



From the Editor's Desk....

“Everything will be okay when you are okay with everything”

Dear readers,

Greetings!

Welcome to Volume 9, Issue 4, October-December 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

Female genital tuberculosis (FGTB) is a common health problem in developing countries. It frequently causes pelvic inflammatory disease, menstrual abnormalities and infertility. It represents 15-20% of extrapulmonary tuberculosis. It is mostly secondary infection acquired from hematogenous spread from extra-genital source such as pulmonary or abdominal tuberculosis. The fallopian tube is affected in almost all the cases followed by endometrium and cervix. It occurs in the most economically productive age of 15-45 years causing infertility in 44-74% of individuals affected. The clinical diagnosis of genital TB requires a high index of suspicion. Infertility and menstrual irregularities are the commonest presentation. Diagnosis requires a multi-modality approach involving clinical, radiological, bacteriological, molecular and histopathological methods. Treatment requires the combination of four drugs (Rifampicin, Isoniazid, ethambutol and pyrazinamide) for a minimum of six months duration. In case of drug resistant tuberculosis reserve drugs are used for the extended period.

Female genital tuberculosis by Saurabh Kumar Singh et al from Dept. of Respiratory Medicine, Gajra Raja Medical College, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, India.

Accessory cavitated uterine malformations, or mass (ACUM) is a Mullerian anomaly which increasingly recognized as a cause of severe dysmenorrhoea and pelvic pain. Accessory cavitated uterine malformation (ACUM): A hidden face of Dysmenorrhea by Rana Mondal et al from Bansal Hospital, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India.

Original Research Article are

Ovarian cancers account to malignancy in pre-menopausal women and post-menopausal women to about 24% and 60% respectively. This makes screening of ovarian cancers and adnexal masses an important part in diagnosis and management of these patients, as they also majorly form a reason for infertility in reproductive age group other than morbidity and mortality in all women. The limited availability of literature on the screening modalities and their definite role in diagnosing



malignancy makes it difficult for gynecologists to diagnose the malignancy preoperatively. Ultrasonographic evaluation is considered as one of reliable and accurate diagnostic tool for the diagnosis of the ovarian cancers, so this study on utility of USG rules can help in preoperative screening of malignancy, and prediction of Malignancy helps in planning the management which avoid repeat surgery and morbidity.

Role of simple ultrasonography rules in preoperative prediction of malignancy of adnexal masses by Shaleen Kedarchand Jindal et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, SAIMS Medical College, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, India.

Teenage pregnancy is a global problem and is a high risk group. Adolescent pregnancy occurs when a teenager or underage girl, usually between the ages of 13 and 19, becomes pregnant. Adolescent pregnancies are more likely to occur in the marginalized communities commonly driven by poverty, lack of education and employment opportunities. Adolescent mothers aged 10-19 years face higher risk of anemia, eclampsia, puerperal endometritis and systemic infections than women aged 20-24 years, as they have not completed their own development to give birth to another life. The Admission test (AT) in high risk pregnancy for continuous monitoring of FHR (fetal heart rate) has become crucial in the modern day obstetric practice. As it senses the presence of fetal intrapartum hypoxia and assist the obstetrician in making decision on the mode of delivery to improve perinatal outcome in high risk pregnancy.

Teenage pregnancies - A peril in covid pandemic by Rani Kumari Limmala et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Gandhi Medical College and Hospital, Secunderabad, Telangana, India.

Intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR) complicates 7-15% of pregnancies and is associated with adverse perinatal outcomes. The primary goal of antenatal care is the early detection of such conditions. Doppler studies in fetus are used to predict the morbidity in IUGR. Studies show that cerebroplacental ratio is a better predictor of IUGR babies and adverse perinatal outcome. In this study we compare perinatal outcomes of IUGR babies with a normal CPR and an abnormal CPR.

Cerebroplacental ratio as a predictor of perinatal outcomes in intrauterine growth Restriction Susan Thomas et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Amala Institute of Medical Sciences, Thrissur, Kerala, India.

