
EDITORIAL

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

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This third issue of Thai Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology 2025 contains many interesting articles. The special article is “Potential of pravastatin for the prevention and treatment of preeclampsia.” The authors reviewed the risk factors of preeclampsia, pathophysiology, current preventive strategies for preeclampsia, and pravastatin as a novel approach for preeclampsia prevention and treatment⁽¹⁾.

This issue also contains seven original articles and one case report. Sitthisaknawakul et al performed a randomized controlled trial to study the efficacy of using a heat patch to reduce postoperative pain after cesarean delivery and found a heat patch applied on the lower back resulted in significantly reduced pain 8 hours after cesarean delivery⁽²⁾. Wongjariyakul et al performed a randomized clinical trial to evaluate the efficacy of preoperative tranexamic acid in reducing intraoperative blood loss in high-risk cesarean deliveries. They found that tranexamic acid effectively reduced intraoperative blood loss in women at high risk of PPH who underwent cesarean deliveries⁽³⁾. Banjongpark et al performed a prospective cohort study to determine the incidence of chemotherapy-induced severe neutropenia in the nadir period among gynecologic cancer patients receiving carboplatin and paclitaxel. They found that severe neutropenia occurred in 46.2% per cycle and 74.0% per patient⁽⁴⁾. Wongvivattanakarn et al performed a randomized placebo control trial to study the efficacy of lidocaine-prilocaine cream versus placebo in conjunction with lidocaine injection in relieving pain during episiotomy repair. They found that lidocaine-prilocaine cream in conjunction with lidocaine injection effectively reduced pain during lidocaine injection, perineal muscle repair, and perineal skin repair without adverse reaction⁽⁵⁾. Nampeng et al performed a retrospective analysis to assess the prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and identify factors associated with STIs among female sexual assault victims. The result showed that 12.33% tested positive for at least one STI, with Chlamydia trachomatis being the most common⁽⁶⁾. Jaitham et al performed a randomized controlled trial to evaluate the effectiveness of cold pack gel in reducing postoperative pain after cesarean delivery, Pfannenstiel skin incision. The results revealed the cold pack gel could reduce postoperative opioid use without any serious side effects. However, the postoperative pain scores were not decreased⁽⁷⁾. Koedplangtong et al performed a randomized controlled trial to evaluate the efficacy of antenatal perineal massage (APM) in reducing postpartum morbidities, particularly anal incontinence (AI). The results revealed that APM did not reduce AI incidence. But it reduced AI severity and fecal incontinence incidence⁽⁸⁾. Lorsirirat et al performed a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial to assess the efficacy of oral ginger powder for prevention of postoperative bowel ileus in benign gynecologic abdominal hysterectomy. They found that oral ginger powder could reduce postoperative bowel ileus in benign gynecologic abdominal hysterectomy⁽⁹⁾.

The Royal Thai College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists mid-year meeting already held during 23-25 April 2025 at Centara Grand at Central Plaza Ladprao Bangkok, Thailand. The theme of the meeting was “NextGen OB-GYN: Stepping into Tomorrow.” This meeting was successful with 800 delegates.

References

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