

We are pleased to bring to you the third issue of the journal for the year 2021.

Our first article is a research article outlining a study conducted by Nihida Akhter et al. to validate hypothyroidism and hyperprolactinemia as a cause of primary infertility. This was a single center study conducted at the Sher E Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences at Srinagar which stresses the importance of looking for thyroid dysfunction and the positive correlation between serum prolactin and serum TSH levels among primary infertile group of patients.

The second research article by Sophia Rajamanickam et al. determines the incidence of anti-*Chlamydia* antibodies (ACA), antisperm antibody (ASA), and thyroid levels in the serum of infertility patients and statistically determines the significance of all three study parameters. The study shows that all three study parameters occurring together tends to cause infertility and strengthens the multifarious nature of development of infertility.

Rupali Gupta et al. bring us an original article which is a cross sectional study of the knowledge, attitude, and practice of menstrual hygiene in women aged 13–45 years attending the Hind Institute of Medical Sciences, Sitapur. Though the study is limited by its single setting as well as self-reported responses, it highlights the importance of education, healthcare and awareness programs which focus on menstrual hygiene practices to improve the reproductive health of women in India.

A case report by Zhainagul Kozhabek et al. regarding a rare case of Klinefelter syndrome with normal phenotype shows the importance of carrying out pre-implantation genetic diagnosis for KS patients before implantation, even though their phenotypes are normal.

A research article by Saravanan Chinnaiya and Bhavya Babu studied the attitude, awareness, and knowledge of vasectomy among married men in urban slums of Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India and concluded that to overcome men's knowledge and poor attitudes toward vasectomy requires the collaboration of community people, family planning providers, health workers, community health workers and decision-makers. A concerted effort is required to dispel misunderstanding within the community through health education programs and regular counseling.

An original article by Prasanna Kakarla et al. on Rubella immune status among infertile women emphasizes the need for pre-conception screening as we would have an opportunity to vaccinate susceptible women since congenital rubella syndrome (CRS), is a silent crippling disease endemic in India.

Lastly we have an original article by Vandana Kamath et al. on the phenotypic features and inheritance pattern of Emanuel Syndrome wherein the authors stress the importance of conducting family studies to identify carriers to predict reproductive risks which would aid in offering prenatal testing and providing appropriate counseling.

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Editor-in-Chief