



From the Editor's Desk.....

Just remember that “In Every Game, Only Audiences Makes noise not players, ‘Be a Player’ — APJ Ablul Kalam

Dear readers,

Greetings!



Welcome to third issue of IJOGR ...and world of academics... Volume 9, Issue 1, January- March 2022

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

Many adolescent girls with menstrual disturbances never present to their family doctor or gynaecologist due to embarrassment about discussing menstruation and fear of disease. This may lead to delayed presentation. The objective of the current study was to evaluate the socio demographic aspects of adolescent girls having menstrual problems as well as type of menstrual problems and its management.

Menstrual problems of adolescent girls attending urban tertiary care hospital: One-year study by Rajal Thaker et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Smt. N H L Municipal Medical College, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India.

Pregnant women were considered as high risk group for COVID-19 disease. Occurrence of SARS-Co V 2 infection during pregnancy increased risk of adverse birth outcomes, including preterm births but the evidence for the same is limited.

A study on preterm births and neonatal outcomes during second wave of COVID-19 By Navya Velishetty et al from Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Gandhi Medical College, Secunderabad, Telangana, India.

Iron deficiency is the most common nutritional deficiency worldwide. Anemia, defined by the World Health Organization as hemoglobin < 11 g/dl, is frequently seen in the antenatal period and affects 4-48% of women who give birth and severe anemia, with hemoglobin levels <9 g/dl. This study is to evaluate the efficacy and safety of intravenous Ferric Carboxymaltose. (FCM) in comparison with intravenous Iron sucrose complex (ISC) for treatment of iron deficiency anemia in pregnancy.

Intravenous ferric carboxymaltose versus iron sucrose in iron deficiency anemia of Pregnancy by Aneri Parikh et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Baroda Medical College, Vadodara, Gujarat, India.

The present study entitled “To evaluate Histopathological changes in Placenta of IUGR” was conducted in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. A total of 400 patients were studied. Out of them 200 were normal patients without IUGR and 200 with IUGR. These patients were evaluated with the help of semistructured proforma consisting of various socio-demographic and clinical variables.

To evaluate histopathological changes in placenta of IUGR by Susmita Mukhopadhyay et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Sri Aurobindo Medical College, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, India.

India is one of the few countries to legalize abortion since 1971. However, legalizing abortion has not translated into safe and affordable services. The birth sex ratio in India has been declining since the 1901. Despite the attempts by government to monitor radiologists and genetic laboratories, the Census of India 2011 reported a dip in the child sex ratio in states like Maharashtra between 2001 and 2011.

Knowledge and perspectives of registered gynecologists about gender determination in relation to abortion laws – Exploratory questionnaire based study in central India by Lohit S Vaishnao et al from Government Medical College, Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology & Dept. of Radiology, Government Medical College, Gondia, Maharashtra, India.

Menarche is the age at puberty at which first menstruation occurs usually at the age of 11–14 years. Demographics, medical history, environmental conditions, geographical location affects the menarcheal age and menstrual pattern. Menstrual cycle is natural changes that occurs in the endometrium of the uterus due to the hormones produced by endocrine glands in pituitary and follicles in ovary. It lasts from 2-7 days during which bleeding occurs from uterus. The duration, flow can be affected by factors such as thyroid, PCOD, hypertension, abnormal BMI, stress and nutritional deficiency etc. 3 Any abnormal changes that occurs during menstruation are referred to as menstrual disorders.

Study of menstrual disorders in 12-25 age group women in urban population and their relation to demographics, medical history, personal habits and impact on academic activities by Pavani Vaddi et al from Sultan Ul Uloom College of Pharmacy & Aster Prime Hospital, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

To study the knowledge about carcinoma cervix and its screening method. And to survey the attitude and practice of screening methods among the nurses.

A cross-sectional study of the knowledge, attitude and practice of cervical cancer among the staff nurses working in rural private medical college of Lucknow by Shilpi Singh et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, T S Mishra Medical College, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India.

The emergence of the corona virus (SARS-COV-2) led to a pandemic. Any pandemic/ epidemic is generally associated with poor maternal and child health manifesting as increased maternal and fetal mortality and morbidity.

A study of maternal and perinatal outcomes in first and second waves of COVID-19 by Aliya Roohi et al from Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Gandhi Medical College, KNR UHS, Secunderabad, Telangana, India.

Accurate gestational age estimation improves other and foetal care. Most commonly employed fetal parameters for estimation of gestational age, intrauterine growth and fetal weight are biparietal diameter (BPD), head circumference (HC), abdominal circumference (AC) and femur diaphysis length (FL). The objective of the present study was to evaluate the correlation of BPD and FL with gestational age in the population of Chhattisgarh state of India.

