
EDITORIAL

Intriguing Review and Topics in Fourth Issue of Thai Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology 2024

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This fourth issue of Thai Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology 2024 contains many interesting articles. The special article is “update on amniocentesis”. This article aims for updating of amniocentesis in pregnant women with specific conditions, such as those infected with human immunodeficiency virus, those taking aspirin, those who are obese, those who are infected with hepatitis B virus, and those experiencing a twin pregnancy⁽¹⁾.

This issue also contains six original articles and two case reports. Sirisakpanich et al performed a retrospective chart review to compare the differences of pelvic organ prolapse quantification (POP-Q) measurements obtained preoperatively at the outpatient setting and intraoperatively with instrumental traction during full anesthetization in patients undergoing vaginal reconstructive surgery and found that POP-Q measurements obtained during conventional outpatient examination provided less prolapse severity⁽²⁾. Pinnington et al performed a retrospective study to determine the performance of the combined first trimester Down syndrome screening test and the appropriate cut-off points for intermediate-risk identification. They found that the combined first-trimester screening test had a detection rate of 75%, and a high specificity and accuracy of 94%. The recommended cut-off point for intermediate risk was between 1:251 and 1:1,000⁽³⁾. Sareerat et al performed a randomized, controlled study to compare the two different antenatal nutritional counseling styles [computer-assisted instruction (CAI) and routine, casual, individual (RCI)] regarding the proper gestational weight gain (GWG) of healthy pregnant women during the second trimester, and to identify the factors influencing the level of pregnant women’s GWG. They found that antenatal nutritional counseling using CAI was shown to be comparable to RCI in trying to achieve an appropriate GWG. The multiparous individuals had significant factors for having an appropriate GWG⁽⁴⁾. Polyota et al performed a randomized controlled trial to evaluate the effect of conjugated equine estrogen and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs on the controlling of abnormal uterine bleeding in hormonal subdermal implant users and found that conjugated equine estrogen was more effective than mefenamic acid in controlling abnormal uterine bleeding in etonogestrel subdermal implant use⁽⁵⁾. Achavangkool et al performed a cross-sectional, questionnaire-based study to determine the prevalence of depressive symptoms among Thai reproductive-aged woman with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) and to identify factors associated with depression. The study revealed the prevalence of depression was 39.9%. A lack of savings from income was a significant factor associated with depression⁽⁶⁾. Sangnucktham et al performed a study to find the validity and reliability of Thai version of the overactive bladder questionnaire short form (OAB-q SF) and the correlation of Thai version OAB-q SF to Thai version overactive bladder questionnaire (OAB-q). They found that Thai version of the OAB-q SF showed good psychometric properties (reliability and validity) for

measuring the OAB symptom severity and health related quality of life. There was very strong correlation between Thai version of OAB-q SF and OAB-q⁽⁷⁾.

Regarding two case reports, Horibe et al reported a rare case of mesonephric-like adenocarcinoma arising from the ovary and reviewed the literature⁽⁸⁾. Jayasakoon et al also reported a uncommon case of twin pregnancy presenting with hydatidiform mole and co-existing living fetus with ovarian venous thrombosis⁽⁹⁾.

The RTCOG 39th annual meeting will be held during 29 October - 1 November 2024 at Dusit Thani, Pattaya, Chonburi, Thailand. The theme of the meeting is “Optimizing OBGYN”. Wish to see you at RTCOG Annual Meeting 2024 at Dusit Thani, Pattaya, Chonburi, Thailand.

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