



Content available at: <https://www.ipinnovative.com/open-access-journals>

Indian Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Journal homepage: www.ijogr.org



From the Editor's Desk...

“What you get by achieving your goal is not as important as what you become by achieving your goal”- Zig Ziglar

Dear readers,

Greetings!

Welcome to third issue of IJOGR ...and world of academics... Volume 9, Issue 3, July-September 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 from all over India as well as international....

Review Article.....

Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) is a clinical syndrome ensuing infection-induced inflammation of the upper reproductive tract in females. It is mostly characterized by chronic pelvic pain and can lead to severe outcomes like tubal-factor infertility or ectopic pregnancy. The treatment primarily focuses on eradication of infection and control of the inflammatory consequences. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are most commonly used for the control of inflammation, but their use is limited by adverse effects, especially when used in the long-term.

Systemic Enzyme Therapy (SET) using a combination of Trypsin-Bromelain-Rutoside have a long history of clinical use in various inflammatory conditions, including PID. It is an effective alternative to conventional therapies for managing the symptoms and preventing the complications of PID. SET moderates the inflammatory response, prevent scar formation and adhesions. The various mechanisms by which SET acts on the relevant pathophysiology of PID have been presented in this review. Results from clinical studies have also been discussed, including comparative studies of SET against placebo or conventional anti-inflammatory agents, and when given concomitantly with antibiotics versus antibiotics alone in a variety of acute and chronic PID-related conditions.

Role of enzyme-flavonoid therapy in controlling inflammatory pathology of pelvic inflammatory disease by Shalini Pankaj Srivastava by Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Om IVF - Om Surgical Center & Maternity Home, Varanasi, & Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi Memorial Medical College, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India.

The placenta is a transitory organ that is situated between the mother and the foetus. This vital organ which has nutritional, endocrine and immunologic functions so as to maintain pregnancy and promote fetal development. Several factors are related to the proper functioning of the placenta including foetal and maternal blood flow, appropriate nutrients, expression and

function of receptors and transporters, and also the morphology of the placenta itself. Gestational hypertension and gestational diabetes are among the most frequent obstetric disorders during pregnancy. Pregnancies complicated with one or both of these disorders are also associated with adverse consequences for the mother and infant (both acute and long-term). Preeclampsia being one of the toxemias of pregnancy is a condition of increased blood pressure accompanied by proteinuria, edema or both. Various changes like increased syncytial knots, cytotrophoblastic cell proliferation, villous stromal fibrosis and fibrinoid necrosis was observed in placenta from preeclamptic cases. Diabetes mellitus can be defined as a chronic disorder marked by high blood glucose levels and a disruption in fat and protein metabolism. In pregnancies affected by diabetes mellitus also several changes occur like placental size, increased glycogen deposits, increased volume of intervillous space and terminal villi, fibrinoid areas, and glycogen deposits compared to others. All these changes may result in functional changes in this organ thus limiting the wellbeing of the developing foetus. Therefore, this review as a whole gives an overview of morphological changes at macroscopic and histological levels seen in the placenta from gestational diabetes and preeclampsia.

Morphological and histological variations of human placenta in pregnancies affected with preeclampsia and gestational diabetes – A review by P Tanvi Vinod et al Dept. of Anatomy, JSS Medical College, Mysore, & Dept. of Anatomy, M S Ramaiah, Bangalore, Karnataka, India.

Vulvovaginal candidiasis (VVC) is a commonly encountered clinical condition. At least three-fourth women experience one episode of VVC in their lifetime. In India, the prevalence of VVC is 10 to 35%. Laboratory methods often supplant clinical diagnosis. VVC should be confirmed with culture and other investigative techniques, especially in complicated and recurrent cases. Topical and intravaginal azoles remain the mainstay of therapy. In women who have predisposing risk factors or develop recurrent VVC, oral antifungal agents are used. Topical steroids may be used in women having vulvar symptoms along with pruritus. Pregnancy is a significant risk factor. Intravaginal azoles remain the standard of treatment and can be offered from the second trimester onwards. The emergence of non-albicans species has caused difficulties in the management of VVCs. Thus, all women with vaginal discharge should be correctly diagnosed to tailor the therapy.

