

Editorial



Dear Colleagues,

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It's been known preterm birth (PTB) is the major obstetric problem in developed and developing countries, accounting for the majority of neonatal mortality and morbidity. We got a paper that investigates the differences of serum G-CSF levels between subsequent spontaneous PTB and term-delivered healthy pregnant women. Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor is a hematopoietic cytokine that mediates the increase in leukocytes in pregnancy and may play a role in placentation.

It is my great pleasure to inform you that this issue is focused on maternal life threatening condition such as near miss and Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES). Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome is a clinical entity characterized by temporary neurological symptoms, including acute headache, altered mental status, vision loss, and coma. Among the etiological factors associated with PRES are such diseases as hypertensive encephalopathy, preeclampsia/eclampsia/HELLP syndrome, acute or chronic renal disease, thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura etc. Pregnancy and the postpartum period often lead to this syndrome. In some cases, PRES can cause irreversible neurological deficits or death. For patients with severe radiological findings, early diagnosis and thiopental infusion, in addition to treatment with antihypertensive agents and magnesium sulfate, may lead to quicker and more effective recovery from clinical manifestations. We have another paper that investigates the "near miss"; which really deserves to be read.

There is another controversial paper from Egypt and Kuwait that try to detect the maternal and obstetrical factors associated with successful trial of vaginal birth among women with a previous cesarean delivery. They investigate 122 women who were eligible for a trial of labor after cesarean section (TOLAC) according to departmental protocol was included in this comparative prospective study. They said in carefully selected cases, TOLAC is safe and often successful. For more please review the article.

It is important that a mother ideally begins breastfeeding her newborn baby in the first hour after delivery. Cesarean section and primi-parity are important risk factors for late onset of breastfeeding. In one article the authors consider that the onset time of lactation is delayed in patients undergoing cesarean section with general anesthesia when compared with patients who undergo cesarean section with spinal and epidural anesthesia and with patients who undergo normal vaginal birth.

Playing a key role in the pathophysiology of many diseases, A Disintegrin-like and Metalloproteinase with Thrombospondin type-1 motif (ADAMTS) proteinases have been attracted more attention in obstetrics and gynecology. You will read a review is collecting previous studies about obstetrics and gynecology that are related to ADAMTS enzymes and discuss the subject in many aspects to give an idea to the investigators who are interested in the subject.

I would like to wish you a happy new year in 2015 and we are looking forward to receiving your valuable submissions.

Best regards,

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