
EDITORIAL

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

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This third issue of Thai Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology 2026 contains many interesting articles. The special article is “Maternal iodine requirements in pregnancy and lactation: Critical roles and monitoring strategies.” The topics included iodine metabolism during pregnancy and lactation, excessive iodine intake, assessment of iodine status, sources of iodine, and impact of iodine deficiency⁽¹⁾.

This issue also contains seven original articles. Deepthi et al performed a case-control study to characterize biochemical, hormonal, and inflammatory alterations in endometriosis. The results showed prolactin and interleukin-6 as the strongest diagnostic predictors, while multivariable analysis confirmed body mass index, abdominal circumference, prolactin, and interleukin-6 as key factors associated with endometriosis⁽²⁾.

Limsawan et al performed a secondary analysis on a previous prospective diagnostic single-center study to evaluate the diagnostic performance of the International Ovarian Tumor Analysis (IOTA) simple rules in combination with serum tumor marker cancer antigen 125 (CA125). They found the IOTA simple rules achieved an area under the curve (AUC) of 0.938. The IOTA simple rules along with subjective assessment demonstrated a similar AUC, 0.933. Integrating CA125 with the IOTA simple rules reduced the AUC to 0.825⁽³⁾.

Nakapun et al performed a double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled trial to evaluate the short-term efficacy of a multi-strain probiotic supplement (Bifidobacterium longum, B. breve, B. lactis, B. animalis TA1, Lactobacillus paracasei MSMC 39-1, L. rhamnosus, L. reuteri TF314, and L. gasseri) in improving bowel movement frequency, stool consistency, and menopause-related quality of life in women with functional constipation. They found a 4-week multi-strain probiotic treatment demonstrated improvements in the frequency of bowel movements, physical domain and total score of menopause-related quality of life⁽⁴⁾.

Puenprom et al performed a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial to evaluate the effect of oral ginger supplementation, in combination with early maternal oral feeding, on breast milk volume in women undergoing scheduled cesarean section. The results showed oral ginger supplementation combined with early maternal oral feeding significantly increased breast milk volume and shortened the time to the onset of lactation in women following scheduled cesarean section⁽⁵⁾.

Sintrakulchai et al performed a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of topical 2% lidocaine gel versus a placebo for post-episiotomy analgesia, assessed

using the numeric rating scale pain scores at 6, 12, and 24 hours postpartum. They found topical 2% lidocaine gel did not provide a statistically significant reduction in post-episiotomy perineal pain during the first 24 hours compared with placebo⁽⁶⁾.

Jindaluang et al performed a double-blinded randomized controlled trial to determine the efficacy of tranexamic acid (TXA) in reducing intraoperative blood loss in difficult abdominal hysterectomy for benign gynecological disease. The result showed preoperative intravenous TXA did not reduce blood loss in cases of difficult abdominal hysterectomy for benign gynecological disease⁽⁷⁾.

Wangsri et al performed a combined retrospective-prospective cohort study to determine the incidence of preeclampsia and pregnancy outcome in women diagnosed with gestational hypertension (GH) at Chonburi Hospital. They found 25.7% preeclampsia progression to GH. The risks of preeclampsia progression were early gestational age of GH diagnosis and high diastolic blood pressure at diagnosis. Adverse pregnancy outcomes in preeclampsia women were preterm delivery and high cesarean section rate⁽⁸⁾.

The Royal Thai College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists midyear meeting already 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." This meeting was successful with 800 delegates.

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