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Indian Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology

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### From the Editors Desk ...

“The more light you allow within you the brighter the world you live in will be”

– Shakti Gawain

Dear readers,

Greetings!

Welcome to third issue of IJOGR ...and world of academics... Volume 11, Issue 3, July-September 2024

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...

Anemia poses a significant global health challenge, particularly impacting women and caregivers across diverse cultural settings. This abstract delves into the profound influence of cultural beliefs and practices on anemia prevention and management behaviors, drawing insights from the experiences of women and caregivers.

Cultural norms shape individuals' perceptions of anemia, influencing attitudes towards preventive measures and treatment adherence. These beliefs, deeply entrenched within specific cultural contexts, significantly affect health-seeking behaviors and intervention outcomes.

Women, often primary caregivers and disproportionately affected by anemia, navigate cultural expectations that shape their dietary habits, healthcare-seeking behaviors, and attitudes towards medical interventions. Additionally, gendered cultural roles intersect with anemia prevention efforts, impacting susceptibility and intervention efficacy targeting women's health.

Cultural determinants in anemia prevention and management: Insights from women and caregivers by Jyoti Bala et al from Faculty of Nursing, Uttar Pradesh University of Medical Sciences, Saifai, Teerthanker Mahaveer University, College of Nursing, Moradabad, IIMT University, School of Commerce & Management, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Rise in uric acid (UA) levels is linked with inferior pregnancy outcomes; nevertheless, there is absence of proof at the moment to propose that high uric acid levels are related to a high likelihood of gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM). As a result, to discuss the link of rise in UA during pregnancy with the chance of having GDM.

Revisiting the link between abnormal uric acid levels and gestational diabetes mellitus: A systematic review by Jayshri Sadashiv Jankar et al from Dept. of Biochemistry, B.K.L. Walawalkar Rural Medical College, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra, Dept. of Biochemistry, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, DMIHER, Wardha, Maharashtra, Dept. of Pharmacology, Bharat Ratna Late Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Memorial Government Medical College, Rajnandgaon, Prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) plays a crucial role in cervical ripening and initiating parturition. The Dinoprostone vaginal insert, containing 10 mg of Dinoprostone within a polymeric hydrogel matrix, ensures controlled and consistent release. In women with intact membranes, the release rate averages 0.3 mg per hour, while in those with premature rupture of membranes, variability may occur. Compared to



Dinoprostone gel, the insert significantly increases the likelihood of achieving vaginal delivery within 24 hours, with shorter hospital stays and reduced postpartum haemorrhage. The scientific and clinical discussion held in a forum, comprising experienced gynecologists of India, discussed their clinical experience, shared their views and opinions on the Dinoprostone vaginal insert's role in labour induction, reaching consensus through evidence-based statements.

Different approaches and role of dinoprostone vaginal insert in induction of labour Manish R Pandya et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Mahavir Hospital & Manish IVF Centre Scientific Research Institute, Surendranagar, Gujarat & Vaishnavi Maternity, Maharashtra, India.

Obesity has emerged as a pressing global and national concern, with a disproportionate impact on women's health. It is associated with a myriad of adverse outcomes including polycystic ovarian syndrome, infertility, gestational diabetes mellitus, miscarriages, birth defects, and so on. Despite its prevalence in clinical settings, the effective management of obesity remains a formidable challenge, emphasizing the urgent need for enhanced interventions tailored to Indian women.

Optimizing obesity management for women in an Indian obstetrics and gynecology setting: A consensus approach by the Indian Society of Assisted Reproduction (ISAR) by Nandita Palshetkar et al from team ISAR.

### **Original Research Article...**

Bleeding in early pregnancy is a threat to developing embryo and constitute a significant source of anxiety to both parents, obstetrician. Adverse outcomes included miscarriage, placenta previa, abruption, preeclampsia, caesarean section, preterm labor, and preterm premature rupture of membranes, fetal growth restriction, and low birth weight.

