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Indian Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Journal homepage: www.ijogr.org



From the Editor's Desk ...

“Learn to let things go.....”

Dear readers,

Greetings!

Welcome to third issue of IJOGR ...and world of academics... Volume 10 issue 3 July-September 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....

Review Article.....

Loss of normal ovarian function before the age of 40 characterizes primary ovarian insufficiency (POI), sometimes called premature ovarian failure or early menopause. Many women all around the globe deal with this serious reproductive health issue. The purpose of this study is to provide a broad perspective on how to identify and treat primary ovarian insufficiency. Symptoms, hormone profiles, and ovarian imaging help diagnose POI. Genetics, autoimmune illness, and medical intervention may cause it. After a proper diagnosis, affected women might get counselling and therapy.

This review article covers primary ovarian insufficiency diagnosis and treatment. Affected women should be diagnosed early, counselled, and treated individually. Understanding POI and developing better drugs may improve these people's reproductive and general health.

Primary ovarian insufficiency- an overview: Part 1 Definition, arteriology, clinical relevance by Mouli Nandi et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Lady Dufferin Hospital, Kolkata, West Bengal, India. Dept. of Reproductive, Bansal Hospital, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh & Nil Ratan Sircar Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata, West Bengal, India of normal ovarian function before the age of 40 characterizes primary ovarian insufficiency (POI), sometimes called premature ovarian failure or early menopause. Many women all around the globe deal with this serious reproductive health issue. The purpose of this study is to provide a broad perspective on how to identify and treat primary ovarian insufficiency. Symptoms, hormone profiles, and ovarian imaging help diagnose POI. Genetics, autoimmune illness, and medical intervention may cause it. After a proper diagnosis, affected women might get counselling and therapy.



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Obesity in pregnant females- A review article by Anna Zarfishan from Dept. of Obstetrics n Gynaecology, College of Medicine, King Khalid University, Abha, KSA.

The purpose of this study is to compare the efficacy of oral Mifepristone with the efficacy of intracervical Foley catheterisation for induction of labour in term pregnancy. The primary outcome of this study is to compare both methods of induction of labour in terms of induction to delivery interval and the secondary outcome is to compare the two methods in terms of route of delivery, indications of caesarean section and the neonatal outcomes.

Comparison of oral mifepristone with intracervical foleys catheterisation for induction of labour in term pregnancy: A randomized control trial by Juhi Vipul Amin et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Medical College and SSG Hospital, Baroda, Gujarat, India.

Cervical cancer poses a major public health challenge, particularly in developing nations, where around 80% of cases are diagnosed. Despite being a preventable disease, it remains highly prevalent, with over 600,000 new cases and 340,000 deaths reported worldwide in 2020. According to the GLOBOCAN 2020 data, cervical cancer represented 9.4% of all cancer cases and 18.3% of new cancer cases in India. However, cervical cancer is now considered preventable through cervical screening and curable, particularly if detected early, which emphasizes the importance of "prevention is better than cure". The current research utilized Pap smear, VIA, and colposcopy to identify abnormal cervical appearances indicative of carcinoma.

To compare the effectiveness of pap smear, via and colposcopy for screening of premalignant lesions of cervix by Mahin Fatima Faridi Khan et al from Integral Institute of Medical Science and Research, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Labour pain is among the most excruciating pain experienced by women. Pain relief during labour is expected to reduce maternal stress, improve maternal and perinatal outcome. Paracetamol and tramadol are easily available, inexpensive and easy administration. The present study compared the efficacy of intravenous paracetamol and intravenous tramadol for labour analgesia.

A randomized controlled trial of intravenous paracetamol and intravenous tramadol for labour analgesia by Meghna Marwah et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Dept. of Anaesthesia, Christian Medical College and Hospital, Ludhiana, Punjab, India.

Background: Domestic violence is a social evil prevalent across all cultures and societies. It refers to any form of physical or mental abuse suffered by a person from a relative or member of their domestic circle. The majority of the world is patriarchal and women are most affected. The present study was done to evaluate the attitudes and experiences of domestic violence amongst staff of SSH and IMS.

Study of institute of medical sciences, BHU and Sir Sunder Lal Hospital staff regarding their attitudes and experiences of domestic violence by Uma Pandey et al from Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynecology, Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India. The Coombe Hospital, Dublin, Ireland.

Termination of pregnancy by any method before the viable period is called abortion. Medical methods can avoid complications of surgical method of abortion which has many disadvantages like perforation of uterus, hemorrhage, sepsis and increased morbidity. The WHO has approved mifepristone and misoprostol combination for medical abortion.

Critical analysis of misoprostol versus mifepristone with misoprostol in medical termination of pregnancy By Hanumant V Nipanal et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Gadag Institute of Medical Sciences, Gadag, Karnataka, India.

