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Clinical Investigations

Gonadotropin releasing hormone agonist instillation before embryo transfer

Embriyo transferi öncesi gonadotropin serbestleştirici hormon agonisti enjeksiyonu Pınar Çağlar Aytaç, Bülent Haydardedeoğlu, Halis Özdemir, Esra Bulgan Kılıçdağ; Adana, Turkey

Day 3 versus day 5 transfers

Üçüncü gün ve 5. gün transferleri Şafak Hatırnaz, Mine Kanat Pektaş; İstanbul, Afyon, Turkey

Osteocalcin and polycystic ovary syndrome heterogeneity

Osteokalsin ve polikistik over sendromu heterojenitesi

Gönül Erkan, Ahter Tanay Tayyar, Gökhan Açmaz, İptisam İpek Müderris, Gülden Başkol, Fahri Bayram; Kayseri, İstanbul, Turkey

Pigtail catheter application in hyperstimulated in vitro fertilization pregnancies

Hiperstimüle in vitro fertilizasyon gebeliklerinde pigtail kateter uygulaması

Pınar Çağlar Aytaç, Hakan Kalaycı, Selçuk Yetkinel, Didem Alkaş, Seda Yüksel Şimşek, Bülent Haydardedeoğlu, Esra Bulgan Kılıçdağ; Adana, Ağrı, Osmaniye, Turkey

Subclinical hypothyroidism and intracytoplasmic sperm injection

Subklinik hipotiroidi ve intrasitoplazmik sperm enjeksiyonu

Eray Çalışkan, Rahime Nida Ergin, Deniz Can Öztekin, Bülent Kars, Seda Çakır, Kenan Sofuoğlu; İstanbul, İzmir, Turkey

Hepatitis E in pregnancy

Gebelikte hepatit E

Namrata Kumar, Vinita Das, Anjoo Agarwal, Amita Pandey, Smriti Agrawal; Lucknow, India

Diagnostic prenatal invasive procedure

Tanı koyucu invaziv prenatal işlem

Hüseyin Çağlayan Özcan, Mete Gürol Uğur, Seyhun Sucu, Aynur Mustafa, Neslihan Bayramoğlu Tepe, Özcan Balat; Gaziantep, Turkey

Effect of pelvic organ prolapse type

Pelvik organ prolapsus tipinin etkisi

Nuriye Özengin, Hatice Çankaya, Elif Duygu, Muhammet Fatih Uysal, Yeşim Bakar; Bolu, Turkey

Sexual function after hysterectomy

Histerektomi sonrası seksüel fonksiyon

Semra Kayataş, Enis Özkaya, Murat Api, Seyhan Çıkman, Ayşen Gürbüz, Ahmet Eser; İstanbul, Turkey

Features of ovarian Brenner tumors

Ovaryan Brenner tümörlerinin özellikleri

Batuhan Turgay, Kazibe Koyuncu, Salih Taşkın, Uğur Fırat Ortaç; Ankara, Turkey







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systematic reviews, current commentaries, procedures and instruments, and letters. Stated word counts and page limits were shown in Table 1. Copyright transfer forms, the cover letter, and figures do not contribute to the page limits.

Table 1. Manuscript length at a glance

| Article type | Abstract Length | Manuscript Word Count* | Maximum Number of Authors | Maximum Number of References [⊕] |
|------------------------------|--------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Original Research | 250 words | 5,500 words (∼22 pages) ^Ψ | NA | 30 |
| Case report | 150 words | 2,000 words (~8 pages) | 4 | 8 |
| Systematic review | 300 words | 6,250 words (~25 pages) | 4 | 60 |
| Current commentary | 250 words | 3,000 words (~12 pages) | 4 | 12 |
| Procedure and Instruments | 200 words | 2,000 words (~8 pages) | 4 | 10 |
| Letters | NA | 350 words | 4 | 5 |

*Manuscript length includes all pages in a manuscript (ie, title page, abstract, text, references, tables, boxes, figure legends, and appendixes). *Suggested limit. *The Introduction should not exceed 250 words. *approximately; NA, not applicable.

Original researches should have the following sections;

Introduction

State concisely the purpose and rationale for the study and cite only the most pertinent references as background. Avoid a detailed literature review in this section.