Vulvovaginal candidiasis: Epidemiology, treatment and prevention strategies by Ashwini Bhalerao Gandhi et al from Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

A bouquets of original research article

A randomised Controlled trial to assess the role of an individualised introduction to labour given after 37 weeks of gestation in allaying anxiety prior to delivery and birth satisfaction, in primi-gravidas.

Anxiety prior to delivery and birth satisfaction, in primigravidas given an individualised introduction to labour after 37 weeks of gestation: A randomised control trial by Jewel John et al St Johns Medical College, Bangalore, Karnataka, India.

PCOS is one of the most common endocrine disorders in women of reproductive age, affecting 5-10% of women worldwide. It is characterized by a combination of hyperandrogenism (either clinical or biochemical), chronic anovulation and polycystic ovarian morphology. It is frequently associated with obesity and insulin resistance.

Awareness of polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) among medical students— A multi-centric cross-sectional survey in West Bengal by Abantika Ghosh et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, R.G. Kar Medical College & Hospital, Kolkata, West Bengal, India College of Medicine & J.N.M. Hospital, Kalyani, West Bengal, India.

Not just in the management of labour and delivery, but also in the treatment of high-risk pregnancies and growth tracking, fetal weight assessment is important.

Estimation of fetal weight by clinical method and its comparison with ultrasonography and its correlation with actual birth weight in term singleton pregnancy by Kantamani Pavithrta et al from Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynecology, GSL Medical College, Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh, India.

It becomes important to detect chromosomal abnormalities prenatally and early in the pregnancy. The present thesis is aimed to assess the performance of prenatal screening tests for chromosomal abnormalities detection i.e., dual marker test, first trimester ultrasound which measures the nuchal translucency and presence or absence of nasal bone, and their correlation with diagnostic test which is the karyotyping after amniocentesis.

A comparison of detection of chromosomal abnormalities by Amniocentesis in patients screened by dual marker test vs those screened by ultrasonography for nuchal translucency and nasal bone in first trimester by Darshana Ramesh Choudhari et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Lokmanya Tilak Medical and Municipal General Hospital, Mumbai, Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Seth G.S. Medical College & K.E.M. Hospital, Mumbai, Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Indira Gandhi Government Medical College, Nagpur & Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, ESIS Hospital, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.

PCOS is one of the most common endocrine disorders of women in the reproductive age group. Metabolic syndrome is one of the major health issues currently to be focused on in young age group.

Study of occurrence of risk factors of metabolic syndrome in women with PCOS Rashmi Bajpai et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, L.N. Medical College and Research Centre, J.K Hospital, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.

In India iron deficiency is the major factor responsible for anaemia. Earlier studies had shown that IM iron sorbitol citric acid injections with 900mg of elemental iron given to pregnant women with Hb levels between 5-8g/dL, raised their Hb by about 2 g/dL and did not correct anaemia in all. A study was taken up to assess the impact of 1500mg of IM iron therapy on Hb levels. Apparently healthy pregnant women (n=419) in second trimester, with Hb between 5.0- 7.9 g/dL were enrolled and given ten injections each consisting of iron sorbitol citric acid complex containing 150 mg elemental iron, and 1500 µg folic acid and 150 µg B-12. Impact of the therapy on Hb, course and outcome of pregnancy and birth weight of the offspring was recorded. In a subsample (72 women), the impact of IM iron therapy was assessed on Hb, serum iron and ferritin by comparing the values prior to and 8-12 weeks after IM iron therapy. Eighty-eight per cent of women completed all 10 injections. Following IM therapy there was a significant improvement in mean values of Hb (7.2 ± 0.82 g/dL to 9.2 ± 0.86 g/dL, $P < 0.0001$). After IM iron therapy, mean ferritin levels rose from 12.9 ± 12.23 µg/L to 36.2 ± 22.84 µg/L; iron deficiency (ferritin levels < 12 µg/L) decreased from 66.7% to 8.3%. The mean birth weight of infants born to those who received IM iron therapy was 2818 ± 292.9 g. This was significantly higher ($P < 0.0001$) than mean birthweight (2345.4 ± 334.2 g) of infants born to women who had Hb less than 8g/dL at delivery. IM iron therapy nearly eliminated iron deficiency, improved Hb levels and birth weight. Women with persistent anaemia after IM iron therapy require investigations to find out factors responsible for anaemia.

