

Editorial

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We warmly welcome you in the second issue of the HJOG. In this issue we present four interesting articles addressing scientifically and socially important issues in obstetrics and gynecology.

Perinatal human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) transmission from mother to offspring during pregnancy and labor is the most common route of HIV infection in children. However, preventive interventions and appropriate medical treatment may reduce perinatal transmission to less than 1%. An article from Elena Venizelou maternity hospital which is a high - quality center for obstetrical care of women with HIV in official cooperation with the Hellenic Center of Disease Control and Prevention, reports the perinatal treatment of 20 HIV cases in pregnancy, the largest number reported in the literature from Greece which resulted in all infants being seronegative.

Cancer in women of reproductive age threatens not only the life of the woman but also her chance of having a child. Every year in United Kingdom, over 500 women with ovarian cancer will present before the age of 45. This problem is becoming more and more apparent due to delayed conception of women in modern western societies. The need to provide curative but less morbid treatments for patients with gynecological malignancy has been appreciated during the past two decades and a growing number of published studies has evaluated the potential risk and benefits of fertility sparing options. In a comprehensive review published in the current issue of the HJOG, Zygouris et al. discuss currently available treatment options for ovarian neoplasms in young women.

In the second review article of the current issue, Vitoratos et al discuss diabetes in pregnancy focusing on the early risk classification of women at the beginning of their pregnancy and their optimal management.

In an impressive case report, colleagues from the department of obstetrics and gynecology of the university of Thrace, presented a rare case of a pregnancy complicated by uterine prolapse and after reviewing the current literature they underline that conservative treatment of these patients can result in an uncomplicated pregnancy with vaginal delivery.

In the second case report, Zacharakis et al present the use of translabial ultrasonography for the diagnosis of imperforate hymen as the cause of hematocolpometra in an 11 years old girl.

Finally, in a very interesting letter to the Editor, Iliodromiti et al. highlight a sad but true aspect of the Greek economic crisis, where a growing number of children are being abandoned in maternity or pediatric hospitals by their parents who are out of the means to care for their offspring. ■

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