**Editor’s Note**

**Cases of Pregnancy Management**

Journal of Pregnancy and Child health is a medical specialty that deals with gynecology and obstetrics studying about female reproductive organs’ health and management of pregnancy. To reduce mortality rate of mothers and new born, advancement in the fields of Obstetrics and Gynecology is highly important.

Pregnancy and Child health Open Access is an international peer reviewed journal that publishes articles related to recent advances in the field of Gynecology and obstetrics. In volume 3 issue 3 of the journal 8 research articles and 4 case reports and 1 short communication were published.

In the research article Limenih A, et al. noted the Institutional delivery service utilization is essential to improve maternal and child health and it is recommended that motivating mothers through formal education and awareness creation about the benefit of institutional delivery service utilization and the risk of home delivery should be given due attention especially in rural area by the local health workers [1]. Sharma in his studies assessed diagnostic pointer in index case was malformed fetal toes visible at introitus of mother in advanced second stage of labour [2].

du Mesniladelee et al. in their study they evaluated duration of antibiotic treatment in neonatal late onset sepsis is empirical. The authors concluded that the use of procalcitonine in neonatal late onset sepsis as a guide to duration of treatment may limit the prescription of antibiotics. This should be further examined in a controlled study [3].

Effiong JE, et al. reviewed caesarean sections using Robson (Ten-group) classification system. They concluded that women who had undergone caesarian (CS) previously, women with first time pregnancy having more 37 weeks of gestation period and pregnant women having more 37 weeks of gestation period who has given normal birth previously are more prone to caesarian sections [4].

Abuka T et al., Thorbiornson A et al., Castaldo M et al., Silbert-Flagg J, et al., stated their studies on Evidence supporting delayed cord clamping, Labor Induction in Primiparous Women, Multidisciplinary Study on the Socio-Cultural Barriers to Breastfeeding and on the Health of Children and Adolescents Immigrated in Italy from Latin America and Europe respectively, Delayed Cord Clamping in the Premature Neonate: Development of an Interdisciplinary Guideline, respectively [5-8].

Maeda, reported on Strategies to Reduce Infantile Cerebral Palsy and concluded that Effect to reduce infantile CP is shown in some strategies, while most of them should be further examined in the future [9].

Kamphuis et al., noted on Using Intervention Mapping for a Needs Assessment on Preconception Care in Suriname: The Perisur Project and concluded that this study made a first step in developing a tailored preconception care program to improve perinatal outcomes in Suriname. The methodological approach in this study provides a basis for future preconception care interventions within the Perisur project [10].

Igberase GO, et al., Maruotti GM, et al., Blackburn P, et al., Feng J, et al., reported on their cases Funding Options for Assisted Reproductive Technologies in Developing Countries, Improving Number of Antepartum Computerized Fetal Heart Monitoring Testing in Women with Preeclampsia with Severe Features does not Improve Maternal or Perinatal Outcome but Improve the Incidence of Caesarean Delivery, Abdominal Wall Varices in Pregnancy-A Case Report and Review of the Literature, Adjunct Therapy with Ketogenic Diet to Infant Bacterial Meningitis and concluded that all are retrospective studies [11-14].

**REFERENCES**