Impact of IM iron therapy in pregnant women with moderate anaemia By Anshu Sharma et al from Nutrition Foundation of India, New Delhi, ICMR National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, Telangana, India Defence Colony Maternity Centre, New Delhi, India.

Anemia is a major public health problem especially among the poorer segments of the population in developing countries like India and hence there was a need to study the risk factors, complications and outcome of the impact of anemia on maternal and fetal outcome.

Impact of anemia over maternal and fetal outcome in tertiary care centre By Mayur Dudhe et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Government Medical College & Government Medical College, Gondia, Maharashtra, India.

Preterm delivery remains an enigma and is the leading cause of neonatal morbidity and mortality.

Cervical typing in preterm delivery By Khushbu Dubey et al from Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, D.Y Patil Medical College, Hospital & Research Center, Pune, Maharashtra, India.

To study the effect of endometrial polyps in infertility patients and their insinuation in pregnancy rates in patients undergoing ICSI-FET cycles following polypectomy.

Endometrial polyps and their insinuation in the pregnancy rates of patients undergoing ICSI-FET cycles: A retrospective cohort study by Pradeepa Sudhakar et al from Dept. of Reproductive Medicine, Sudha Hospitals, Erode, Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Sudha Hospitals, Salem & Dept. of Medical Statistics, Sudha Hospitals, Erode, Tamil Nadu, India.

First trimester in pregnancy is majorly about "Organogenesis", formation and development of embryo, and then progression to fetus. Insult to the stages of this organogenesis leads to various anomalies; including malformations. Lack of nutrition, folate deficiency, genetic factors, teratogenic drugs or environmental exposure can lead to such malformed embryo/fetus. Viability of such fetus depends on the system affected, and the severity. Many fetus do not survive major defects, but some may reach to the stage of live births, causing major problems for survival, growth and development. The psychological impact on the couple, along with future financial strain on possible treatments are additional burdens. There have been few investigations, now made available for diagnosing many of such malformations in earlier stages of pregnancy; making us able to detect them, so that with proper counselling of the couple and possible outcome, we can take decisions on continuation or termination of pregnancy. This was a prospective study, where we studied 200 newborns who were born with congenital malformations, during time period of January 2017 to December 2019. There were total 15687 deliveries in the said time period, making the incidence of congenital malformations to be 1.27%. Most commonly involved system was central nervous system (39%), followed by musculoskeletal system (25%), followed by gastrointestinal system (11%).

Study of congenital malformations in newborn By Munjal Jayeshkumar Pandya et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, AMC MET Medical College, Ahmedabad & Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Nootan Medical Collage and Research Center, Visnagar, Gujarat, India.

Chromosomal polymorphisms (CPM) are minor variation of karyotype, found in >1% of the general population. Heterochromatin, the inactive part of the chromosome, shows frequent polymorphism - increase/decrease in length. Recently, studies show that heterochromatin is not inert, but contains genes essential for spindle attachment, chromosome movement, meiotic pairing, and sister chromatid cohesion. Balanced translocation in parents, reciprocal and robertsonian, can disrupt important genes, and produce gametes with unbalanced gene dosage, causing spontaneous miscarriage.

Investigating the relation between chromosomal polymorphism and recurrent pregnancy loss: A cohort study by Saswati Mukhopadhyay et al from Dept. of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Jagannath Guota Instiute of Medical Science and Hospital, Genome Fertility Centre, Institute of Fetal Medicine, Kolkata, West Bengal & Private Practitioner, India.

