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**Volume 62, No. 5, September/October 2012**

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ORIGINAL ARTICLES

OBSTETRICS

Chandel Lata R Kanga Anil Thakur Kamlesh Mokta Kiran K Sood Anuradha Chauhan Smriti

Prevalance of Pregnancy Associated Asymptomatic Bacteriuria: A Study Done in a Tertiary Care Hospital
Pregnancy associated asymptomatic bacteriuria is a common occurrence. In the present study incidence came out to be 7.34%. The commonest pathogen isolated was E.coli amounting to 79.5%. Because of complications associated with asymptomatic bacteriuria in pregnancy, it should be diagnosed early and should be treated with appropriate antibiotic therapy. Culture of urine sample is the gold standard method for diagnosis.

Shalaby Hend Abdel Rahaman Elhady Reda Abd Gamal Anas Mohamed Badry Ahmed Al

Prenatal Diagnosis in Low Resource Setting: Is It Acceptable?
This study reveals attitude and acceptability of prenatal procedures among Egyptian women. Positive attitude was expressed towards non-invasive procedures. Attitude was guarded towards invasive procedures due to fear of abortion. Cost of procedure did affect the decision.

Balkawade Nilesh Unmesh Shinde Mangala Ashok

Study of Length of Umbilical Cord and Fetal Outcome: A Study of 1,000 Deliveries
The present study was undertaken to assess the correlation between umbilical cord length and fetal outcome. The findings of a worrisome fetal heart rate tracing or failure of fetal descent during labor is not uncommon. Most of these are associated with abnormalities of cord length.

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Role of Neuroimaging in Patients with Atypical Eclampsia

Eclampsia is associated with increased risk of maternal mortality from 1.8% in developed countries to 14% in developing countries. We have done neuroimaging with CT scan in 30 eclampsia patients who do not respond to the routine treatment ie. MgSO₄ and antihypertensives. In almost 20 patients we have found cerebral oedema described as Posterior Reversible Encephalopathy Syndrome & in 4 patients cerebral infarction. CVTS is found in 2 patients and tuberculomas in another two. Most of these patients who were refractory to the conventional treatment, responded to the medical management such as IV. Mannitol in Oedema and antiKochs treatment in tuberculomas.

Outcome of Breech Deliveries in Cameroonian Nulliparous Women

Vaginal breech delivery is unsafe in some, but not all, nulliparous women.

Study of Thrombophilia in Recurrent Pregnancy Loss

There is definite association between thrombophilic defect and recurrent pregnancy loss, preterm births and IUGR due to placental vasculopathy. Even after thorough evaluation in one third of cases, cause remains uncertain. Large and long term studies are necessary to prove stronger association to initiate early antithrombotic therapy.
Original Articles

Gynecology

Batra Sonia, Nayak Himanshu, Dave Kalpana S
Role of Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy (NACT) Followed by Surgical Cytoreduction in Advanced Epithelial Ovarian Cancer
This study was conducted to demonstrate the role of Neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NACT) in advanced epithelial ovarian cancer. It also demonstrates pattern of presentation and socio-demographic characteristics of advanced ovarian cancer.

Association of Oxidative Stress Biomarkers and Antioxidant Enzymatic Activity in Male Infertility of North-East India
The aimed study for finding the association of oxidative stress biomarkers; the Lipid and Protein peroxidation and antioxidant enzymes as Superoxide dismutase and Glutathione peroxidase activity in male infertility showed positive correlation between the stress biomarkers and antioxidant enzyme activity in the studied population of normozoospermic and infertile group.

Sangeeta Shah
Metformin and Pioglitazone in Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome: A Comparative Study
Pioglitazone may be a newer alternative insulin-sensitizing drug to metformin, in the treatment of PCOD, as it has more metabolic and reproductive benefits and may also act in the long term to protect these women from developing Type-II diabetes mellitus. However unlike metformin it cannot be used if the woman conceives during treatment.
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ORIGINAL ARTICLES

GYNECOLOGY

Madhumati Goel
Kavita Somani
Anju Mehrotra
Uma Singh
Raj Mehrotra

Immunohistochemical Expression of Cell Proliferating Nuclear Antigen (PCNA) and p53 Protein in Cervical Cancer

The results of the present study observed that specific biomarkers of dysplasia (p53 & PCNA) could greatly improve the accuracy, precision, and sensitivity of cervical screening programs. These biomarkers will be helpful in those cases, which are seen low grade in histology sections but have a high proliferative index.

Patidar Arvind Kumar
Kumar H S
Walke Rahul V
Hirapara Pushpendra H
Jakhar Shankar Lal
Bardia M R

Evaluation of the Response of Concurrent High Dose Rate Intracavitary Brachytherapy with External Beam Radiotherapy in Management of Early Stage Carcinoma Cervix

To evaluate local disease control and early complications, we compare concomitant with sequential brachytherapy in early stage carcinoma cervix. Response was better in the study group but statistically insignificant at cost of increased but manageable acute reactions. Larger study and longer follow up is advised to arrive at concrete conclusion.
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