Components of contraceptive counselling postpartum women receive during antenatal and postnatal health care services: A qualitative approach

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Author(s): Desmond Klu*

Contraceptive counselling is seen as a major part of public health care, maternal and child health care. Therefore, antenatal and postnatal periods are regarded as the appropriate opportunities for women to receive education on contraceptives. However, not much attention has been given to the contents, materials used and frequency of the contraceptive education women ...

Evaluation of efficacy & safety of oral fixed dose combination of probiotics in bacterial vaginosis

Published On: August 02, 2019 | Pages: 034 - 037
Author(s): Arif Ahmed Faruqui*

Aim: To evaluate the efficacy and safety of vaginal specific lactobacilli strain in management of bacterial vaginosis.
Method: A non-randomized, open labeled, non-comparative, multi-centric, study was conducted in total of 58 female patients suffering from bacterial vaginosis. Each patient was administered a combination of four strains of Lactobacilli.

Severe obstetric morbidity (near miss)
Background: A case of “Near miss maternal” or severe obstetric condition is defined as the patient at risk of dying, which survives the complication that occurred during pregnancy, delivery or at the end of the puerperium; or women who have survived the risks that endanger their lives. ...
**Menstrual pain**

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Most women feel pain or discomfort before, as well as during the period, which is mostly caused by the contraction of the uterus to release the uterine pledget. The pain that slightly reminds of cramps is very common occurrence just before the period and usually lasts one or two days. It can feel in the pelvis, back, thighs or abdomen. Usually begins immediately un ...
Variation of caesarean section rates in Sub-Saharan Africa: A literature review

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Introduction: Ensuring access to quality caesarean section (CS) care is a key millenium development strategy and the next sustainable development goal to reduce maternal and infant mortality. The WHO recommends that the caesarean section rate should not exceed 10-15%. The objective of our analysis is to document the variability of caesarean section rates in Sub- Sa ...