
EDITORIAL

Intriguing Review and Topics in Second Issue of Thai Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology 2025

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This second issue of Thai Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology 2025 contains many interesting articles. The special article is “Sodium bicarbonate vaginal suppositories for cytolytic vaginitis treatment”. The contents included the definition of cytolytic vaginitis, diagnosis and treatment⁽¹⁾.

This issue also contains eight original articles. Sabyeying et al performed a retrospective cohort study to determine the age cut-off for endometrial biopsy in women with abnormal uterine bleeding to detect endometrial intraepithelial neoplasia and endometrial carcinoma in patients with abnormal uterine bleeding. They found that age group ≥ 45 years showed a moderate impact negative likelihood ratio compared to other age groups, with a sensitivity of 94.17% and a specificity of 41.06%. The risk factors including age ≥ 45 years, nulliparity, menopause status, diabetes mellitus, polycystic ovarian syndrome, endometrial thickness of 4 and 7 mm or thicker were significantly associated with endometrial intraepithelial neoplasia and endometrial carcinoma⁽²⁾. Warintaksa et al performed a prospective cohort study to compare ductus venosus (DV) shunting between uncomplicated pregnancy and gestational diabetes mellitus. The result showed that there was no significant change of DV shunting between uncomplicated pregnancy and gestational diabetes mellitus⁽³⁾. Charoenwong et al performed a double-blind, randomized controlled trial to compare the pre- and postoperative anxiety score by State-Trait Anxiety Inventory and visual analogue scale of anxiety of the patients who received preoperative oral diazepam with those who received a placebo during loop electrosurgical excision procedure (LEEP). They found that preoperative oral diazepam 10 mg administered one hour before operation did not decrease the pre- and postoperative anxiety or pain levels in LEEP⁽⁴⁾. Suwannapab et al performed a randomized controlled trial evaluate the effectiveness of 10% lidocaine spray for reducing postpartum perineal wound pain. The result revealed perineal wound pain at 24 and 48 hours in the lidocaine spray group was significantly lower than the control group. Pain intensity in the lidocaine spray group was also significantly lower than the control group⁽⁵⁾. Hengphrathani et al performed a double-blind, randomized controlled trial to evaluate the efficacy of oral vitamin D supplementation in improving vulvovaginal atrophy in postmenopausal women over a 12-week period. They found those administered with vitamin D exhibited statistically significant enhancements in vaginal health index⁽⁶⁾. Chuaysatit et al performed a cross-sectional study to evaluate patients' satisfaction with the preoperative informed consent process in elective gynecological surgery. The result showed high patient satisfaction was achieved when communication and patient participation were prioritized⁽⁷⁾. Chattrakoonphong et al performed an analytic cross-sectional study to compare the rate of gestational age (GA) re-dating after determination of GA using ultrasonography (US) in clinically reliable and clinically non-reliable pregnant women during the first trimester.

The result showed nearly half of the pregnant women needed GA re-dating when undergoing US in the first trimester of pregnancy. The rate of GA re-dating was similar in the clinically reliable and clinically non-reliable groups without any hint of clinical factor influence⁽⁸⁾. Srimaneesiri et al performed a randomized controlled trial evaluate the effects of combining vitamin C with iron supplementation on Hb and Hct levels among pregnant women at high risk of anemia. The result showed there were no significant differences in Hb and Hct levels between the two groups, both initially and 2 months after the intervention. Thus, vitamin C was not essential with iron supplements to improve Hb and Hct levels in pregnant women at risk of anemia⁽⁹⁾.

Finally, we are pleased to announce that the Thai Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology (TJOG) has received the results of the 5th round of the quality assessment of academic journals in the Thai Journal Citation Index (TCI) database. TJOG has been classified as a Tier 1 journal in the TCI database (2025-2029). We would like to thank the RTCOG Executive Committee, former Editors-in-Chief, editorial board and staff, reviewers, members of the RTCOG, and all researchers for their support and assistance to TJOG.

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