

JULIO 2017

FIGO's updated recommendations for misoprostol used alone in gynecology and obstetrics.

Jun 23, 2017: International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics

Metformin, the aspirin of the 21(st) century: its role in gestational diabetes, prevention of preeclampsia and cancer, and the promotion of longevity.

Metformin is everywhere. Originally introduced in clinical practice as an anti-diabetic agent, its role as a therapeutic agent is expanding to include treatment of pre-diabetes, gestational diabetes, polycystic ovarian disease, and more recently, experimental studies, as well as observations in randomized clinical trials, suggest that metformin could have a place in..

Jun 12, 2017: American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Stress urinary incontinence in women: Current and emerging therapeutic options.

Surgical management of stress urinary incontinence (SUI) is most commonly achieved by midurethral synthetic sling (MUS) insertion as a first-line surgical option. A great deal of research continues to evolve new management strategies to reach an optimal balance of high efficacy and minimal adverse events. This expert opinion review provides a..

Jun 2017: Canadian Urological Association Journal = Journal de L'Association des Urologues du Canada

Should we implement universal screening with late pregnancy ultrasound to prevent stillbirth?

The first description of ultrasound to estimate fetal weight was published in 1975.(1) More than 40 years later, we still do not know whether universal use of this method prevents perinatal deaths. Multiple lines of evidence suggest that it should work: (i) stillbirth is strongly associated with fetal growth restriction (FGR),(2)..

Jun 12, 2017: BJOG : An International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

Obstetric consent and the cost of severe obstetric adverse events.

Jul 2017: BJOG : An International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

Practice Bulletin No. 180: Gestational Diabetes Mellitus.

Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) is one of the most common medical complications of pregnancy. However, debate continues to surround the diagnosis and treatment of GDM despite several recent large-scale studies addressing these issues. The purposes of this document are the following: 1) provide a brief overview of the understanding of GDM,..

Jul 2017: Obstetrics and Gynecology

A randomized trial of motivational interviewing and facilitated contraceptive access to prevent rapid repeat pregnancy among adolescent mothers.

Most interventions designed to reduce teen pregnancy rates have not focused on pregnant and/or parenting adolescents. Therefore, a large randomized controlled trial was conducted regarding a motivational interviewing program entitled Teen Options to Prevent Pregnancy in a low-income sample of adolescent mothers. This program recommended monthly sessions between a participant and..

Jun 12, 2017: American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Impact of aspirin on fetal growth in diabetic pregnancies according to White classification.

Current US Preventive Services Task Force and other guidelines recommend low-dose aspirin for all pregnant women with pregestational diabetes mellitus to prevent preeclampsia and small-for-gestational-age birth. The Maternal-Fetal Medicine Units High-Risk Aspirin trial did not show a reduction in either preeclampsia or small-for-gestational-age birth in diabetic women. Our objective was to..

Jun 30, 2017: American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Persistence of fimbrial tissue on the ovarian surface after salpingectomy.

Salpingectomy is recommended as a risk-reducing strategy for epithelial tubo-ovarian cancer. The gold standard procedure is complete tubal excision. The purpose of this study was to assess the presence of residual fimbrial/tubal tissue on ovarian surfaces after salpingectomy. Prospective analysis of patients who underwent salpingo-oophorectomy with or without hysterectomy for benign..

Jun 10, 2017: American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Methods of term labour induction for women with a previous caesarean section.

Women with a prior caesarean delivery have an increased risk of uterine rupture and for women subsequently requiring induction of labour it is unclear which method is preferable to avoid adverse outcomes. This is an update of a review that was published in 2013. To assess the benefits and harms associated..

Jun 9, 2017: Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

A mouse model of antepartum stillbirth.

Many stillbirths of normally formed fetuses in the third trimester could be prevented via delivery if reliable means to anticipate this outcome existed. However, because the etiology of these stillbirths is often unexplained and although the underlying mechanism is presumed to be hypoxia from placental insufficiency, the placentas often appear normal..

