

Dear Readers,

Our first research article of this issue is A Study to Evaluate the Implantation and Clinical Pregnancy Rates in Patients Undergoing Sequential Frozen Day 3 Embryo and Day 5 Blastocyst Transfer by Muhammed Asif et al. which shows that sequential transfer resulted in better clinical pregnancy and birth rates and also has the advantage of blastocyst transfer without exposing the whole cycle to the risk of cancellation.

Our second article on Neurological Disorders Complicating Pregnancy and its Obstetric Outcomes by Shobha Giliyar et al. concluded that a multidisciplinary approach in a tertiary care center improves both maternal and fetal outcomes.

Rubina Izhar, Samia Husain, Suhaima Tahir and Zubaida Masood bring us a study on Spinal Anesthesia-facilitated Sexual Intercourse as a Treatment Option for Refractory Vaginismus and its Effect on Female Sexual Dysfunction, Penetration Cognition, and Coital Pain which shows that spinal anesthesia can be used as a last resort management option in women suffering from vaginismus.

A study by Mercedes Olaya-C and Olga M Moreno on The Ongoing Challenge of Achieving Precise Diagnosis of Fetal Chromosome Disorders by FISH in Autopsies analyzes various difficulties encountered with the FISH probe when used for chromosome abnormalities diagnoses in fetal autopsies and they conclude with pertinent recommendations for improving test outcomes. They view this diagnostic tool as appropriately functional when used under specific conditions.

A Prospective Study on The Role of Progesterone/Estradiol (P4/E2) Ratio in Predicting Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) Outcome in Agonist Cycles with Elevated Progesterone Levels on Trigger Day by Rabeeh Valiyathodi, Ramesh Parameswara Iyer and Gopinathan K Karunakaran aimed to identify the utility of the progesterone/estradiol (P4/E2) ratio as a predictor of pregnancy outcome in the subgroup of patients with P4 elevation. They concluded that progesterone/estradiol (P4/E2) assay on the day of human chorionic gonadotropin (HCG) assumes significance in predicting pregnancy outcomes in patients undergoing ART, especially those with elevated P4 levels. If the P4 level is high on the day of HCG, it is better to see P4/E2 ratio before the routine cancellation of the transfer. The clinical practice of freezing all embryos in those with elevated P4 on the day of the trigger can be restricted to only those with elevated P4/E2 ratio also.

Our next article is on the Effect of Biochemical Changes on Female Infertility, Especially Leptin and Adiponectin in Eastern Uttar Pradesh by Vishu Rawat et al. which concludes that to comprehend infertility more deeply, it is crucial to assess adipokines and sex hormones and given that adipokines are regulated by sex hormones, they likely contribute to infertility. The study involved evaluating the effectiveness and level of adiponectin and leptin in infertility and fertile women of the same reproductive age, along with other hormones like insulin, insulin resistance, FSH, LH, testosterone, and prolactin.

Altered Sperm Analysis, Where Are We Now? The Reality of the Reproductive Medicine Unit of a Tertiary University Center by Beatriz Ferro et al. concludes that varicocele was the leading cause of spermatogenic changes, as expected; overweight, obesity, and smoking habits also had a high prevalence in the population, even in patients with a poor prognosis *a priori*, improvements in sperm parameters or sperm retrieval might be achieved after an attempt of treatment, including with low-grade varicocele correction; a proper investigation of male infertility not only improves reproductive outcomes but also contributes to an early diagnosis/secondary prevention of tumors.

Evaluation of Fetomaternal Outcome in Advanced Age-group Mothers: A Comparative Prospective Study in a Tertiary Care Maternity Hospital in Kashmir Valley by Shumila Manzoor and Syed M Rizvi shows a strong association of advanced maternal age with adverse fetomaternal outcomes. The authors conclude that the rising trend of delaying pregnancy makes it imperative to educate women about the risks of advanced-age pregnancy and the need for specialized care during the antenatal period.

A study on Hysteroscopy: An Essential Tool in the Workup of Infertility by Tina Jain et al. emphasizes the importance of hysteroscopy in the workup of infertile women and concludes that routine infertility workups should include hysteroscopy as a primary tool. The study justifies the need for diagnostic and therapeutic hysteroscopy as an essential modality in the workup of infertility. The authors point out that endometrial cavity abnormalities which are otherwise missed by radiology can be diagnosed and treated post-hysteroscopy.

Finally we bring you a case report on Recurrent Neurodevelopmental Disorders in Subsequent Pregnancies in a Couple with Third-degree Consanguineous Marriage where the authors emphasize the importance of a multidisciplinary approach with the involvement of the obstetrician, neonatologist, and geneticist preconceptionally and during pregnancy which is vital for the timely detection of such disorders.

Happy reading!!

Kamini A Rao
Founder and Chief Mentor
Milann – The Fertility Center
Bengaluru, Karnataka, India