HIFEM) technology as well as biofeedback mechanism for this purpose. Emsella delivers around 11,000 Kegel's contractions in half hour and strengthens the muscles so that patients can hold the bladder and urethra together tighter, providing control and strength. Other uses involve sexual rejuvenation, treatment of erectile dysfunction, prolapse, coccydynia. Emsella: A breakthrough, non invasive technology for treatment of incontinence Juhi Deshpande et al by from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Maa Vindhyavasini Autonomous State Medical College, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh, India & Dept. of Orthopedics, Institute of Medical Sciences - Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India
2. Eosin Nigrosin staining for assessment of sperm vitality is an essential component of basic semen analysis as it helps differentiate between dead and immotile sperms, and has clinical implications in terms of patient treatment and follow up. This staining technique involves minimal use of reagents and simple procedural steps. Standardization of the same is pertinent to warrant accurate and reproducible results in medical laboratories, even those not specialized infertility care. We wish to share our hands on experience through various stages in implementing the staining techniques from challenges faced to putting quality control processes in place as reference for peers.  
Eosin Nigrosin staining technique in assessment of sperm vitality in medical laboratories – A snippet from our experience on implementing the staining, interpretation and quality control procedures by Sandhyarani Kanna et al from Dept. of Pathology, Dr. Chandramma Dayananda Sagar Institute of Medical Education and Research, Ramanagara, Karnataka, 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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