Management of Inherited Bleeding Disorders in Pregnancy: Green-top Guideline No. 71 (joint with UKHCDO).


Outpatient endometrial aspiration: an alternative to methotrexate for pregnancy of unknown location.
To evaluate the utility of an endometrial sampling protocol for the diagnosis of pregnancies of unknown location following in vitro fertilization. A retrospective cohort study of 14,505 autologous fresh and frozen in vitro fertilization cycles from 10/2007 to 9/2015 was performed; 110 patients were diagnosed with pregnancy of unknown location, defined..

Apr 19, 2017: American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Clinical follow-up of women after hypertensive disease in pregnancy.
That hypertensive disorders of pregnancy (HDP) affect maternal health even after delivery of the baby and the placenta, is no longer in doubt. Women with a history of HDP, preeclampsia in particular, have well-documented increased risks of later hypertension, ischemic heart disease, myocardial infarction, ischemic stroke, venous thromboembolism, and cardiomyopathy. However,..


Outcome reporting across randomised controlled trials evaluating therapeutic interventions for pre-eclampsia: a systematic review.
Standardising outcome collection and reporting in pre-eclampsia trials requires an appraisal of current outcome reporting. To map maternal and offspring outcome reporting across randomised trials evaluating therapeutic interventions for pre-eclampsia. Randomised trials were identified by searching bibliographical databases from inception to January 2016. Randomised controlled trials. We systematically extracted and categorised..


BGCS uterine cancer guidelines: Recommendations for practice.
The British Gynaecological Cancer Society has issued the first Endometrial (Uterine) Cancer guidelines as recommendation for practice for the UK..

Apr 13, 2017: European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Reproductive Biology

Assessing the adequacy of gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonist leuprolide to trigger oocyte maturation and management of inadequate response.
To compare outcomes of in vitro fertilization (IVF) cycles with adequate versus inadequate response to the gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) agonist trigger rescued with the use of human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) retrigger, and
to identify risk factors associated with an inadequate trigger. Retrospective cohort study. Private practice. Women at high risk for ovarian..

Oct 2016: Fertility and Sterility

The placental factor in spontaneous preterm birth in twin vs. singleton pregnancies.
The association between infection and inflammatory response in singleton preterm birth (PTB) is well established, yet, less is known about PTB in twins. We aimed to compare the placental component and pregnancy outcome in pregnancies complicated with PTB of singletons vs. twin deliveries. We hypothesized that due to different underlying mechanisms,


The Clinical Significance of an Estimated Fetal Weight Below the 10th Centile: A Comparison of Outcomes Between <5th versus 5th-9th Centile.
The association between small for gestational age (SGA; birth weight < 10(th) centile for gestational age) and neonatal morbidity is well established. Yet there is a paucity of data on the relationship between suspected SGA (sonographic estimated fetal weight <10(th) centile), at two thresholds and subsequent neonatal morbidity. The objective of.

Apr 19, 2017: American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Hysteroscopic polypectomy prior to infertility treatment: A cost analysis and systematic review.
The cost of fertility treatment is expensive and interventions that reduce cost can lead to greater efficiency and fewer embryos transferred. Endometrial polyps contribute to infertility and are frequently removed prior to infertility treatment. It is unclear whether polypectomy reduces fertility treatment cost and if so, the magnitude of cost reduction..

Apr 13, 2017: European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Reproductive Biology

Comparing induction of labour with oral misoprostol or Foley catheter at term: cost effectiveness analysis of a randomised controlled multi-centre non-inferiority trial.
To assess the costs of labour induction with oral misoprostol compared to Foley catheter. Economic evaluation alongside a randomised controlled trial. Obstetric departments of six tertiary and 23 secondary care hospitals in the Netherlands. Women with a viable term singleton pregnancy in cephalic presentation, intact membranes, an unfavourable cervix (Bishop score..

Episiotomy: What angle do you cut to the midline?
Although episiotomies are the commonest obstetric procedure performed the technique of performing one varies amongst obstetricians and midwives. The angle of episiotomy to the midline in particular has been shown to influence the risk of developing obstetric anal sphincter injuries (OASIS). In order to identify the differences in technique and to..

Novel Oxytocin Receptor Variants in Laboring Women Requiring High Doses of Oxytocin.
Although oxytocin is commonly used to augment or induce labor, it is difficult to predict its effectiveness because oxytocin dose requirements vary significantly amongst women. One possibility is that women requiring high or low doses of oxytocin have variations in the oxytocin receptor gene. This work aims to identify oxytocin receptor..

Assessing the Potential Impact of Extending Antenatal Steroids to the Late Preterm Period.
In 2016 guidance statements were issued by the Society for Maternal Fetal Medicine and by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists about extending antenatal steroid use to selected late preterm singleton pregnancies. To review antenatal steroid use prior to the 2016 guidance statements and assess the potential impact of these...