Jun 12, 2017: American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Perioperative pain management: an update for obstetrician-gynecologists.

The opioid epidemic in the United States is unprecedented and continues to worsen. Many opioid abusers obtain their pills through legitimate prescriptions, directly or indirectly, from a medical provider. While practitioners have a responsibility to treat pain, it is now becoming clear that aggressive opioid prescription practices contribute to an epidemic..

Jun 27, 2017: American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Foley catheterisation versus oral misoprostol for induction of labour in hypertensive women in India (INFORM): a multicentre, open-label, randomized controlled trial.

Between 62 000 and 77 000 women die annually from pre-eclampsia and eclampsia. Prompt delivery, preferably by the vaginal route, is vital for good maternal and neonatal outcomes. Two low-cost interventions-low-dose oral misoprostol tablets and transcervical Foley catheterisation-are already used in low-resource settings. We aimed to compare the relative risks and benefits of..

Jun 28, 2017: Lancet

The effect of prophylactic antibiotic treatment for manual removal of the placenta on frequency of postpartum endometritis.

To determine whether prophylactic antibiotics reduce the frequency of postpartum endometritis after manual removal of the placenta. A retrospective cohort study was conducted using data for all women who underwent manual removal of the placenta after vaginal delivery at a tertiary medical center in Jerusalem, Israel, between January 1, 2010, and..

Jul 5, 2017: International Journal of Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Caesarean Myomectomy: TE or not TE?

Many years ago as a trainee I removed a subserosal fibroid during a caesarean section that was hanging by a thin stalk on the back of the uterus. The berating I received was severe and disproportionate to my crime. The rule was that myomectomy performed at caesarean section was not just..

Jul 5, 2017: BJOG : An International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

Effect of Fetal Sex on Maternal and Obstetric Outcomes.

Fetal sex plays an important role in modifying the course and complications related to pregnancy and may also have an impact on maternal health and well-being both during and after pregnancy. The goal of this article is to review and summarize the findings from published research on physiologic and pathologic changes..

2017: Frontiers in Pediatrics

Aspirin versus Placebo in Pregnancies at High Risk for Preterm Preeclampsia.

Background Preterm preeclampsia is an important cause of maternal and perinatal death and complications. It is uncertain whether the intake of low-dose aspirin during pregnancy reduces the risk of preterm preeclampsia. Methods In this multicenter, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial, we randomly assigned 1776 women with singleton pregnancies who were at high risk..

Jun 28, 2017: New England Journal of Medicine

Three years to safeguard our climate.

Jun 28, 2017: Nature

Fractional fetal thigh volume in the prediction of normal and abnormal fetal growth during the third trimester of pregnancy.

Currently, 2-dimensional ultrasound estimation of fetal size rather than fetal growth is used to define fetal growth restriction, but single estimates in late pregnancy lack sensitivity and may identify small for gestational age rather than growth restriction. Single or longitudinal measures of 3-dimensional fractional thigh volume may address this problem. We..

Jun 23, 2017: American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Cervical cerclage placement decreases local levels of proinflammatory cytokines in patients with cervical insufficiency.

Cervical insufficiency is characterized by premature, progressive dilation and shortening of the cervix during pregnancy. If left unattended, this can lead to the prolapse and rupture of the amniotic membrane, which usually results in midtrimester pregnancy loss or preterm birth. Previous studies have shown that proinflammatory cytokines such as interleukin-1 β , interleukin-6,..

Jun 30, 2017: American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Time to test tamponade.

The general surgical principle of applying direct pressure at the site of haemorrhage has been applied in the treatment of postpartum haemorrhage (PPH) by means of an assortment of inflatable devices introduced into the uterine cavity. Over the last 23 years several reports and reviews in the BJOG and elsewhere have..

Jul 10, 2017: BJOG : An International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

Management algorithms for cervical cancer screening and precancer treatment for resource-limited settings.

Management algorithms for screen-positive women in cervical cancer prevention programs have undergone substantial changes in recent years. The WHO strongly recommends human papillomavirus (HPV) testing for primary screening, if affordable, or if not, then visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA), and promotes

treatment directly following screening through the screen-and-treat approach (one..