During pregnancy one of the most common endocrinological disorder which are very often overlooked during pregnancy because of their nonspecific symptoms and the hypermetabolic state of pregnancy is Thyroid disorder. Optimal maternal thyroid function during pregnancy is important for both the mother and fetus.

A study of foetomaternal outcome among pregnant hypothyroid women by Veena Vangani et al from Index Medical College Hospital & Research Center, Sri Aurobindo Institute of Medical Sciences, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, India.

Antepartum and postpartum haemorrhage are life threatening condition. Obstetric haemorrhage often ends with Peripartum hysterectomy which is done to save the mother if medical and conservative surgical management fails. This study was done to analyse the frequency, indications and associated complications of peripartum hysterectomy.

A study of frequency, indication and maternal outcome in emergency peripartum hysterectomy in a tertiary care hospital by Bharathi R et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Government Medical College and Hospital, Kallakurichi, MGR University, Tamil Nadu, India.

Below study was carried out to determine the validity and reliability of Uterine Artery (UtA) Doppler imaging as a screening tool for predicting preeclampsia among pregnant women attending a tertiary care hospital of the Armed Forces in second trimester.

Evaluation of the predictive value of uterine artery doppler in second trimester of pregnancy as a screening tool for preeclampsia by Kasiviswanathan Mohan Kumar et al from Dept. of Radiology, INHS Jeevanti, Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, INHS Asvini, Mumbai, Maharashtra, Dept. of Radiology, St. Stephen's Hospital, New Delhi, India.

Obesity is a pandemic of today's era. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines "overweight" as BMI of 25.0 kg/m²-29 kg/m² and "obesity" as BMI of 30.0 kg/m² or more. Due to changing lifestyle patterns leading to increase in obesity & increasing infertile couples approaching for assisted reproductive techniques (ART), the use of Intrauterine Insemination (IUI) & Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection (ICSI) has increased tremendously. Most obese women have anovulation which may lead to infertility.

High BMI causing poor outcome of intrauterine insemination method by Pratibha Baldawa et al from SS Baldawa Neurosciences & Womens Care Hospital, Solapur, Maharashtra, India

The aim of this study is High risk pregnancies & implications of color Doppler. Total 100 were selected with purposive sampling technique, (50 cases) study group of high risk pregnancy taken into the study & compared with an equal number of women with normal pregnancy without complication.

High risk pregnancies and implications of color Doppler by Veena Vangani et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Dept. of Anaesthesiology, Suryanagari Hospital & Vangani Maternity Centre, Dept. of Medicine, Suryanagari Hospital & Vangani Maternity Centre, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India.

Postnatal depression is defined as non-psychotic depressive episodes of mild to major severity which occurs during pregnancy or postpartum. It is one of the most common non obstetric disorders that causes significant morbidity in women during the perinatal period. It is often unrecognized, but an extremely common yet a disorder (100-150 per 100 births) and is prevalent among Indian women up to 19%-22% as well. The aim of this study is to find out incidence of postnatal depression in Vijaya Hospital, a private tertiary care hospital.

In India, Postpartum IUCD services were introduced in 2010, which is being scaled up, in a phased manner. Insertion of PPIUCD during the immediate postpartum period provides increased motivation and focuses on the prevention of unintended pregnancies along with spacing. Spacing more than 2 years reduces one-third of maternal mortality and 10% of child mortality. This study is an attempt to understand facilitating factors and barriers to using PPIUCD in Bihar.

Facilitators and barriers in acceptance of postpartum intrauterine contraceptive devices in Bihar by Bhanu Shanker Singh et al from Dhananjay Srivastava International Institute of Health Management Research, New Delhi, India.

Menstruation is a normal monthly cycle in women. Women between puberty and menopause experiences menstruation. It can start between the age of 8-13 and last until between 45-55 years. Though menstruation is normal, some women experience dilemma during their monthly period like, menstrual cramps, or dysmenorrhoea or other menstrual disorders. The menstrual cramps may be severely painful and can interfere with regular activities, sometimes leading to absenteeism in school or in other functions. A self instructional module will help the adolescent girls to gain knowledge about menstrual disorders and to seek medical advice promptly whenever needed. The present study was undertaken to evaluate the effectiveness of self instructional module on knowledge of menstrual disorders among adolescent girls.