Does threatened miscarriage have an influence on maternal & fetal outcomes during pregnancy? - Our experience in Kozhikode, North Kerala by Sai Krishna Narayanan et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Malabar Medical College Hospital and Research Center, Kozhikode, Aster MIMS Hospital, Kozhikode, Kerala, India

In 2015, the United Nations Member States adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which include reducing the maternal mortality (MM) ratio by two-thirds by 2030. Maternal mortality rates are alarming, especially in low-income countries where 99% of all maternal deaths occurs. Maternal Near Miss event was described by the World Health Organization (WHO) as "A woman who is close to death survived a complication that occurred during pregnancy, delivery or up to 42 days of termination of pregnancy." This concept was launched in the health system. Maternal near-miss audit was recognized as a useful tool to improve the quality of obstetric care.

A review of maternal near miss events in a tertiary teaching hospital- A tool for improving quality of obstetric care in developing countries: A descriptive study by Smita Thakkarwad et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology & Dept. of Paediatrics, Yashwantrao Chavan Memorial Hospital, Pune, Maharashtra, India.

Evaluation of ovulation by urinary LH surge kits versus transvaginal sonography by Aruna Verma et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, LLRM Medical College, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India.

The above study was conducted to evaluate the efficacy of urinary LH surge kits and transvaginal ultrasonography (TVS) to detect ovulation in induced cycles and to compare the ovulation rates by both methods.

National iron plus initiative recommended that anaemic pregnant women should be treated with 200 mg of elemental iron and 1 mg folic acid. An increase in vitamin B12 deficiency has been reported in last two decades. An open randomised study was taken up in urban antenatal clinics to assess the impact of addition of vitamin B12 to the iron and folic acid supplementation.

Treatment of anaemia in pregnancy with oral iron, folic acid or iron, folic acid and vitamin B12 supplementation: A hospital-based open randomized study by Anshu Sharma et al from Dept. of Public Health Nutrition, Nutrition Foundation of India, Delhi & Dept. of Biochemistry, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

Perimenopause is the period when a woman moves from the reproductive phase to non-reproductive. Postmenopause is a complete cessation of menstrual cycles for 12 months or more. Menopausal symptoms may affect their health and quality of life.

A cross sectional study to estimate the health care needs of perimenopausal and postmenopausal women by Bhim Singh Rawat et al from Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh and Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, India.

In vitro Fertilization (IVF) rate has been constantly increasing since 1986. Preterm birth is a known complication of IVF pregnancies. Analysis of the risk of preterm birth in young mothers conceived singleton pregnancy through IVF/Intra cytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) is an important assessment to counsel young patients contemplating IVF treatment.

Preterm birth in young women and singleton pregnancy following IVF in the kingdom of Bahrain by Amala Sunder et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Bahrain Defense Force Hospital, Riffa, Bahrain & Assisted Reproductive and Gynecology Centre, London, England.

To compare the serum pregnancy specific glycoprotein 1 values of women with preeclampsia with the values of healthy pregnant women.

Serum human pregnancy specific glycoprotein 1 in pregnant women with preeclampsia in comparison with normal pregnancy by Ali Mohamed Murad et al from Dept. of Obstetric and Gynecology, Al-Mustansiriyah University - College of Medicine & Dept. of Anesthesia, Al-Mustansiriyah University - College of Medicine, Baghdad, Iraq.

To assess the proportion of post-abortion contraceptive acceptance and the determinant factors in the utilization of contraception. Understanding factors affecting the acceptance of post-abortion contraception: A comprehensive analysis by Gayathri S et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, KVG Medical College and Hospital, Sullia, Karnataka, India.

Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy are a spectrum of disorders ranging from gestational hypertension, pre-eclampsia to eclampsia and chronic hypertension superimposed by pre-eclampsia.

With an incidence of 7-15% complicating pregnancies, several theories have been stated to define the pathogenesis. Inflammation per se is also found to have its part in the pathogenesis of hypertension.

Significance of leukocyte and platelet counts in hypertensive disorders of pregnancy - a retrospective study in a tertiary care hospital by Veena S R et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Meelmaruvathur Adiparasakthi Institute of Medical Sciences, & Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Pondicherry Institute of Medical Sciences, Pondicherry, India.