Committee Opinion No. 704: Human Papillomavirus Vaccination.
Human papillomavirus (HPV) is associated with anogenital cancer (including cervical, vaginal, vulvar, penile, and anal), oropharyngeal cancer, and genital warts. The HPV vaccination significantly reduces the incidence of anogenital cancer and genital warts. Despite the benefits of HPV vaccines, only 41.9% of girls in the recommended age group, and only 28.1%..

Effect of early tranexamic acid administration on mortality, hysterectomy, and other morbidities in women with post-partum haemorrhage (WOMAN): an international, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial.
Post-partum haemorrhage is the leading cause of maternal death worldwide. Early administration of tranexamic acid reduces deaths due to bleeding in trauma patients. We aimed to assess the effects of early administration of tranexamic acid on death, hysterectomy, and other relevant outcomes in women with post-partum haemorrhage. In this randomised, double-blind,
Randomized Controlled Trial of Intravenous Acetaminophen for Post-Cesarean Delivery Pain Control.
Cesarean delivery is a common surgery in the United States with 1.3 million performed during 2009.(1) Obstetricians must balance the growing concern with opioid abuse, dependence and side effects with optimal post-operative pain control. IV acetaminophen may represent an additional method to decrease the reliance on opioid medications and improve post-operative..

Impact of USPSTF Recommendations for Aspirin for Prevention of Recurrent Preeclampsia.
The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends low-dose aspirin for the prevention of preeclampsia among women at high risk for primary occurrence or recurrence of disease. Recommendations for the use of aspirin for preeclampsia prevention were issued by the USPSTF in September 2014. To evaluate the incidence of recurrent preeclampsia..

Optimizing Postpartum Care for the Patient with Gestational Diabetes Mellitus.
Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) poses well-established risks to both the mother and infant. As over 50% of women with GDM will develop type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) in their lifetime, performing postpartum oral glucose tolerance testing (OGTT) is paramount to initiation of appropriate lifestyle interventions and pharmacologic therapy. Nonetheless, test completion..

Endometrial hyperplasia (EH) is a uterine pathology representing a spectrum of morphological endometrial alterations. It is predominantly characterized by an increase in the endometrial gland-to-stroma ratio when compared to normal proliferative endometrium. The clinical significance of EH lies in the associated risk of progression to endometrioid endometrial cancer (EC) and 'atypical'..


A revised prediction model for natural conception.
One of the aims in reproductive medicine is to differentiate between couples that have favourable chances of conceiving naturally and those that do not. Since the development of the prediction model of Hunault, characteristics of the subfertile population have changed. The objective of this analysis was to assess whether additional predictors..
Interventions to prevent stillbirth.
Stillbirth is one of the most distressing complications of pregnancy and still occurs far too frequently. The rate of stillbirth has been decreasing worldwide but room for improvement remains even in high-income countries. Risk factors for stillbirth have been identified in an effort to detect those women at increased risk.

Intracervical Foley Catheter With and Without Oxytocin for Labor Induction: A Randomized Controlled Trial.
To evaluate whether adding oxytocin to preinduction cervical ripening with a Foley catheter increases the rate of delivery within 24 hours. This was a randomized, multicenter, parallel trial of women with a singleton pregnancy at 24 weeks of gestation or greater undergoing labor induction. Women were randomly allocated to an intracervical.

A technique to positively identify the vaginal fornices during complicated postpartum hysterectomy.
The frequency of cesarean hysterectomy is increasing, predominantly driven by an increased incidence of morbidly adherent placenta (MAP) associated with prior cesarean section with or without placenta previa. Most cases of MAP are located anteriorly with involvement of the bladder. The lower uterine segment in increta and percreta cases is frequently...

Toward safe standards for assessment of fetal growth in twin pregnancy.

Artificial placenta: Analysis of recent progress.
The artificial placenta (AP) has for many decades captured the imagination of scientists and authors with popular fiction including The Matrix and Aldous Huxley’s "Brave New World", depicting a human surviving ex-utero in an artificial uterine environment (AUE). For scientists this has fascinated as a way forward for extremely preterm infants.

Vaginal progesterone decreases preterm birth and neonatal morbidity and mortality in women with a twin gestation and a short cervix: an updated meta-analysis of individual patient data.
To assess the efficacy of vaginal progesterone for the prevention of preterm birth and neonatal morbidity and mortality in asymptomatic women with a twin gestation and a sonographic short cervix (cervical length \( \leq 25 \) mm) in the mid-
trimester. This was an updated systematic review and meta-analysis of individual patient data (IPD).