Effectiveness of self instructional module on knowledge of menstrual disorders among adolescent girls by Mehazbeen from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Index College, Indoor, Madhya Pradesh, India.

Abnormal uterine bleeding is any variation in the normal menstrual cycle, Includes: changes in frequency, duration and amount of blood loss during or in between the cycles. Approximately 70% of all gynecological consultations in perimenopausal and postmenopausal women are for abnormal uterine bleeding. These complaints may significantly affect the quality of life and lead to surgical intervention. TVS is an inexpensive, non-invasive, easily available and a convenient method to assess the uterine pathology. It is recommended as the 1st line diagnostic tool for assessing uterine pathology in perimenopausal age women presenting with abnormal uterine bleeding.

Role of TVS and MRI imaging in perimenopausal bleeding by Nirmala C Chudasama et al from Dept. of Radiology, C.U Shah Medical College and Hospital, Surendranagar, Gujarat, India.

The word “polyp” arises from the ancient Greek word “polypus” meaning “many feet”. Gynaecological polyps are categorized based on their location, type, and presence/absence of a stalk. An endometrial polyp or uterine polyp is an abnormal growth containing glands, stroma and blood vessels projecting from the lining of the uterus (endometrium) that occupies spaces small or large enough to fill the uterine cavity. They are found during both reproductive and postmenopausal phases of life. Endometrial polyps have been implicated in about 50% of cases of abnormal uterine bleeding and 35% of infertility. The clinical relevance of endometrial polyps is linked to abnormal uterine bleeding, infertility, and the risk of endometrial atypia and cancer. A functioning polyp has a lining identical to the surrounding endometrium. The non-functioning polyp presents as a white protuberance covered with branching surface vessels. Thick-walled vessels are usually seen within the depths of the polyps.

Study of polyps in female reproductive tract in a tertiary care centre by Sunanda N et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Mysore Medical College & Research Institute, Mysore, Karnataka, India.

To evaluate frequency, indications, demographic characters and the fetomaternal outcomes of emergency obstetric hysterectomy in a tertiary care teaching hospital in Eastern India.

Fetomaternal outcomes of emergency obstetric hysterectomy in a tertiary care teaching hospital in eastern India: A prospective study by Abantika Ghosh et al from Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynecology, R.G. Kar Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata, West Bengal, India.

Anemia in medical literature could be defined as when levels of hemoglobin are below two standard deviation of the mean for age and gender of patients. During pregnancy many women lack the sufficient amount of iron which is needed for 2nd & 3rd trimesters due to significant changes in increase in volume of blood to support the growth of baby, person could suffer from anemia. Based on several researches conducted it has been stated that anemia is one of the most common complications which could occur in pregnancy.

A self-study on identification of etiology of Anemia in pregnancy by Archana Dhawan Bajaj from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Nurture IVF Centre, Unit of Nurture Pvt. Clinic, India.

Oligohydramnios, defined as when the AFI is less than 5. Definition of increased or decreased amniotic fluid volume are based on sonographic criteria. Oligohydramnios complicates approximately 1 to 2% of pregnancies. Amniotic fluid provides the cushion effect against the constricting confines of the gravid uterus. It creates space and helps in musculoskeletal development of foetus, helps in normal fetal lung development and prevents compression of umbilical cord, placenta and hence protects the foetus from vascular and nutritional compromises. Oligohydramnios is associated with high risk adverse perinatal outcome like fetal distress, meconium aspiration, low APGAR, joint contracture, pulmonary hypoplasia etc., and associated with maternal morbidity in the form of increased rates of induction and/or operative interference. This study is conducted to find out the effects of oligohydramnios in determining the obstetric and perinatal outcome.

A study on obstetric and perinatal outcome in a pregnancy complicated with Oligohydramnios by Madhurya R M et al from Kempegowda Institute of Medical Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka, India

Pregnancy is associated with major physiological changes in the body. Recommendation to avoid all drugs during first trimester is an unrealistic situation, a benefit risk has to be analysed before prescribing, as management of various ailments during pregnancy is equally important. This study aimed to assess the pattern of drug prescription during pregnancy.