Investigating the relationship between Vitamin D level and ovarian syndrome- A case control study by Saswati Mukhopadhyay from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Jagannath Gupta Institute of Medical Science Hospital & Medical College, Kolkata, West Bengal, India.

A very high incidence of hypotension associated with spinal anesthesia (SA) is a matter of concern in obstetric anesthesia and a stable hemodynamic status is required to reduce morbidity furthermore to improve maternal safety. In this study we aim to evaluate the efficacy of sequential compression device for prevention of spinal anesthesia induced hypotension as compared to the standard crystalloid preloading.

Use of sequential compression device for prevention of hypotension associated with spinal anesthesia in elective caesarean section by Aayushi Agarwal et al from Dept. of Anaesthesiology, King Georges Medical University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Multiple births are much more common today than in the past. According to the US Department of Health and Human Services, the twin birth rate has increased by over 75% since 1980, and triplet, quadruplet, and high- order multiple births have increased at an even higher rate.

This is in part because more women are receiving fertility treatment as well as having pregnancy at an advanced age. 1 The incidence of multiple pregnancies varies significantly among different races, regions, countries and populations. Smith et al reported that India has twinning rates below 9 per 1000 births 2 and the incidence of twinning has increased marginally in the last fourteen years (Not more than 0.84 per 1000 births).

Maternal fetal outcome in multiple versus singleton pregnancies delivered in a teaching hospital by Panda Sandhyasri et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Maharajah's Institute of Medical Sciences, Vizianagaram, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Hypertensive disorders of pregnancy is one of the most common causes of high maternal mortality in India and globally as well. Hypertension in pregnancy is associated with many adverse effects for both mother and baby. Blood pressure reading $\geq 160/110$ mmHg is often associated with increased risk of complications like placental abruption, pulmonary edema, hypertensive encephalopathy, intracranial hemorrhage, eclampsia and other end organ damage with poor perinatal outcome. The present study aimed to compare the two most commonly used drugs, oral nifedipine and IV labetalol in terms of their adverse effects, maternal and perinatal outcomes. Both intravenous labetalol and nifedipine have been compared directly with many other antihypertensive agents; however, literature on their direct comparison with each other for adverse effect is very limited.

A randomized trial to compare the maternal and fetal outcomes and adverse effects of both intravenous labetalol and oral nifedipine by Pratibha Kumari et al from Dept. of Gynaecological Oncology, Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna, Bihar, India, Dept. Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Darbhanga Medical College and Hospital, Darbhanga, Bihar, India & Dept. of Gynecological Oncology, Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna, Bihar, India.

Since the emergence of coronavirus illness in 2019 (COVID-19), there has been discussion on whether pregnant women are more vulnerable to COVID-19 and whether there is any vertical transmission through the placenta.

Is vertical transmission that dreadful in COVID 19 pregnancy by Sakinala Niveditha et al from Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Gandhi Medical College, KNRUHS, Secunderabad, Telangana, India.

Maternal alloimmunization is still the leading cause of fetal anemia and is responsible for neonatal mortality and morbidity in developing countries. Evidence-based guidelines are essential for implementing antenatal alloantibodies screening in developing countries like India which will help to formulate recommendations and reduce adverse outcomes of Hemolytic disease of fetus and new born.

Antenatal antibody screening irrespective of RH status at a tertiary care hospital: A prospective study by Srinivasarao et al from ESIC Medical College, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

Globally ovarian tumor is one of the leading causes of cancer death among women. It can present in childhood to postmenopausal age group and accounts for the most prevalent cause of hospital admissions. Ovarian tumor has varied histogenesis, clinical behavior and malignant potential.

Clinico-histopathological spectrum of ovarian tumors in tertiary care center Rajahmundry by Mahboobunnisa Shaik et al. from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, GSL Medical College, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Pregnancy is a physiological state associated with many alterations in biochemical, physiological, hematological & immunological processes. Preeclampsia and eclampsia complicate 6-8% of all pregnancies and lead to various maternal and fetal complications. The aim of the present study was to evaluate serum LDH levels in the normal pregnant women and pregnant women with preeclampsia and eclampsia in ante-partum period and to study the correlation of maternal and perinatal outcomes with serum LDH levels.

Evaluation of serum lactate dehydrogenase as early diagnostic biomarker in pregnancy with preeclampsia and eclampsia by Lavanya B et al from Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Shyam Shah Medical College, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh, India Dept. of Reproductive Medicine & Surgery, Kasturba Medical College, Manipal, Karnataka, India, Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Navodaya Medical College, Raichur, Karnataka, India & Dept. of Biochemistry, Navodaya Medical College, Raichur, Karnataka, India.