Endometrial changes during ulipristal acetate use: A systematic review.
Ulipristal acetate is increasingly used for several clinical indications, like emergency contraception and pre-treatment of uterine fibroids. It has mixed progesterone agonist and antagonist effects in the myometrium and endometrium. Due to its progesterone antagonistic effect, an unopposed estrogen effect could occur which could cause (pre-)malignant lesions in the endometrium. Several.

Vaginal wind: A literature review.
In the medical literature, there is little known about vaginal wind, though from clinical expertise, it turns out to be a consistent and underreported problem. The aim of this review was to collect the available literature about the different aspects of vaginal wind. A systematic literature search was conducted using three.

Two-tourniquet sequential blocking as a simple intervention for hemorrhage during cesarean delivery for placenta previa accreta.
Placenta previa accreta (PPA) can result in severe obstetric hemorrhage, which usually necessitates hysterectomy. The median blood loss for placenta accreta has been reported to range from 2000 to 7800 mL [1]. It is a severe and life-threatening obstetric complication in most countries. The present article reports a conservative, simple method—the two-tourniquet.

What Is New in Hysterectomy? Best Articles From the Past Year.
This month, we focus on current research in hysterectomy. Dr. Whiteside discusses four recent publications, and each is concluded with a "bottom line" that is the take-home message. The complete reference for each can be found in Box 1 on this page, along with direct links to the abstracts.

A Randomized Trial of Foley Bulb for Labor Induction in Premature Rupture of Membranes in Nulliparas (FLIP).
In premature rupture of membranes (PROM) the risk of chorioamnionitis increases with increasing duration of membrane rupture. Decreasing the time from PROM to delivery is associated with lower rates of maternal infection. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists suggests that all women with PROM who do not have a contraindication.
Endocrine evaluation of hirsutism.
Hirsutism is defined as excessive terminal hair growth in a male pattern in females. It typically affects 5 to 10% of reproductive-age women. Excessive hair growth can often cause significant psychological and emotional distress. As a result, hirsutism is a common presenting complaint to healthcare professionals, including dermatologists, as women search.
Mar 2017: International Journal of Women’s Dermatology

Hysteroscopic resection of a uterine caesarean scar defect (niche) in women with postmenstrual spotting: a randomised controlled trial.
To compare in women with postmenstrual spotting and a uterine caesarean scar defect the effectiveness of a hysteroscopic niche resection versus no treatment. Multicentre randomised controlled trial. 11 hospitals collaborating in a consortium for women’s health research in the Netherlands. Women reporting postmenstrual spotting after a caesarean section who had a.

The placental factor in spontaneous preterm birth in twin vs. singleton pregnancies.
The association between infection and inflammatory response in singleton preterm birth (PTB) is well established, yet, less is known about PTB in twins. We aimed to compare the placental component and pregnancy outcome in pregnancies complicated with PTB of singletons vs. twin deliveries. We hypothesized that due to different underlying mechanisms.

Incorporating Simulation into Gynecologic Surgical Training.
Today’s educational environment has made it more difficult to rely on the Halstedian model of ‘see one, do one, teach one’ in gynecologic surgical training. There is decreased surgical volume, but an increased number of surgical modalities. Fortunately, surgical simulation has evolved to fill the educational void. Whether it is through.

In this paper, a review of evidence provided to the World Health Organization (WHO) guideline development, who prepare global guidance on the management of ovarian stimulation for women undergoing IVF, is presented. The purpose of ovarian stimulation is to facilitate retrieval of multiple oocytes during a single IVF cycle. Availability of.
Apr 26, 2017: Reproductive Biomedicine Online
What fertility specialists should know about the vaginal microbiome: a review.
Our understanding of the composition of the microbial communities that inhabit the human body, known as the 'microbiome', is aided by the development of non-culture-dependent DNA sequencing. It is increasingly apparent that the balance of microbial species greatly affects the health of the host. Disturbances in the composition of bacterial communities..
*Apr 19, 2017: Reproductive Biomedicine Online*

Evaluation of normalization of cerebro-placental ratio as a potential predictor for adverse outcome in SGA fetuses.
Intrauterine growth restriction accounts for a significant proportion of perinatal morbidity and mortality currently encountered in obstetric practice. The primary goal of antenatal care is the early recognition of such conditions to allow treatment and optimization of both maternal and fetal outcomes. Management of pregnancies complicated by intrauterine growth restriction remains..
*Mar 2017: American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*

Perinatal death investigations: What is current practice?
Perinatal death (PD) is a devastating obstetric complication. Determination of cause of death helps in understanding why and how it occurs, and it is an indispensable aid to parents wanting to understand why their baby died and to determine the recurrence risk and management in subsequent pregnancy. Consequently, a perinatal death..
*Mar 15, 2017: Seminars in Fetal & Neonatal Medicine*