Prescription pattern during pregnancy in the tertiary care hospital of Kolar, India: A cross sectional study by Asha B et al from Dept. of Pharmacology, Chikkaballapur Institute of Medical Sciences, Chikkaballapura, Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Sri Devaraj Urs Medical College, Sri Devaraj Urs University of Higher Education and Research, Kolar, Karnataka, India.

Iron deficiency is common during the pregnancy. If this deficiency left untreated, it can lead to iron deficiency anaemia. Prevalence of the iron deficiency anaemia increases through the trimesters which show that women with the iron deficiency in the beginning of pregnancy have a great risk of developing iron deficiency anaemia during pregnancy. The treatment of iron deficiency anaemia depends on cause and severity, time remaining until delivery, severity of anaemia, additional risks, maternal comorbidity and patients' wishes. Most widely used therapeutic approaches include oral and parenteral routes. Oral iron therapy can be switched to parenteral therapy in conditions such as weak or absent response to oral iron, low absorption due to intestinal disease, intolerance of oral iron, the need for rapid and adequate treatment or lack of compliance. In our study we have used one of the IV parenteral iron preparation [Iron Isomaltoside 1000] in gynaecological patients suffering from iron deficiency anaemia.

To Observe the Rise in Haemoglobin Concentration Levels by Parenteral Iron Infusion of IRON ISOMALTOSIDE 1000 (Fur-IV) In Gynaecological Patients Suffering from Iron Deficiency Anaemia by Manish R Pandya et al from Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Scientific Research Institute, Surendranagar, Nootan Medical Collage Visnagar, Gujarat, India.

We have case reports are.....

1. Interesting case of dyspnea during COVID-19 pandemic by Isha Nandal et al from Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, SGT Medical College, Gurugram, Haryana, India.
2. Squamous cell carcinoma of the oral alveolus during pregnancy: Perioperative management in a rural setting by Karuna Susan Joseph et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Padhar Hospital, Betul, Madhya Pradesh, India.
3. 20 weeks pregnancy with COVID-19 infection during second wave of pandemic: A case report by Juhi Deshpande et al from Autonomous State Medical College, Mirzapur, Dept. of Respiratory Medicine, Government Medical College, Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh, India.
4. Bimodal approach for a case of cervical ectopic pregnancy by Moturi Veera Durga Kumari et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, CSI Kalyani Multispeciality Hospital, Chennai, Tamilnadu, India.
5. Secondary hypokalemic non-periodic paralysis in a case of intractable hyperemesis gravidarum – A maternal near miss by Shazia Khan et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, INHS Asvini, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, Dept. of Internal Medicine, INHS Dhanvantari, Port Blair, Andaman & Nicobar Island.
6. A rare case of triplet heterotopic pregnancy - A case report by Akshitha Sai Ragam et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Sri Devaraj Urs Medical College, Kolar, Karnataka, India.
7. Endometriosis externa: A rare presentation by Thangarasu Kavitha et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, CSI Kalyani General Hospital, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.

Case Series on Anamoly scan: A mandatory screening tool by Manvi Maini et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Max Smart Superspeciality Hospital, Saket, New Delhi, Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Dr. D.Y. Patil University, Pune, Maharashtra, India.

In 2013 the neonatal mortality rate was 29 per 1000 live births in India amounting to 7,53,000 neonatal deaths. Currently it is 28 per 1000 live births. Amongst the various reasons for neonatal deaths, 9% are due to congenital anomalies. 2 Another study noted that congenital anomalies account for 8–15% of perinatal deaths and 13–16% of neonatal deaths in India. 3 A second trimester ultrasonography provides important information about the number of fetuses, the gestational age, the location of the placenta, fetal anatomy (congenital anomalies) and maternal anatomy. The current study is conducted to determine the rate of Congenital anomalies in a tertiary care hospital in Pune, Maharashtra in Western India by conducting a second trimester scan between 18 to 20 week of gestation and also determine the utility of second trimester anomaly scan in determining congenital anomalies.

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Individually we achieve, together we excel...

Regards

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