

From the Editor-in-Chief

The articles in the current issue provide updates in different topics of obstetrics and gynecology. An invited article on cervical cancer screening and practice in low-resource countries with Nigeria as a case study showed that many developing countries including Nigeria are yet to optimally utilize screening services due to lack of organized population-based screening programs. There are only pockets of opportunistic screening services going on in few places. The burden of carcinoma of the cervix therefore remains large in Nigeria with low level of awareness and preventive strategies. Oluwasola *et al.* from the University of Ibadan corroborated the views of the review article on the awareness and perception of risk for cervical cancer among women in Ogbomoso in a cross-sectional study involving 318 consenting women. The application of genetic counseling and testing for gynecological cancers explored in another study from the University of Ibadan may be an avenue to increase awareness among those at risk and also provide the opportunity for prevention and/or early detection to reduce the burden of familial gynecological cancers.

Mathew Taingson's article highlights the trend of modern contraceptive uptake and its predictors among women accessing family planning in Northwest Nigeria while Chidi Esike *et al.* looked at the barriers to family planning acceptance in Abakaliki in Southeast Nigeria. These are very interesting articles coming from areas of high fertility rate of 5.7 births per woman, high unemployed persons (30.40% of unemployed youths), and poor living wage per family. The two articles discussed how to improve access to the various family planning commodities to save lives and improve the health of women and improve the current poor perinatal mortality statistics. Kuti's article on audit of still births in a Nigerian teaching hospital where he classified the 109 still births seen among 242 deliveries between April 2014 and August 2015 further enunciated the unacceptably high perinatal mortality statistics. His article noted that majority are avoidable, thus necessitating training in modern methods of fetal surveillance and improved efficiency of our health delivery systems.

There are few case reports that affect women health and sexual health presented in this edition. Kehinde Okunade from Lagos describes the successful management of an advanced abdominal pregnancy with favorable feto-maternal outcomes, while Mounir Moukit and Jisha Lucca from India

describe the rare cases of giant fibroadenoma of the breast in late third trimester of pregnancy and management of hyperlactation syndrome by full drainage and block feed methods, respectively. A rare case of ovarian dysgerminoma in a 6-year-old child and placental chorioangioma were also presented together with their management.

There is no doubt that this edition contains very interesting articles with substantial new knowledge in the various subjects being discussed. I therefore recommend this last edition for 2017 for reading by every practicing gynecologist-obstetrician as well as all stakeholders in women's health in Nigeria, and beyond.

Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

Conflicts of interest


There are no conflicts of interest.

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Access this article online	
Website: www.tjogonline.com	Quick Response Code 
DOI: 10.4103/TJOG.TJOG_70_17	

How to cite this article: Fasubaa OB. From the Editor-in-Chief. Trop J Obstet Gynaecol 2017;34:169.