Materials and Methods

Describe the research methodology (the patients, experimental animals, material and controls, the methods and procedures utilized, and the statistical method(s) employed) in sufficient detail so that others could duplicate the work. Identify methods of statistical analysis and when appropriate, state the basis (including alpha and beta error estimates) for their selection. Cite any statistical software programs used in the text. Express p values to no more than two decimal places. Indicate your study's power to detect statistical difference.

Address "IRB" issues and participants informed consent as stated above, the complete name of the IRB should be provided in the manuscript. State the generic names of the drugs with the name and country of the manufactures.

Results

Present the detailed findings supported with statistical methods. Figures and tables should supplement, not duplicate the text; presentation of data in either one or the other will suffice. Authors should report outcome data as both absolute and relative effects since information presented this way is much more useful for clinicians. Actual numbers and percentages should be given in addition to odds ratios or relative risk. When appropriate, number needed to treat for benefits (NNTb) or harm (NNTh) should be supplied. Emphasize only your important observations; do not compare your observations with those of others.



INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

Such comparisons and comments are reserved for the discussion section.

Discussion

Begin with a description of what your study found in relation to the purpose or objectives as stated in the Introduction. State the importance and significance of your findings to clinicians and actual patient care but do not repeat the details given in the Results section. Limit your opinions to those strictly indicated by the facts in your report. Compare your finding with previous studies with explanations in cases where they differ, although a complete review of the literature is not necessary.

Study Limitations

Provide information on the limitations of the study. No new data are to be presented in this section. A final summary is not necessary, as this information should be provided in the abstract and the first paragraph of the Discussion. Although topics that require future research can be mentioned, it is unnecessary to state, "Further research is needed."

Conclusion

The conclusion of the study should be highlighted. The study's new and important findings should be highlighted and interpreted.

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Authors must indicate whether or not they have a financial relationship with the organization that sponsored the research.

The main text of case reports should be structured with the following subheadings:

Introduction, Case Report, Discussion and References.

References

References are numbered (Arabic numerals) consecutively in the order in which they appear in the text (note that references should not appear in the abstract) and listed double-spaced at the end of the manuscript. The preferred method for identifying citations in the text is using within parentheses. Use the form of the "Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts" (http://www.icmje.org/about-icmje/faqs/icmje-recommendations/). If number of authors exceeds seven, list first 6 authors followed by et al.

Use references found published in peer-reviewed publications that are generally accessible. Unpublished data, personal communications, statistical programs, papers presented at meetings and symposia, abstracts, letters, and manuscripts submitted for publication cannot be listed in the references. Papers accepted by peer-reviewed publications but not yet published ("in press") are not acceptable as references.

Journal titles should conform to the abbreviations used in "Cumulated Index Medicus".

Examples

Journals; Zeyneloglu HB, Onalan G. Remedies for recurrent implantation failure. Semin Reprod Med 2014;32:297-305.

Book chapter; Ayhan A, Yenen MC, Dede M, Dursun P, Gultekin M. How to Manage Pre-Invasive Cervical Diseases? An Overview. In: Ayhan A, Gultekin M, Dursun P, editors. Textbook of Gyneaecological Oncology. Ankara, Turkey: Gunes Publishing; 2010. p. 28–32.

Book; Arici A, Seli E. Non-invasive Management of Gynecologic Disorders. In: Arici A, Seli E (eds). London: Informa Healthcare; 2008.

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Units of measurement should be in Système International (SI) units. Abbreviations should be avoided in the title. Use only standard abbreviations. If abbreviations are used in the text, they should be defined in the text when first used.

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CONTENTS

Clinical Investigations

76 Outcome of intracytoplasmic sperm injection after preinstillation of a gonadotropin releasing hormone agonist in the uterine cavity just before embryo transfer

Embriyo transferi sonrası uterin kaviteye gonadotropin serbestleştirici hormon agonisti enjeksiyonunun intrasitoplazmik sperm enjeksiyonu sonucları

Pınar Çağlar Aytaç, Bülent Haydardedeoğlu, Halis Özdemir, Esra Bulgan Kılıçdağ; Adana, Turkey

Day 3 embryo transfer versus day 5 blastocyst transfers: A prospective randomized controlled trial Üçüncü gün embriyo transferlerinin 5. gün blastokist transferleriyle karşılaştırılması: Prospektif, randomize, kontrollü bir çalışma

Şafak Hatırnaz, Mine Kanat Pektaş; İstanbul, Afyon, Turkey

89 Role of osteocalcin, tumor necrosis factor-alpha and adiponectin in polycystic ovary syndrome patients with insulin resistance