Jul 2017: International Journal of Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Mid-trimester preterm premature rupture of membranes (PPROM): etiology, diagnosis, classification, international recommendations of treatment options and outcome.

Mid-trimester preterm premature rupture of membranes (PPROM), defined as rupture of fetal membranes prior to 28 weeks of gestation, complicates approximately 0.4%-0.7% of all pregnancies. This condition is associated with a very high neonatal mortality rate as well as an increased risk of long- and short-term severe neonatal morbidity. The causes..

Jul 15, 2017: Journal of Perinatal Medicine

Committee Opinion No. 713: Antenatal Corticosteroid Therapy for Fetal Maturation.

Corticosteroid administration before anticipated preterm birth is one of the most important antenatal therapies available to improve newborn outcomes. A single course of corticosteroids is recommended for pregnant women between 24 0/7 weeks and 33 6/7 weeks of gestation who are at risk of preterm delivery within 7 days, including for..

Aug 2017: Obstetrics and Gynecology

Update on medical treatment of uterine fibroids.

In this review paper, the pros and cons of the available pharmacological options for the treatment of uterine fibroids are explored, including oral progestogens, levonorgestrel intra-uterine device, gonadotropin-releasing hormone analogs and progesterone receptor modulators with an emphasis on ulipristal acetate. The choice of the appropriate therapeutic approach for uterine fibroids depends..

Jul 8, 2017: European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Reproductive Biology

Committee Opinion No. 712: Intrapartum Management of Intraamniotic Infection.

Intraamniotic infection, also known as chorioamnionitis, is an infection with resultant inflammation of any combination of the amniotic fluid, placenta, fetus, fetal membranes, or decidua. Intraamniotic infection is a common condition noted among preterm and term parturients. However, most cases of intraamniotic infection detected and managed by obstetrician-gynecologists or other obstetric..

Aug 2017: Obstetrics and Gynecology

Giants in Obstetrics and Gynecology Series: A profile of Leon Speroff, MD.

Jul 12, 2017: American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Role of early second-trimester uterine artery Doppler screening to predict small-for-gestational-age babies in nulliparous women.

Trophoblastic invasion of the uterine spiral arteries substantially increases compliance to accommodate increased blood flow to the placenta. Failure of this process impedes uterine artery blood flow, and this may be detected by uterine artery Doppler flow studies. However, the clinical utility of uterine artery Doppler flow studies in the prediction..

Jul 13, 2017: American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Update on fertility preservation from the Barcelona International Society for Fertility Preservation-ESHRE-ASRM 2015 expert meeting: indications, results and future perspectives.

What progress has been made in fertility preservation (FP) over the last decade? FP techniques have been widely adopted over the last decade and therefore the establishment of international registries on their short- and long-term outcomes is strongly recommended. FP is a fundamental issue for both males and females whose future..

Jul 20, 2017: Fertility and Sterility

Are minimally invasive approaches to ectopic pregnancy underutilized?

Jul 17, 2017: BJOG : An International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

Measuring the impact of attending physician teaching in an obstetrics and gynecology residency program.

Jul 22, 2017: American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology

The use of intrapartum ultrasound to diagnose malpositions and cephalic malpresentations.

Fetal malpositions and cephalic malpresentations are a well recognized cause of failure to progress in labor. They frequently require operative delivery, and are associated with an increased probability of fetal and maternal complications. Traditional obstetrics emphasizes the role of digital examinations, but recent studies have demonstrated that this approach is inaccurate..

Jul 22, 2017: American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Practice Bulletin No. 181: Prevention of Rh D Alloimmunization.

Advances in the prevention and treatment of Rh D alloimmunization have been one of the great success stories of modern obstetrics. There is wide variation in prevalence rates of Rh D-negative individuals between regions, for example from 5% in India to 15% in North America (1). However, high birth rates in..

Aug 2017: Obstetrics and Gynecology