



From the Editor's Desk.....

“Once you stop learning, you start dying” — Albert Einstein

Dear readers,

Greetings!



Welcome to Forth issue of IJOGR ...and world of academics... Volume 8, Issue 4, October-December 2021

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 form all over India as well as international....

Original Research Article

Infertility is best defined as the inability to conceive after one year of unprotected regular intercourse or many couples, infertility and its treatment cause a serious strain on their interpersonal relationship, and cause disturbed relationships with other people. Diagnostic laparoscopy is generally not a part of initial infertility evaluation, however, number of reports have shown that it is effective procedure for evaluation of long-term infertility.

Correlation of laparoscopic finding with ultrasonography and hysterosalpingography findings in females with infertility by Garima Bagga Arora et al from by *Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Government Medical College, Dept. of Surgery and Dept. of Radiology, Government Medical College, Gonda, Uttar Pradesh, India*

To evaluate and analyze the microbiomes component of the vagina in females with polycystic ovarian syndrome PCOS, and compare it with that of healthy females. Types of vaginal microbiomes in PCOS affected females by Dalya Thamer Ahmed from Al-Iraqia University / College of Medicine, Baghdad, Iraq.

Iron deficiency is the most common cause of anaemia worldwide and is associated with significant maternal and fetal morbidity. Current options for treatment include oral iron supplementation which can be ineffective and poorly tolerated, intravenous iron which can be used in patients who are intolerant to or unresponsive to oral iron and red blood cell transfusions which carry an inherent risk because of which it should be avoided. Intravenous iron therapy may reduce the requirement for allogenic blood transfusion. Ferric carboxymaltose is a new intravenous iron formulation promising to be more effective and as safe as iron sucrose. It may even have a better compliance as it offers the administration of a much higher iron dosage at a time.

A comparative study of efficacy, safety and compliance of intravenous ferric carboxymaltose versus iron sucrose in the treatment of iron deficiency anaemia of pregnancy by Naimisha Reddy et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Brinda Hospital, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India and Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, A.J Institute of Medical Sciences, Mangaluru, Karnataka, India

The presence and growth of ectopic functional endometrial tissue outside the uterus is called endometriosis among which scar endometriosis is rare and difficult to diagnose. It occurs as a result of obstetrical and gynecological surgeries and can be confused with other surgical conditions.

Case series of scar endometriosis- post caesarean section: A diagnostic pitfall by Shilpi Singh et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Sri Devaraj Urs Academy of Medical Sciences, Kolar, Karnataka, India

In modern obstetrics, one of the common challenges is induction of labour (IOL). WHO Global Survey reported that IOL accounted for 9.6% of all deliveries. Prostaglandins have evolved and frequently used pharmacologic agents for IOL, owing to their dual action of cervical ripening and uterine contraction inducing effect.

A randomized prospective comparative study to evaluate the efficacy of prostaglandin E2 (Dinoprostone) controlled release vaginal insert versus sublingual prostaglandin E1 (Misoprostol) in induction of labor in term gestation by Rakhee Sahu et al from Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynecology, Dr. L. H. Hiranandani Hospital, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

The goal of induction of labour is to achieve vaginal delivery by stimulating uterine contractions before the spontaneous onset of labour. Generally, induction of labour is a therapeutic option when the benefits of expeditious delivery outweigh the risks of continuing the pregnancy.

A comparative study of induction of labour with intravaginal misoprostol and intracervical dinoprostone gel and its fetomaternal outcome in a tertiary care hospital by Sheryl S Valvi et al From Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, C. U. Shah Medical College and Hospital, Surendranagar, Gujarat, India

Cervical pap smear study and its utility in cervical cancer detection and prevention by Vijaya Karra et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Dept. of General Surgery, Dept. of Pathology, And Dept. of Biochemistry, Surabhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Siddipet, Telangana, India

The objective of above study to find out women for precancerous lesions with the help of pap smear test as early identification marker. Determine the percentage of cervical cancer in relationship with demographic, education and occupation. To find out pap smear effectiveness in various infections. To find out correlation pap smear findings with symptoms.

In view of the prevailing COVID-19 pandemic, people should have adequate knowledge about cause of the disease, mode of spread and the protective measures against it. Basic protective measures against the Coronavirus disease have been laid out by WHO for the public which are practicing hand hygiene, social distancing and wearing a mask. Good knowledge status when coupled with optimistic attitude will lead to effective practice of the protective measures.

Knowledge, attitude and practices about coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and its spread among pregnant females in rural West Bengal, India by Sabyasachi Ray et al from Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynecology, Midnapore Medical College & Hospital, West Bengal, India

Corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has changed all our lives in a significant way. Despite the fact that pregnant women were placed in the 'vulnerable group', antenatal care services have been affected by the pandemic. We are conducting the study to find the impact of COVID-19 on antenatal care and its impact on maternal and perinatal outcomes and thereby giving us an insight on how to improve our provision of care.