The neurology of pregnancy is usually of two types, those that are pregnancy-specific and those that worsen during pregnancy and the post-partum period. Almost 20% of maternal mortality can be attributed to neurological causes which warrants us to identify the red flag sign for early and proper intervention.

Neurological complication of pregnancy: An experience from north east India by Baiakmenlang Synmon et al from Dept. of Neurology, North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health & Medical Sciences, Shillong, Meghalaya, India.

Cervical fibroids are very rare, with varying clinical presentations, and account for only 1–2% of cases. Cervical fibroids are enigmatic as they present with varying symptoms and simulate several clinical entities, for instance, a large cervical polyp, incarcerated procidentia, chronic uterine inversion, and the Ca cervix.

Cervical fibroid: A diagnostic dilemma and operative challenge – one year study By Sonia Dahiya et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Post Graduate Institute of Sciences University of Health Sciences & Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma, PGIMS, University of Health Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana, India.

Intrauterine Growth Restriction (IUGR), is a significant contributor to foetal and neonatal morbidity and mortality. The majority of prenatal problems that result in negative outcomes can be avoided with early identification and prompt management measures. Doppler ultrasonography is widely used to make the diagnosis of IUGR in foetuses and to monitor the progression in-utero. The purpose of the current study is to predict the perinatal prognosis of foetuses with growth restriction based on doppler abnormalities.

Doppler abnormalities and perinatal outcome in growth restricted fetuses in a tertiary care center: A retrospective study by Vinodhini K et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, & Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Mahatma Gandhi Medical College & RI Sri Balaji Vidyapeeth – A deemed to be University, Puducherry, India.

Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM) poses a rising global health challenge, affecting 10-14.3% of pregnant women. This study aimed to investigate and compare neonatal outcomes among mothers with GDM treated with Medical Nutritional Therapy (MNT), metformin, and insulin at a tertiary care center. Understanding the impact of these treatments on neonatal outcomes is crucial for optimal care.

Neonatal outcomes of gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) mothers: A cross-sectional study comparing medical nutritional therapy, metformin, and insulin treatments at a tertiary care centre by Akshaya Radhakrishnan et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Saveetha Medical College and Hospital, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Saveetha University, Chennai & Dept. of Community Medicine, Chettinad Hospital and Research Institute, Chettinad Academy of Research and Education, Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu, India.

The age of menarche, which is a sign that a female has reached reproductive maturity, has a significant impact on the health of women. Numerous components, including nutritional status, socioeconomic status, diet, environment, sibling relationship, hereditary and genetic factors, religious group, ethnicity, psychological stress, migration, and chronic illness, have been postulated to influence the age of menarche. Opinions on these theories have varied, both for and against the theory. In a survey it was reported that women complaints joint pains /stiff shoulder and LBA. Risk of musculoskeletal problems and the perception of pain could increase with obesity.

Effects of early age of menarche on the health of Indian middle-aged women: A survey study by Sneha S et al from Dayananda Sagar University, Bangalore, Karnataka, India.

The bacterial urinary tract infection in pregnancy may be symptomatic (cystitis, pyelonephritis) or asymptomatic (bacteriuria without symptoms). Empirical antimicrobial therapy may be affected by resistance of uropathogens due to the irrational use of antibiotics. This prevalence of resistance is rising and varies across the globe due to different treatment recommendations which may be determined by taking into account frequently occurring infections, susceptibility patterns, evidence, physician acceptance, antimicrobial stewardship norms, availability of formularies, and antimicrobial prices. So the current research was carried out.

Evaluation of antibacterial susceptibility profile in pregnant women with asymptomatic bacteriuria in Kadapa by Hakeem Sayeda Bee Bee Hajira et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Fathima Institute of Medical Sciences, Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh, Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, MES Academy of Medical Sciences .Perinthalmanna, Perinthalmanna, Kerala & Dept. of Pharmacology, Fathima Institute of Medical Sciences, Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Bladder injury is a recognized complication of emergency cesarean sections, yet comprehensive studies elucidating its incidence and associated risk factors are limited.