Polikistik over sendromlu hastalarda insülin direncinde osteokalsin, tümör nekroz faktörü-alfa ve adiponektinin rolü Gönül Erkan, Ahter Tanay Tayyar, Gökhan Açmaz, İptisam İpek Müderris, Gülden Başkol, Fahri Bayram; Kayseri, İstanbul, Turkey

94 Effect of pigtail catheter application on obstetric outcomes in *in vitro* fertilization/intracytoplasmic sperm injection pregnancies following hyperstimulation syndrome

Ovaryan hiperstimülasyon sendromu tedavisinde pigtail kateter uygulamasının in vitro fertilizasyon/intrasitoplazmik sperm enjeksiyonu gebeliklerinde obstetrik sonuçlara etkisi

Pınar Çağlar Aytaç, Hakan Kalaycı, Selçuk Yetkinel, Didem Alkaş, Seda Yüksel Şimşek, Bülent Haydardedeoğlu, Esra Bulgan Kılıçdağ; Adana, Ağrı, Osmaniye, Turkey

Subclinical hypothyroidism: Is it important in intracytoplasmic sperm injection cycles?
Subklinik hipotiroidi: İntrasitoplazmik sperm enjeksiyonu siklusları için önemli mi?
Eray Çalışkan, Rahime Nida Erqin, Deniz Can Öztekin, Bülent Kars, Seda Çakır, Kenan Sofuoğlu; İstanbul, İzmir, Turkey

106 Fetomaternal outcomes in pregnant women with hepatitis E infection; still an important fetomaternal killer with an unresolved mystery of increased virulence in pregnancy

Hepatit E enfeksiyonu olan gebe kadınlarda fetomaternal prognozlar; halen önemli bir fetomaternal öldürücü hastalık ve çözümlenmemiş bir gizem olarak gebelikte virülans artışı

Namrata Kumar, Vinita Das, Anjoo Agarwal, Amita Pandey, Smriti Agrawal; Lucknow, India

Summary of 2185 prenatal invasive procedures in a single center: A retrospective analysis invaziv prenatal tanı yöntemleri uygulanan tek merkezli 2185 olgunun retrospektif analizi

Hüseyin Çağlayan Özcan, Mete Gürol Uğur, Seyhun Sucu, Aynur Mustafa, Neslihan Bayramoğlu Tepe, Özcan Balat; Gaziantep, Turkey

CONTENTS

121 The effect of pelvic organ prolapse type on sexual function, muscle strength, and pelvic floor symptoms in women: A retrospective study

Pelvik organ prolapsus tipinin kadınlarda seksüel fonksiyon, kas kuvveti ve pelvik taban semptomları üzerine etkisinin incelenmesi: Retrospektif araştırma

Nuriye Özengin, Hatice Çankaya, Elif Duygu, Muhammet Fatih Uysal, Yeşim Bakar; Bolu, Turkey

128 Comparison of libido, Female Sexual Function Index, and Arizona scores in women who underwent laparoscopic or conventional abdominal hysterectomy

Laparoskopik veya konvansiyonel abdominal histerektomi yapılan kadınlarda libido, Kadın Seksüel Fonksiyon İndeksi ve Arizona skorlarının karşılaştırılması

Semra Kayataş, Enis Özkaya, Murat Api, Seyhan Çıkman, Ayşen Gürbüz, Ahmet Eser; İstanbul, Turkey

133 Features of ovarian Brenner tumors: Experience of a single tertiary center

Ovaryan Brenner tümörlerinin özelikleri: Üçüncü basamak merkez tecrübesi

Batuhan Turgay, Kazibe Koyuncu, Salih Taşkın, Uğur Fırat Ortaç; Ankara, Turkey

Case Reports

138 Harlequin ichthyosis: A rare case

Harlequin iktiyozis: Nadir bir durum

Belide Shruthi, B.R. Nilgar, Anita Dalal, Nehaben Lambani; Belagavi, India

141 Early vulvar and umbilical incisional scar recurrence of cervical squamous cell carcinoma: Earlier than usually expected

Skuamöz hücreli servikal karsinomun erken vulvar ve umbilikal insizyonel skar rekürrensi: Beklenilenden daha erken Hüseyin Çağlayan Özcan, Aynur Mustafa, Zehra Bozdağ, Seyhun Sucu, Mete Gürol Uğur, Özcan Balat; Gaziantep, Turkey