Impact of COVID-19 on obstetric care delivery and maternal and perinatal Outcome by Anoj Kattukaran et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Amala Institute of Medical Sciences, Thrissur, Kerala, India

A mother is the foundation of a family and also the very root and foundation of a Nation. Maternal health is a matter of great importance all over the world as it defines the social status of women in a country as well as the quality of health services provided by a Nation to its people.

Comparison of causes of maternal near miss and maternal mortality in Mahatma Gandhi institute of medical sciences which is Tertiary care rural hospital (Januray 2016 to September 2017) by Poonam Varma et al from Dept. of Obstetrics Gynaecology, Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Wardha, Maharashtra, India

Heart disease in pregnancy is one of the leading non-obstetric causes of maternal mortality and is the leading cause of maternal intensive care unit admissions in the world.

Maternal and perinatal outcomes of pregnancies complicated by cardiac disease at a tertiary level hospital by Naga Veni Prapurna Pulakhandam et al from Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynecology, GSL Medical College, Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh, India The pandemic of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has caused serious adverse effects on the human race. There are limited data on maternal and neonatal outcomes of pregnant women with COVID-19.

A effect of COVID-19 on maternal and neonatal outcome - A retrospective study By Swati Rai et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, SMSR & Sharda Hospital, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Cancer cervix is most common cause of cancerous deaths in females especially in developing countries. The pre-invasive stage of cervical cancer lasts for a long period and a small proportion progresses to an invasive lesion. In Indian set up, majority of the patients are presenting with an invasive lesion.

A retrospective analysis of clinical profile of patients with cancer cervix in a rural medical college in Karnataka by Muna Ellian et al from Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynecology, KVG Medical College & Hospital, Sullia, Karnataka, India

Effect of traditional versus site specific anterior repair in reduction of urinary symptoms in women with pelvic organ prolapse by Aditi Sawant et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, NKP Salve Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre, Nagpur, And Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Science, Wardha, Maharashtra, India

The above study was undertaken to evaluate effect of traditional anterior repair versus site specific anterior repair in reduction of urinary symptoms in women with Pelvic organ Prolapse. During the study period of 2 years 140 women belonging to reproductive, peri-menopausal and postmenopausal age groups were included in the study. Employing past literature, the sample size calculated was 140. All women were assessed pre-operatively by the assessment method – Pelvic organ prolapse quantification (POP-Q) system. 70 women belonging to Group A were treated according to vaginal hysterectomy with traditional anterior repair and 70 women belonged to Group B who were treated according to vaginal hysterectomy with site specific anterior repair. Post-operatively, all women were followed up till 7th post-operative day and were assessed for anatomical and functional improvement to determine a better method for repair in reduction of urinary symptoms in women with pelvic organ prolapse.

Asymptomatic bacteriuria (ASB) in pregnancy can flare into frank pyelonephritis and sepsis if untreated due to the low immunity. Apart from causing morbidity in mothers it affects the foetus by increasing the incidence of prematurity and IUGR. The present study was undertaken to determine the prevalence of ASB in the pregnant women attending Ante natal clinic and the significance of routine urine culture.

Role of routine urine culture in predicting asymptomatic bacteriuria in pregnancy and the prevalence of asymptomatic bacteriuria in pregnant women – Our experience by Aparna Krishnamurthy et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, INHS Asvini, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.

Menstruation is a physiological process which starts around 11-16yrs of age in most girls and continues throughout the reproductive life until menopause. During these years females spend one-sixth of their time menstruating and in discomfort. It is of utmost importance that hygienic practices are followed with a healthy and safe life. Various social and cultural taboos and habits have clouded the situation along with restricted facilities creating a disease burden such as genital infections and menstrual problems, including missed days at schools and work. It is the responsibility of the policy makers and also the

health care workers to help in bridging the gap of lack of knowledge and availability of resources in creating a female hygiene friendly infrastructure in all the places.

Knowledge, awareness and practices regarding menses and its hygiene among adolescent girls by Shivani Bhadauria et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Government Medical College, Ratlam, & Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Index Medical College, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, India.

Cancer cervix is the second leading cancer causing 21% of all cancer deaths. Cervical cancer can be prevented if detected by premalignant changes and is curable in its earliest stage. Various procedures including VIA/VILI, pap smear have been routinely used for the purpose of screening cervical cancers.