Navigating the unexpected: Insights into bladder injuries during emergency cesarean deliveries by Smriti Anand et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana, India.

Management of acute post-operative pain and swelling after the obstetric and gynaecological (OBG) surgeries is crucial part of patient care. Reduction or complete elimination of post-operative pain & swelling, without excessive sedation is the most preferred treatment strategy helping patient's recovery in terms of rapid mobilization and return to independence. Serratiopeptidase a proteolytic enzyme used for its anti-inflammatory properties. Diclofenac Sodium is commonly used to treat the pain and swelling.

Serratiopeptidase with diclofenac sodium for the management of post-operative pain and inflammation in a day care obstetric and gynaecological surgeries by Kawita Bapat et al from Bapat Hospital, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, India & Emcure Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.

Child sexual abuse is an alarming reality that although is recognized as a serious violation of human well-being and of the law often goes unreported or overlooked. The present study was planned to identify the clinic-social profile of victims of child sexual abuse, circumstances under which these heinous crimes have occurred and study the psychological status of the victims.

Epidemiological, clinical and psychological aspects of victims of female child sexual abuse in the gynaecology and obstetrics department of tertiary hospital, Karnataka by Puneetha V S et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubballi & KS Hegde Medical Academy (Nitte University), Mangalore, Karnataka, India.

The purpose of our research was to find out how serum levels of leptin and adiponectin are connected with preeclampsia and whether they may be used as biomarkers for the illness.

Correlation of adiponectin and leptin with BMI, blood pressure in patients with Preeclampsia by Swathi Thilak et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Haveri Institute of Medical Sciences, Haveri, Karnataka & Dept. of Biochemistry, Saveetha Medical College & Hospital, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.

Knowledge, attitudes, awareness and factors associated with the uptake of influenza vaccine among pregnant women in urban Pune by Hanif Shaikh et al from Dept. of Pharmacology, SNJB's Shriman Suresh Dada Jain College of Pharmacy, Chandwad, Dept. of Pharmacology, Dr. D. Y. Patil Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research, Pune, Dept. of Clinical Pharmacology, Seth G.S. Medical College, KEM Hospital, Mumbai, Dept. of Homoeopathic Pharmacy, Dr. D. Y. Patil Homeopathic Medical College & Research Centre, Pune, Vadu Rural Health Program, KEM Hospital Research Centre, Pune, Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, PCMC'S PGI-YCM Hospital, Pimpri, Maharashtra, India & Dept. of Internal Medicine, Yale School of Medicine, Yale University, United States.

This cross-sectional study was aimed to assess the knowledge, attitudes, awareness, facilitators, and barriers associated with the uptake of influenza vaccination during pregnancy in the urban area of Pune.

In the case of AUB, estrogen and progesterone exert their effects by acting on specific nuclei. Receptor proteins such as estrogen receptor (ER) and progesterone receptor (PR). And periodic changes in its expression have been shown in human uterine tissue. Immunohistochemistry (IHC). Immunohistochemistry using specific monoclonal antibodies estimate the content of the receptor at the cellular level and interpret their exact location and distribution.

Immunohistochemical study of hormone receptors in endometrium with abnormal uterine bleeding by Sainath K Andola et al from Dept. of Pathology, Mahadevappa Rampure Medical College, Kalaburagi, Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College and Prabhakar Kore Medical College, Belagavi & Mahadevappa Rampure Medical College, Kalaburagi, Karnataka, India.

The use of contraceptives is essential for lowering the net reproduction rate and stabilizing population growth. Developing countries are characterized by high birth rates and rapid population growth. With lower contraceptive usage rates among eligible couples and resistance towards family planning methods, achieving population stabilization seems challenging. Therefore, this study aims to study the effects of various contraceptive methods on gynecological health and their safety profiles.

A comprehensive analysis of contraceptive safety: Implications for gynecological health and education levels by Srishti Thakur et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Gian Sagar Hospital & Medical College, Jansla, Punjab, India.