In the last two decades, India witnessed a steep rise in institutional delivery (ID) rates and some increase in Caesarean section (CS) rates. Analysis of raw data from three major surveys was undertaken with the objective of identifying factors associated with both low and high institutional deliveries and Caesarean rates so that appropriate locale specific corrective interventions can be initiated.

Interstate differences in institutional delivery and Caesarean section rates in India by Prema Ramachandran et al from Nutrition Foundation of India, New Delhi, India.

COVID-19 is primarily thought to be a respiratory sickness, however because SARS-CoV-2 targets human cells, it can also damage the kidney. The most concerning complication in COVID-19 patients is acute kidney damage (AKI). Hypovolemia, cytokine storm, and collapsing glomerulopathy are all factors to consider. Our interest in the topic stems from an increasing number of articles that demonstrate a strong link between AKI development and greater mortality in COVID-19 patients. Although our understanding of the role of the kidneys especially in pregnancy with SARS-CoV-2 infection is constantly evolving and remains unexplored. We have studied 66 pregnant women with COVID 19 infection and AKI and we present an overview of the possible patho mechanisms of AKI in COVID-19, its clinical features, risk factors, impact on hospitalization, and management with renal replacement therapy in relation to pregnancy.

Is AKI a menace in COVID pregnancy?? By Suchetha Dugyala et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Gandhi Medical College Hospital, Secunderabad, Telangana, India.

Endometrial cancer (EC) is a commonly occurring cancer among post-menopausal women. Pre-treatment imaging of the extent of disease can influence the decisions in the management of EC. MRI with its diffusion weighted (DW) images can help in better depiction of the primary tumour, its local extension and extrauterine spread to the peritoneum and lymph nodes. This study was conducted to know the role of MRI for pre-operative staging of endometrial cancer and as a guide for pelvic lymph nodal dissection.

Role of MRI in pre-operative staging of endometrial cancer: A diagnostic accuracy Study by Anup Kharde et al from Dr Balasaheb Vikhe Patil Rural Medical College, Dr. Mane Medical Foundation and Research Center & SAIDHAM Cancer Hospital, Rahuri & Dept. of Pharmacology, Dr Balasaheb Vikhe Patil Rural Medical College, Loni, Maharashtra, India.

We have case reports are.....

1. Dermoid cyst of ovary: A common pathology with an uncommon presentation By Shraddha Karn et al from Dept. of Pathology, MGM Medical College & Dept. Obstetrics and Gynaecology, MGM Medical College, Kishanganj, Bihar, India.
2. A rare case of giant broad ligament leiomyoma mimicking ovarian malignancy by Bhopes Kadian et al from Dept. of General Surgery, BPS Government Medical College, Haryana, India.
3. Conservative management of uterine necrosis following bilateral uterine vessels ligation and B-Lynch suture: Long term follow up by Paapa Dasari et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical, Puducherry, India.
4. A case of ovarian torsion in early pregnancy after ovulation induction-diagnostic dilemma and management by Aparna Krishnamurthy et al from Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynecology, INHS Asvini, Mumbai, Maharashtra & Dept. of Anesthesia, Manipal Tata Medical College, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand, India.
5. Diffuse large B cell lymphoma of ovary by Kavita Mandrelle Bhatti et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Christian Medical College and Hospital, Ludhiana, Punjab, India.
6. Adenomyosis in a postmenopausal woman: A rare entity by Punam Godara et al from Himalayan Institute of Medical Science, SHRU, Jollygrant, Dehradun, India.
7. Suspicious ultrasound markers of joubert syndrome can lead to early prenatal Diagnosis by Shefali Tyagi et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology & Dept. of Radiology, Motherhood Hospitals, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India.
8. Metastatic leiomyosarcoma of vault post – hysterectomy by SA Deshpande et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Bharati Vidyapeeth deemed to be University Medical College and Hospital, Sangli, Maharashtra, 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