

EDITORIAL

Dear All,
Good Wishes to all my readers,

The rising incidence of male infertility seems to be emerging as a global problem. In this issue of IJIFM, we bring you two articles pertaining to male infertility. One is a study to compare the distribution of protein and cholesterol in various fractions of human semen among the infertile and fertile group of population by Vickram Sundaram et al. Men with severe infertility suffer a high risk of Y chromosome deletion; hence, screening for these cases is recommended prior to treatment with assisted reproduction as there is a high chance of it being transmitted to the offspring. Screening for Y chromosome microdeletions before intracytoplasmic sperm injection is not being given enough importance. In this regard, a study was conducted by Alaaeldin Gamal Fayed to investigate and detect the azoospermia factor (AZF) region deletion, rearrangement and deleted azoospermia (DAZ) gene copy number variations in Egyptian azoospermic infertile men. The authors concluded that DAZ gene deletion is a risk factor for spermatogenic damage.



Determination of oocyte and embryo quality are one of the most important goals of embryologists in human IVF. Several methods are employed for determining oocyte and embryo quality. Follicular fluid AMH level is probably a marker of the qualitative and quantitative activity of granulosa cells. There are a number of studies relating to this and to throw light in this arena, a study conducted by Rutvij Jay Dalal to investigate the association between FF AMH level and successful fertilization and embryo quality in IVF cycles has been published in this issue. The study emphasizes the importance of determining the AMH level in follicular fluid to give us a better understanding of the IVF outcome.

Several randomized trials have tested the efficacy of urinary and recombinant hCG for final maturation of oocyte in GnRH agonist downregulated IVF cycles, finding equivalence between them. Ashwini et al studied the same outcome in GnRH antagonist IVF/ICSI cycle as there are not many studies using this protocol and the authors concluded that there was no difference in clinical outcomes.

In the field of fetal medicine, we have a study by Seema Singhal, where several predictive factors were identified in cases of PPROM which may assist the clinician in risk stratification and expectant management.

Finally, we have two case reports, successful obstetrical management of over 100-day interval between the first and second twin delivery in an infertility-treated patient and a rare case of vaginal dermoid cyst.

And finally moving away from academics and on to a more personal vein, I must apologize for the delay in bringing out this issue. The reasons are many and I won't go into the details regarding the same. I request all of you to send in many more articles so that we can take the journal to new heights in this new year.

Kamini A Rao
Editor-in-Chief