

EDITORIAL

Over the past 2 decades, the use of antiretroviral therapy (ART) treatment has increased dramatically worldwide and has made pregnancy possible for many infertile couples. ART not only can alleviate the burden of infertility on individuals and families, but it can also present challenges and complications like ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome (OHSS). It is one of the most important, rare, and iatrogenic complications especially in cases of polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS). In this regard, we have a review article by Nalini Mahajan in which she describes the various modalities to reduce the risk of developing OHSS. The use of an antagonist cycle with an agonist triggers and elective vitrification of all embryos allows us to aim for a polycystic ovarian syndrome (OHSS Free) clinic today that can be exercised to ensure a good prognosis for patients.



During an infertility workup, the question arises as to whether a routine hysteroscopy is required in the assessment of uterine factor. In this regards, we have a research article by Chauhan et al on Hysterosalpingography vs Hysteroscopy and the authors have concluded that hysteroscopy should be added as one of the routine test and tests to evaluate tubal morphology and function may supplement the hysteroscopic assessment.

Although fetal anemia is rare, it can be adequately tackled only if it is diagnosed on time. Although noninvasive diagnosis of anemia in fetus by measuring the middle cerebral artery peak systolic velocity (MCA-PSV) is practised and extensively researched in the developed world, such studies from a rural developing population is less. Here, we have a study by Sushil Kachewar, who demonstrates the normal values of fetal MCA-PSV at various gestational ages in an Indian setting.

Interuterine insemination (IUI) is a very useful and cost-effective treatment modality for some infertility etiologies. While female age, previous pelvic surgery, and severe male factor have negative impact on IUI success, unexplained and anovulatory infertility has a favorable outcome. Serum estradiol level on the day of hCG administration will give insight for predicting insemination outcome. Remzi Atilgan et al have studied the impact of estradiol monitoring on the prediction of IUI outcome.

At the end of this issue, we have two case reports on acardiac acephalus with single umbilical artery in acardiac twin and triple X syndrome woman presenting as premature ovarian failure.

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