Leiomyoma or uterine fibroid are benign tumours that arise from the smooth muscles of the uterus. The leiomyomas are common gynaecological problem encountered among reproductive age group women. Mifepristone is the commonly used drug in the management of uterine leiomyoma. The objective of the study were to study the efficacy and safety of 10mg and 25mg of Mifepristone in the management of uterine fibroid.

Efficacy of different doses of mifepristone in the management of uterine leiomyoma in a tertiary care centre by Sangeetha Marimuthu et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Shri Sathya Sai Medical College and Research Institute, Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu, India.

PPH is most significant and common cause of maternal morbidity and mortality in developing and developed countries both due to uncontrolled bleeding. It is responsible for 30% of maternal death. Around, two-thirds of the obstetric morbidity is related to haemorrhage. From many studies, found that PPH 50 times increases the risk of the morbidity and 5 times higher morbidity than mortality.

Role of PPH clamp as a first aid in management of PPH in central India population By Khushboo Soni et al from Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, India.

Postmenopausal bleeding occurs in approximately 10% of postmenopausal women. Postmenopausal bleeding requires complete assessment to ensure the absence of malignancy.

Histopathological spectrum of lesions in evaluating the women with postmenopausal bleeding By Mehak Reyaz Reyaz et al from Government Medical College, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir, India 2MGM Medical College & LSK Hospital, Kishanganj, Bihar, India.

Maternal mortality is an indicator of the quality of maternal health services provided in the country. Despite the therapeutic advances in obstetric care and growing perception of the safety of childbirth over the past few decades, maternal morbidity and mortality remain to be a challenge in developing countries like ours where little attention has been given to the near miss obstetric events.

Maternal near miss in a tertiary care hospital: A retrospective and prospective observational study By Ankita Chonla et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Lok Nayak Hospital, Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi, India.

To report rare case of pregnancy in Mullerian Anomaly of the uterus and to understand the concept of precise diagnosis for rare cases.

Pregnancy in Mullerian anomaly – A diagnostic dilemma by Zuha Ahmed Et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Career Institute of Medical Sciences & Hospital, Lucknow, Sharda Medical College, Noida, and F H Medical College & Hospital, Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Transvaginal ultrasound is an important part of the Rotterdam criteria, which are commonly used to diagnose polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS). Specifically, the presence of polycystic ovarian morphology (PCOM) is a key factor in the criteria. Another useful indicator of PCOM is the Anti-Mullerian hormone (AMH) level.

Role of anti mullerian hormone (AMH) in diagnosis of polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS) in Indian women By Uma Pandey et al from Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Dept. of Radiodiagnosis and Imaging, and Dept. of Endocrinology, Sir Sunder Lal Hospital, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Prevalence of vitamin D deficiency in pregnant women in India is high. There have been case reports from India of neonatal tetany and vitamin D deficiency in breast-fed infants. India initiated the calcium and vitamin D supplementation programmes for pregnant women a decade ago. There is a need to assess compliance with calcium and vitamin D supplementation and impact of supplements on vitamin D levels in pregnant women.

Calcium and vitamin D supplementation to pregnant women in urban maternity centre By Amrita Pramanik et al from Dept. of Public Health Nutrition, Nutrition Foundation of India, New Delhi, India.

The present study was done to study the clinical profile and karyotype-phenotype correlation of turner syndrome patients in eastern UP, India.

Clinical profile of patients of turner syndrome (TS) with karyotype-phenotype correlation from a tertiary care hospital in Eastern Uttar Pradesh (UP), India By Asha Ranjan et al from Dept. of Endocrinology & Diabetology, Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, Dept. of Endocrinology & Metabolism, Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh Dept. of Endocrinology, Dayanand Medical College and Hospital, Ludhiana, Punjab, Dept. of Endocrinology, Vydehi Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre, Bengaluru, Karnataka, Division of Endocrinology, Medanta- The Medicity, Gurugram, Haryana, and Bhailal Amin General Hospital, Varodara, Gujarat, India.

In developing countries, preterm birth is a leading cause of neonatal and infant illness and mortality. In southern India, there is an increase in preterm delivery and the prevalence is about 5-8%. It is related with severe suffering for both women and babies as well as long-term disabilities; hence interventions to prevent preterm birth are critical. The threatened preterm labor

can be postponed by using “tocolytic” therapy in order to transfer the patient to a center with a neonatal intensive care unit or administer corticosteroids. It helps in the prevention or treatment of respiratory morbidity.

Effect of oral nifedipine or combined with sildenafil citrate for management of threatened preterm labour randomized trial by Shreya Singh et al from Sri Devaraj Urs Academy of Higher Education and Research, Kolar, Karnataka, India.

In India, prevalence of nutritional anaemia due to iron, folic acid and vitamin B12 deficiency is high. National anaemia control programme envisaged detection and treatment of anaemic pregnant women. Prevalence of anaemia continues to be high because this strategy was not operationalised and coverage and compliance with iron folic acid supplementation remains low.