Carcinoma breast is the most common cancer among women worldwide and is the malignant neoplasm affecting and causing mortality among women. The main objectives of the present study were to assess the knowledge regarding risk factors and its preventive measures of carcinoma breast among urban and rural Indian women.

To assess the knowledge regarding risk factors and preventive measures of carcinoma breast among Indian women: A comparative study by N Dhana Lakshmi et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecological Nursing, SVIMS, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India.

With exponential increase in the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS- CoV- 2/COVID-19) worldwide pregnant women and their fetuses are more susceptible to infection and poor outcomes. The risks to the mother appear to increase during the last trimester. The aim of this study was to summarize the maternal and neonatal outcomes of pregnant women infected with COVID-19 during labour.

Maternal and neonatal outcome in COVID-19 infection - A tertiary care centre Study by S Senthil Priya et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Vinayaka Missions Kirupananda Variyar Medical College & Hospital, Salem, Tamil Nadu, India.

The present study was carried out in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, with an aim to study the role of Serum Lactate Dehydrogenase in prediction of adverse outcomes of pre-eclampsia and eclampsia. The patients were selected from patients who were admitted to as emergency cases in labour room patients were irrespective of age and parity. On a specially designed proforma for this study, the patient particulars like detailed obstetric history, examination and laboratory findings were studied.

To study the role of serum lactate dehydrogenase in prediction of adverse outcomes of pre-eclampsia and eclampsia by Susmita Mukhopadhyay et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Sri Aurobindo Institute of Medical Sciences, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, India.

It is not the first time that Zoonotic virus have led to worrisome situations all over the world. At two separate occasions, the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in 2003 followed by Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) in 2012 resulted in case fatality rate (CFR) of 10.5% and 34.4% respectively. 1, 2 At the time of writing, COVID-19 with the global cumulative incidence of 185, 786, 411 reported cases and 4, 019, 859 associated deaths with a CFR of 2.2% has already caused more deaths than MERS and SARS combined. 3 An insight from the past has taught us to evolve continuously on every front to prevent mortality in highly vulnerable community from these infections.

The effect of SARS-CoV-2 infection on maternal, fetal and neonatal outcomes: A single-centre case series in Western India by Ankita Jain et al Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, IVF, Dept. of Paediatrics, Dept. of General Medicine, Dept. of Critical Care, Dept. of Emergency Medicine, K. D Hospital, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India.

We have case reports are.....

1. Peripheral limb ischemia- A rare side effect of ergometrine Indrani Roy et al. Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, & Dept. of Medicine, Nazareth Hospital, Shillong, Meghalaya, India.
2. Successful outcome of pregnancy with aplastic anaemia: A case report by Geetha et al from Dept. of Reproductive Medicine, Institute of Reproductive Medicine, MMM, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.
3. Cervical ectopic pregnancy – Successful management by combined systemic methotrexate, bilateral uterine embolization and suction evacuation by Paridhi Gupta et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, AVBIMS & Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi, India.
4. Acute prolapse of giant submucosal fibroid polyp mimicking uterine inversion- A rare case report Rajasri G Yaliwal et al from BLDE(DU) Shri BM Patil Medical College, Hospital and Research Center, Vijayapura, Karnataka, India
5. Complete heart block in fetus – A rare combination of maternal autoimmune disorder and fetal structural cardiac disease – A case report and review of literature by Nasrin et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.
6. Uterine rupture: A rare complication of repeated cervical cerclage by Rajneet Bhatia et al from Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynecology, P.D. Hinduja Hospital, Khar, Maharashtra, India.
7. Spontaneous unscarred uterine rupture at 34+6 weeks of gestation in a primigravid women: A case report by Nhat Quang Ho et al from Dept. of Obstetrics, Tu Du Hospital, Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam.
8. A rare case of isolated dextrocardia by Sayuj Fadadu et al from Faldu obstetric hospital, Vadodara & Scientific Research Institute, Surendranagar, Gujrat India.

We have case series on....

1. Caesarean scar ectopic – A case series of three cases managed with diverse modalities of treatment by Salomi Singh et al from Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynecology, MGM Medical College, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra, India
2. A case series on abnormal placenta accreta spectrum in a rural tertiary care centre by C Jahnavi et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Sri Devaraj Urs Medical College, Karnataka, Kolar, 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 obstetrics and gynecology and provide access online without any restrictions worldwide.

Individually we achieve, together we excel...

Regards

Manish Pandya
(MD FICOG FICMCH)
Professor and HOD
Scientific research institute
Mahavir hospital
Surendranagar 363001
GUJARAT INDIA
drmanish.pandya@gmail.com