
EDITORIAL

Intriguing Review and Topics in Second Issue of Thai Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology 2026

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This second issue of Thai Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology 2026 contains many interesting articles. The special article is “Reproductive health in adolescent women.” The topics included physiological changes in adolescent girls and women, adolescent contraception, sexually transmitted infections in adolescent girls and women, and adolescent pregnancy⁽¹⁾.

This issue also contains seven original articles. Tomuen et al performed a single-blind randomized controlled trial to evaluate the efficacy of postoperative chewing gum in promoting gastrointestinal recovery following complete surgical staging for gynecologic malignancies. The results showed chewing gum significantly reduced the time to first flatus in women undergoing complete surgical staging for gynecologic malignancies⁽²⁾.

Paibulsirichit et al performed a prospective cohort study to evaluate the impact of intramuscular pethidine on labor duration as well as associated maternal and neonatal outcomes. They found intramuscular pethidine administration significantly shortened the active phase of the first stage of labor compared to the non-pethidine group after adjusting for confounding factors, without increasing adverse maternal or neonatal outcomes⁽³⁾.

Wattanacharoen et al performed a single-center, open-label, randomized controlled trial to compare outcomes of a cyst or abscess of the Bartholin gland after surgical treatment using a modified Word catheter or marsupialization. They found women with a Bartholin gland cyst or abscess, treatment with a modified Word catheter provides similar recurrence rates to marsupialization, but with shorter procedural time and less perioperative pain⁽⁴⁾.

Munjat et al performed a three-year study to compare the percentage and absolute numbers of peripheral blood (PB) natural killer (NK) cells and its subsets and levels of T helper cells 1 cytokines [interferon-gamma and tumor necrosis factor-alpha] in women with unexplained infertility with that of healthy fertile women. The results showed CD56+CD16+ NK cells which constitute the major population of PB NK cells and its major subset, CD56dim CD16+ NK cells was significantly raised in unexplained infertile women⁽⁵⁾.

Khorprasert et al performed a prospective cross-sectional study to compare the prevalence of illicit drug use during pregnancy between teenage and non-teenage, to investigate the possible factors predicting of illicit drug use before and during pregnancy and also to compare the incidence of adverse maternal/neonatal outcomes and overall adverse pregnancy outcomes between the participants who had a history of illicit drug use during pregnancy and those who did not. They found prevalence of illicit drug use during pregnancy in

teenagers was not different from in non-teenagers. The level of education of junior high school or lower, more than 7 hours per day social media use, and a young age at first sexual intercourse were significant factors associated with a higher prevalence of illicit drug use during pregnancy⁽⁶⁾.

Pariyanont et al performed a cross-sectional study to evaluate the correlation between the total dosage and duration of maternal magnesium sulfate (MgSO₄) administration and umbilical cord blood magnesium levels, and to determine clinically useful cutoff values associated with elevated neonatal magnesium concentrations. The result showed both the total dosage of MgSO₄ and infusion duration were strong predictors of neonatal cord blood magnesium levels. Two clinically useful cutoff values for predicting cord magnesium ≥ 5 mg/dL were a total dose of 12.8 and an infusion duration of 280 minutes⁽⁷⁾.

Xanthavanij et al performed a retrospective study to determine the prevalence and the associated risk factors of endometrial hyperplasia and endometrial cancer in women with abnormal uterine bleeding and body mass index less than 30 kg/m². They found the prevalence of endometrial hyperplasia and endometrial cancer was total 9.2%. Postmenopause and woman older than 60 years old were independently associated with endometrial hyperplasia and endometrial cancer⁽⁸⁾.

The RTCOG midyear meeting will be held during 21 - 24 April 2026 at Centara Grand at Central Plaza Ladprao, Bangkok, Thailand. The theme of the meeting is "Redefining the Future of Women's Health." Wish to see you at RTCOG midyear meeting 2026 at Centara Grand at Central Plaza Ladprao, Bangkok, Thailand.

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