Management of anaemia in pregnancy using ‘test and treat’ strategy: hospital based open randomized study By Anshu Sharma et al from Dept. of Public Health Nutrition, Nutrition Foundation of India, Delhi, India et al from Dept. of Biochemistry, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

One of the most prevalent metabolic disorders among women of reproductive age is polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS). Menstrual dysfunction and androgen excess symptoms, such as hirsutism and acne, are common in women with PCOS. Additionally, there may be an increased risk of other morbidities such as obesity, insulin resistance, type 2 diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular diseases, infertility, cancer, and psychological disorders. Aim: This study is an attempt to summarise the prevalence of polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS) in adolescent girls and young women residing in the National Capital Region belonging to the age group of 11-30 years.

Prevalence of polycystic ovary syndromes (PCOS) in adolescent girls and young women: A questionnaire-based study by Aayushi Mathur et al from School of Medical Sciences & Research (Sharda University), Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India
Prenatal screening with maternal biochemical dual and quadruple markers, along with reflex testing using karyotyping, and non-invasive prenatal testing via next-generation sequencing (NIPT-NGS) were evaluated to determine the clinical validity of Metropolis Pregascreen™ reflex testing approach among Indian women.

Clinical utility of Pregascreen™ reflex genetic testing for pre-natal screening in Indian population: A new diagnostic approach By Anushree Govalkar et al from Global Reference Laboratory, Metropolis Healthcare Limited, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.

Contraceptive prevalence rate serves as a proxy measure of access to reproductive health services. It is an indicator of health, population, development and women’s empowerment.

Prevalence of contraceptive practices and its associated factors among women in an urban slum area of North India: An observational study By Sweta Sinha et al from Dept. of Community Medicine, Jaipur National University-Institute of Medical Science and Research Centre, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

To know the risk and management of postabortal haemorrhage in patients with previous caesarean delivery to prevent maternal mortality.

Early diagnosis of placenta accreta in case of mid trimester postabortal haemorrhage with previous 3 cesarean sections By Arti Gautam et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Dr. BSA Medical College and Hospital, Delhi, India.

Genitourinary Syndrome of Menopause (GSM) is the condition which combines the conditions of vulvovaginal atrophy (VVA) and urinary tract dysfunction which are associated with oestrogen deficiency. GSM is treated using vaginal laser therapy by using non-ablative Er: YAG laser therapy to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of this therapy. The present study was planned to evaluate the safety and objective improvement in symptoms of GSM with Er:yag vaginal / urethral laser treatment in sexual and urinary symptoms of post / peri menopausal women on long term basis. It was a prospective study. The study sample was collected from V care laser centre from 2020 onwards till date. Total sample population enrolled was 74 among them 53 completed 1st follow up and 29 had completed 2nd follow up. Data were collected before and subsequent 2 follow ups over next 12 months on parameters like dryness, dyspareunia, itching/ burning and lower urinary tract symptoms data were collected using VLQ (vaginal laxity questionnaire), VHIS (vaginal health index score), FSDS-R (The female sexual distress scale – revised) and Satisfaction questionnaire (0-3) assessed on FSFI. Study showed symptomatic improvement among patients with GSM like no pain or mild pain among 79.31% and 20.39% respectively, no itching (72.41%) at the end of 2nd follow up. There was an improvement in vaginal condition (normal – 93.10%) at the end of 2nd follow up. Majority of patients reported no sexual distress (82.7%). Hence the non-ablative Er: YAG laser therapy is efficacious and safe modality for treatment of symptoms in cases of genitourinary syndrome of menopause. It also offers a promising, minimally invasive safe treatment for SUI.

Prospective study of safety and objective improvement in symptoms of GSM (genitourinary syndrome of menopause) with er: yag vaginal /urethral laser treatment by Dr. Vidya Pancholiya et al from Vcare Laser Centre for Cosmetic Gynecology, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, Professor and HOD department of dermatology, Professor department of community medicine CU Shah Medical Collage Surendranagar Gujarat India^{2#} Mahavir Hospital and Manish IVF Center^{1!,2*}, Surendranagar, Gujarat, India and Zhejiang Chinese Medical University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China² Laha, Ljubljana, Slovenia.

We have case reports are.....

Postmenopausal bleeding with a didelphic uterus: A case report by Aishwarya Choudhari et al from Institute of Reproductive medicine and women's Health, Madras Medical Mission, Chennai, Tamil Nadu and Madras Medical Mission, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.

A case report on a rare case of malignant ovarian tumour complicating pregnancy by Reshmi Mohanan et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Sri Venkateshwaraa Medical College Hospital & Research Centre, Ariyur, Puducherry and ESI Hospital, Mapusa, Goa, India.

Detection of 22q11.2 deletion syndrome by single-nucleotide polymorphism based non-invasive prenatal test by Angela Devanboo et al from MedGenome Labs Ltd, Narayana Nethralaya, Bangalore, Karnataka and Med Genome Centre for Genetic Health Care, Mumbai, Maharashtra, 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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