
EDITORIAL

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

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This fourth issue of Thai Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology 2025 contains many interesting articles. The special article is “Hyperemesis gravidum: updated review”. The authors reviewed the diagnostic criteria, etiology and risk factors, investigation and treatment⁽¹⁾.

This issue also contains seven original articles and one case report. Mahachiraphat et al performed a cross-sectional study to investigate the correlation between serum vitamin D levels and myoma uteri volume in Thai women and found serum vitamin D levels were weak and inversely correlated to the myoma uteri volume⁽²⁾.

Noknu et al performed a retrospective cohort study involving singleton pregnancies with late preterm labor to develop and internally validate a predictive model for estimating the likelihood of delivery within 7 days of the onset of spontaneous late preterm labor. They found this model high predictive performance⁽³⁾.

Udompornthanakij et al performed a prospective observational study to evaluate the maternal oxygen saturation at the 5th minute, as measured by pulse oximetry and non-stress test results in pregnant women when they were not wearing and wearing a face mask. They found the mean maternal oxygen saturation and maternal diastolic blood pressure were significantly lower at the 5th minute of monitoring the participants when wearing a face mask than at the 5th minute when not wearing a face mask, but the trend was no difference when monitoring for a longer time⁽⁴⁾.

Suriyachan et al performed a quasi-experimental study to assess the impact of a video on pertussis vaccination intentions among pregnant women and identify factors influencing their decision-making. They found viewing the video increased vaccination intentions by 42%, particularly among women who were initially uncertain about vaccination⁽⁵⁾.

Manaying et al performed a randomized, double-blinded, placebo-controlled trial to evaluate the efficacy of local cervical lidocaine spray with intravenous meperidine for pain relief during the manual vacuum aspiration (MVA) procedure compared to a local placebo spray with intravenous meperidine. The result showed that lidocaine spray could effectively reduce the pain at immediately post MVA without any serious side effects⁽⁶⁾.

Thitipatlerdech et al performed a study to evaluate human sperm vitality after cryopreservation by comparing a cryopreservation medium with and without the addition of autologous platelet-rich plasma (aPRP). They found the supplementation of cryopreservation media with aPRP significantly increased sperm survival rates after the freeze-thaw process⁽⁷⁾.

Tinsatid et al performed a retrospective study to evaluate 5-year overall survival (OS), 5-year disease-free survival (DFS), recurrent rate and identified prognostic clinicopathological factors of patients with clinically early-

stage cervical cancer treated with primary surgery. The results revealed that the 5-year OS and DFS of clinically early-stage cervical cancer were 85.3% and 84.0%, respectively. Adjuvant postoperative radiotherapy was the protective factor for recurrence⁽⁸⁾.

Regarding a case report, Glenardi et al reported a rare case of ruptured primary ovarian pregnancy in woman presented with severe lower abdominal pain and amenorrhea⁽⁹⁾.

Finally, we are pleased to inform the Royal Thai College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (RTCOCG) members that the ranking of Thai Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology (TJOG) increases from 16th percentile in year 2023 to 22nd percentile in year 2024 (164/210 journals) with CiteScore increases from 0.4 to 0.6 in Obstetrics and Gynaecology category from Scopus database. The quality of TJOG has improved. The journal editorial team would like to thank past RTCOCG executive board, past editor in chief, editorial board and staff, reviewers, all members of RTCOCG, and all researchers for their kind contribution and support to TJOG.

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