Infection with Human Papilloma virus is the principal cause of cancer cervix. Roche COBAS HPV test was approved by US FDA on April 24, 2014 as one of the first line primary screening method for cancer cervix based on the presence of high risk HPV DNA. The FOGSI guidelines in January 2018 has suggested cobas HPV test for cancer cervix screening Comparing effectiveness of COBAS HPV test with VIA/VILI, pap smear and colposcopy for screening of cancer cervix by T V Indirani et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology & Dept. of Radiotherapy, Government Thoothukudi Medical College, Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu, India

Preterm birth is a major cause of death and a significant cause of long-term loss of human potential amongst survivors all around the world. Complications of preterm birth are the single largest direct cause of neonatal deaths, responsible for 35% of the world's 3.1 million deaths a year, and the second most common cause of under-5 deaths after pneumonia.

A prospective study of prediction of preterm delivery by cervical assessment by transvaginal sonography by Garima Bagga Arora et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Dept. of Surgery & Dept. of Radiology, Government Medical College, Gondia, Maharashtra, India

Pregnancy is very precious and very unique experience to women. It is a known fact that at least 12-15% of all recognized conceptions end in miscarriage and pre-clinical pregnancy loss rate is still higher i.e. 30%. 1 Most common cause of 1st trimester miscarriages are identified as foetal chromosomal abnormalities. Recurrent pregnancy loss is devastating and frustrating to couple as well as to clinician.

Study of bad obstetric history cases attending tertiary care centre by Tirupati Gowthami et al from Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynecology, S.V. Medical College Hospital and Research Institute, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India

Currently preterm labour is one of the most challenging problem faced by both obstetricians and perinatologists, this episode in the course of woman's pregnancy takes a heavy toll for perinatal mortality which accounts for approximately 50-75%. The incidence of preterm labour is estimated to be 5-10% of all pregnancies.

Compare safety and efficacy of intramuscular progesterone versus vaginal progesterone in prevention of preterm labour by Aparajita Mishra et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Smt. Kashibai Naval Medical College & Hospital, Pune, Maharashtra, India

The novel coronavirus is a single stranded RNA virus with spike proteins triggering an immune response leading to cytokine storm and coagulopathy. Pregnancy is an immunocompromised and hypercoagulable state, with predisposition to severe illness. An insight into impact of COVID-19 in pregnancy is essential to combat its future.

Outfacing second wave of pandemic in COVID-19 positive mothers at Gandhi Hospital by Amreen Sharif et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Gandhi Medical College, Secunderabad, Telangana, India

Clomiphene citrate has been traditionally used as the drug of the choice for treatment of women with anovulatory infertility. In the last decade, an aromatase inhibitor, letrozole has emerged as an alternative ovulation induction agent among anovulatory women with polycystic ovarian syndrome. Letrozole has a definitive role in anovulatory women who have not responded to the clomiphene citrate therapy is confirmed by literatures.

A study of comparison of effectiveness of letrozole (5mg) versus clomephene citrate (100 mg) for ovulation induction among infertile women by Manish R Pandya et al from *Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Scientific Research Institute, Surendranagar, Gujarat, India* and Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Nootan Medical College and Research Centre, Visnagar, Gujarat, India

We have case reports are.....

1. Role of physiotherapy in preventing tears rolling down the legs in an eight year old girl: A case report Shetty Esha R et al from School of Physiotherapy, D.Y. Patil Deemed to be University, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra, India
2. Rehabilitation of hypotonus pelvic floor muscles with a telerehab approach- Case Report by Sudini S Sinai Borkar et form Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Aquacentric Therapy/ Women' s Health Care, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India
3. Case Report - Catastrophe at menarche by Paapa Dasari et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry, India
4. Pregnancy following Brown-Séquard syndrome: A rare case report By Shree Bharathi et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry, India
5. Uterine rupture at the fundus during labor: A case report by Sunita Yadav et al from Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana, India
6. Guillain barre syndrome in pregnancy – Successful management with IVIG- A case report by Srimathy Raman et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Rangadore Memorial Hospital, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India
7. Adult onset stills disease: Newly diagnosed in pregnancy with rare clinicalpresentation as pleural effusion by Garima Shah et al from Government Hospital Shahpur, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh, India Dept. of Medicine, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Government Medical College, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh, India
8. Characteristics of granulosa cell tumor at Dr. Soetomo general hospital from 2014 to 2019 by Eko Santoso et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Dr. Soetomo General Hospital, Surabaya, Indonesia

We have case series on....

Resurgence of classical caesarean section in current obstetric practice- A case Series by Priyanka Mathe et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, ESIC Medical & PGIMSR, New Delhi, India

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

IJOGR is a one of the best open access journals that publish the most complete and reliable source of information on new development in field of obs and gynaec and provide access online without any restrictions worldwide.

Individually we achieve, together we excel...

Regards

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