Prophylactic use of uterotonic is a universal practice in vaginal and cesarean delivery. Heat stable carbetocin is a relatively new uterotonic. Lower doses of uterotonics are as effective as standard doses in elective cesarean deliveries. This study aimed to compare the effectiveness and safety of 50 mcg carbetocin (lower dose) to 100mcg carbetocin (standard dose) for the prevention of postpartum hemorrhage during elective cesarean delivery.

Comparing a lower dose of carbetocin to the standard dose of carbetocin in the prevention of postpartum hemorrhage during elective cesarean delivery: A randomised parallel group trial by Rajasri G Yaliwal et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, BLDE (DU) Shri B.M. Patil Medical College, Hospital and Research Center, Vijayapura, Karnataka, India.

Abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB), traditionally defined as uterine bleeding that is abnormal in volume, regularity, and/or timing. It affects 14–25% of women of reproductive age. AUB has a major impact on quality of life of women. Aetiology of AUB may be structural and functional and varies with the age group. Histology of endometrium remains the mainstay in diagnosis of pathology and management of AUB. Various techniques such as endometrial sampling by pipelle, dilatation and curettage (D & C) and hysteroscopy are used to obtain endometrium for histological diagnosis.

Endometrial pathology in abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB) & role of different techniques of endometrial sampling in evaluation of AUB: A cross-sectional study by Mahesh Asalkar et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, PGI-Yashwantrao Chavan Memorial Hospital, Pune, Maharashtra, India.

#### **Case series .....**

Myasthenia gravis (MG) is a rare autoimmune disorder characterized by nicotinic acetylcholine receptor autoantibodies, affecting the neuromuscular transmission leading to progressive weakness. MG during pregnancy is a high-risk condition that may affect both the mother and the fetus leading to adverse perinatal outcomes. We are presenting clinical course of two pregnant women, one of them was already diagnosed case of MG and second was diagnosed during postpartum period while

waiting for discharge of baby. Literature review of the previously published cases and their management is also presented.

Myasthenia gravis in pregnancy: Successful outcome with multidisciplinary Management by Neha Varun et al from Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynecology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India.

Ovarian cancer stands as the third most prevalent cancer among women in India and contributes to 6% of cancer-related facilities emphasizing its significant impact on mortality. Usually, it manifests with nonspecific symptoms in correlation with age, leading to a frequent oversight in early diagnosis causing more advanced stages when intervention becomes challenging.

Histopathological insights into ovarian tumors: A case series perspective By Archi Arun Chawla et al from Dept. of Pathology, MGM Medical College and Hospital, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.

Hysterotomy is a surgical procedure involving a planned incision in the uterus. Although it is not commonly used for abortions, its incidence has increased due to higher rates of caesarean sections and placenta accreta spectrum.

Facing the unimaginable: Case series of hysterotomy at a tertiary care centre By Shikha Madan et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana, India.

Obesity has emerged as a pressing global and national concern, with a disproportionate impact on women's health. It is associated with a myriad of adverse outcomes including polycystic ovarian syndrome, infertility, gestational diabetes mellitus, miscarriages, birth defects, and so on. Despite its prevalence in clinical settings, the effective management of obesity remains a formidable challenge, emphasizing the urgent need for enhanced interventions tailored to Indian women.

We have case reports are.....

1. Accessory cavitated uterine mass: A rare cause of severe dysmenorrhoea managed by minimally invasive surgery by Cyriac Pappachan et al from Dept. of Gynaecological Endoscopy, Lifeline Superspeciality Hospital, Adoor, Kerala, India.
2. Colposcopic features of HPV associated adenocarcinoma usual type By Priyanka Singh from Dept. of Gynecological Oncology, Kalyan Singh Super Specialty Cancer Institute, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India.
3. A case report on tuberculosis in pregnancy revealing the need for an effective multidisciplinary approach and the importance of tailored therapy by Nishitha Gandavaram et al from Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Saveetha Medical College and Hospital, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.

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Individually we achieve, together we excel...

Regards

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