Fatigue and training of obstetrics and gynaecology trainees in Australia and New Zealand.
Several studies have linked doctor fatigue with adverse patient events and an increase in risk to doctors' personal safety and wellbeing. The present study assesses the rostering structure of Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (RANZCOG) trainees and its association with trainees' reported fatigue levels, training opportunities..
*Mar 26, 2017: Australian & New Zealand Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology*

Overview of high-risk medical device recalls in obstetrics and gynecology from 2002 through 2016: implications for device safety.
The field of women’s health has endured numerous recent controversies involving medical devices such as pelvic meshes, laparoscopic morcellators, and a hysteroscopic sterilization device. With the recent passage of the 21st Century Cures Act, new legislation will change how the Food and Drug Administration regulates medical devices. Given these controversies and..
*Apr 29, 2017: American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*
**Congenital Diaphragmatic hernia - a review.**
Congenital Diaphragmatic hernia (CDH) is a condition characterized by a defect in the diaphragm leading to protrusion of abdominal contents into the thoracic cavity interfering with normal development of the lungs. The defect may range from a small aperture in the posterior muscle rim to complete absence of diaphragm. The pathophysiology.

2017: Maternal Health, Neonatology and Perinatology

**Misoprostol for cervical priming prior to office hysteroscopy works in premenopausal nulliparous but not in postmenopausal women.**
This randomized controlled trial (RCT) by Tasma et al. reports on pain at hysteroscopy. This is an important subject since hysteroscopy is the single most common procedure in gynaecology. There has been limited or conflicting evidence regarding misoprostol for cervical priming prior to hysteroscopy. Although there have been three meta-analyses and 25..


**Gestational age at initiation of 17-alpha hydroxyprogesterone caproate and recurrent preterm birth.**
Preterm birth (PTB) is the leading cause of neonatal morbidity and mortality in non-anomalous neonates in the US. Women with a previous early spontaneous PTB are at highest risk for recurrence. Weekly intramuscular 17-alpha hydroxyprogesterone caproate (17-OHPC) reduces the risk of recurrent prematurity. Though current guidelines recommend 17-OHPC initiation between 16-20..


**An extra-uterine system to physiologically support the extreme premature lamb.**
In the developed world, extreme prematurity is the leading cause of neonatal mortality and morbidity due to a combination of organ immaturity and iatrogenic injury. Until now, efforts to extend gestation using extracorporeal systems have achieved limited success. Here we report the development of a system that incorporates a pumpless oxygenator..

Apr 25, 2017: Nature Communications

**Fetal Treatment 2017: The Evolution of Fetal Therapy Centers - A Joint Opinion from the International Fetal Medicine and Surgical Society (IFMSS) and the North American Fetal Therapy Network (NAFTNet).**
More than 3 decades ago, a small group of physicians and other practitioners active in what they called "fetal treatment" authored an opinion piece outlining the current status and future challenges anticipated in the field. Many advances in maternal, neonatal, and perinatal care and diagnostic and therapeutic modalities have been made..

May 23, 2017: Fetal Diagnosis and Therapy
Predictors of vaginal delivery in medically indicated early preterm induction of labor.
When delivery is indicated prior to 34 weeks, many providers perform a cesarean delivery (CD) rather than induce labor based on perceptions of a high failure rate. Given the morbidity of CD, an accurate estimate of the success rate and factors associated with success in preterm induction of labor (IOL) is.

Postpartum Acute Colonic Pseudo-Obstruction (Ogilvie's Syndrome): A systematic review of case reports and case series.
Ogilvie's Syndrome or Acute Colonic Pseudo-Obstruction (ACPO) is a rare condition characterized by massive dilatation of the colon in the absence of mechanical obstruction. About 10% of all reported cases are related to Obstetric and Gynaecological procedures, Caesarean section being the commonest associated factor. Acute intestinal dilatation, if not treated, may.
May 2, 2017: European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Reproductive Biology

Selective intrauterine growth restriction in monochorionic diamniotic twin pregnancies.
Selective intrauterine growth restriction (sIUGR) affects 10-15% of all monochorionic pregnancies. Early severe forms are associated with intrauterine demise or neurological adverse outcome for both twins. The characteristics of umbilical artery (UA) Doppler in the IUGR fetus determine three clinical types: (I) normal UA Doppler and associated with good prognosis; (II)..
May 19, 2017: Seminars in Fetal & Neonatal Medicine

Functional and quality of life outcomes following obstetric anal sphincter injury (OASI): does the grade of injury affect outcomes?
The aim of this study was to compare functional and quality of life data in patients with increasing grades of obstetric anal sphincter injury (OASI) presenting to a tertiary colorectal pelvic floor clinic within 24 months of delivery. Prospective data were collected from the patients for the period 2009-2016 and included..
May 18, 2017: International Urogynecology Journal

Pre-gravid predictors of new onset hypertension in pregnancy - Results from a pre-conception cohort study in China.
May 12, 2017: European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Reproductive Biology