



TURKISH JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

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- ▶ **Serum ECM protein levels in obese**
Obez gebelerde serum ECM protein seviyeleri
Rauf Melekoğlu, Songül Ünüvar, Neşe Başak Türkmen, Aslı Çetin, Nesibe Zeyveli Çelik, Hande Yüce, Şeyma Yaşar; Malatya, Turkey
- ▶ **Serum level of sVEGFR-1 in preeclampsia**
Preeklampsili kadınlarda serum sVEGFR-1 düzeyi
Sultan Şalk, Nazan Yurtcu, Ali Çetin; Sivas, İstanbul, Turkey
- ▶ **Strategy in case of a big follicle at the start of the cycle**
Siklus başlangıcında büyük folikül varlığında strateji
Şule Yıldırım Köpük, Ayşen Yüçetürk, Zeynep Ece Utkan Korun, Özge Karaosmanoğlu, Yiğit Çakıroğlu, Bülent Tıraş; İstanbul, Turkey
- ▶ **Copeptin in the poor ovarian reserve**
Azalmış over rezervinde copeptin
Ümit Görkem, Engin Yıldırım; Çorum, Malatya, Turkey
- ▶ **Screening test values and neonatal intensive care**
Tarama testleri ve yenidoğan yoğun bakım
Burak Elmas, Bergen Laleli Koç, Duygu Tuğrul Ersak, Uğurcan Zorlu, Ece Aydoğdu, Gamze Yılmaz, Eda Üreyen Özdemir, Necati Haçerlioğulları, Özlem Moraloğlu Tekin; Ankara, Turkey
- ▶ **Outcomes of a short interdelivery interval**
Doğumlar arası kısa interval ve sonuçları
Metehan İmamoğlu, Deniz Şimşek, Burcu Dinçgez, Seda Ünal, Ahmet Demirci, Olcay İlhan, Aysegül Gizem İmamoğlu, Gökay Özçeltik; Bridgeport, USA, Bursa, İzmir, Turkey
- ▶ **Fetal arrhythmias**
Fetal aritmiler
Hüseyin Ekici, Fırat Ökmen, Metehan İmamoğlu, Aysegül Gizem İmamoğlu, Ahmet Mete Ergenoğlu; İzmir, Turkey, Bridgeport, United States
- ▶ **Vaginal brachytherapy in early-stage endometrial cancer**
Erken evre endometrium kanserinde vajinal brakiterapi
Duygu Cebecik Özmüş, Zeliha Güzelöz, Muzaffer Şancı; Sakarya, İzmir, Turkey





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Turkish Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology (formerly called Türk Jinekoloji ve Obstetrik Derneği Dergisi) is the official peer-reviewed journal of the Turkish Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology and is published quarterly on March, June, September and December.

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PRISMA for preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses (Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, The PRISMA Group. Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA Statement. PLoS Med 2009; 6(7): e1000097.) (<http://www.prisma-statement.org/>),

STARD checklist for the reporting of studies of diagnostic accuracy (Bossuyt PM, Reitsma JB, Bruns DE, Gatsonis CA, Glasziou PP, Irwig LM, et al, for the STARD Group. Towards complete and accurate reporting of studies of diagnostic accuracy: the STARD initiative. Ann Intern Med 2003;138:40-4.) (<http://www.stard-statement.org/>),

STROBE statement-checklist of items that should be included in reports of observational studies (<http://www.strobe-statement.org/>),

MOOSE guidelines for meta-analysis and systemic reviews of observational studies (Stroup DF, Berlin JA, Morton SC, et al. Meta-analysis of observational studies in epidemiology: a proposal for reporting Meta-analysis of observational Studies in Epidemiology (MOOSE) group. JAMA 2000; 283: 2008-12).

CARE guidelines are designed to increase the accuracy, transparency, and usefulness of case reports. (Gagnier JJ, Kienle G, Altman DG, Moher

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- Corresponding author's name, address, telephone (including the mobile phone number), fax numbers and e-mail address (the corresponding author will be responsible for all correspondence and other matters relating to the manuscript).

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

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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



TURKISH JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

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. 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.

Conflict of Interest

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 Gynaecological 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.

Tables and Figures

Tables should be included in the main document after the reference list. Color figures or gray-scale images must be at minimum 300 DPI resolutions. Figures should be submitted in ".tiff", ".jpg" or ".pdf" format and should not be embedded in the main document. Tables and figures consecutively in the order they are referred to within the main text. Each table must have a title indicating the purpose or content of the table. Do not use internal horizontal and vertical rules. Place explanatory matter in footnotes, not in the heading. Explain all abbreviations used in each table in footnotes. Each figure must have an accompanying descriptive legend defining abbreviations or symbols found in the figure. If photographs of people are used, the subjects must be unidentifiable and the subjects must have provided written permission to use the photograph. There is no charge for color illustrations.

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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

- 257** Evaluation of serum neopterin, periostin, Tenascin-C, tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase-1 and matrix metalloproteinase-2 levels in obese pregnant women
Obez gebelerde serum neopterin, periostin, Tenascin-C, metalloproteinaz-1 doku inhibitörü ve matriks metalloproteinaz-2 düzeylerinin değerlendirilmesi
Rauf Melekoğlu, Songül Ünüvar, Neşe Başak Türkmen, Aslı Çetin, Nesibe Zeyveli Çelik, Hande Yüce, Şeyma Yaşar; Malatya, Turkey
- 268** Predictive and diagnostic value of serum sVEGFR-1 level in women with preeclampsia: A prospective controlled study
Preeklampsi kadınlarda sVEGFR-1 serum düzeyinin prediktif ve tanısal değeri: Prospektif kontrollü bir çalışma
Sultan Şalk, Nazan Yurtcu, Ali Çetin; Sivas, İstanbul, Turkey
- 275** What should be the strategy in case of a big follicle at the start of the cycle? Shall we start the stimulation or postpone it to the next cycle?
Siklus başlangıcında büyük folikül saptanması durumunda strateji ne olmalıdır? Stimülasyona başlanmalı mı yoksa bir sonraki siklusa mı ertelenmeli?
Şule Yıldırım Köpük, Ayşen Yüceci, Zeynep Ece Utkan Korun, Özge Karaosmanoğlu, Yiğit Çakıroğlu, Bülent Tıraş; İstanbul, Turkey
- 281** Copeptin: A potential marker for the prediction of poor ovarian reserve in the infertile women
Copeptin: İnfertil kadınlarda kötü over rezervinin ön görülmesinde potansiyel marker
Ümit Görkem, Engin Yıldırım; Çorum, Malatya, Turkey
- 287** The relationship between the first trimester maternal serum PAPP-A and β -hCG values and newborn intensive care needs in low-risk pregnancies
Düşük riskli gebeliklerde birinci trimester maternal serum PAPP-A ve serbest β -hCG değerleri ile yenidoğan yoğun bakım ihtiyacı arasındaki ilişki
Burak Elmas, Bergen Laleli Koç, Duygu Tuğrul Ersak, Uğurcan Zorlu, Ece Aydoğdu, Gamze Yılmaz, Eda Üreyen Özdemir, Necati Hançerlioğulları, Özlem Moraloğlu Tekin; Ankara, Turkey
- 295** Short interdelivery interval in modern obstetrics: Maternal and neonatal outcomes
Modern obstetride doğumlar arası kısa interval: Maternal ve neonatal sonuçlar
Metehan İmamoğlu, Deniz Şimşek, Burcu Dinçgez, Seda Ünal, Ahmet Demirci, Olcay İlhan, Ayşegül Gizem İmamoğlu, Gökay Özçeltik; Bridgeport, USA; Bursa, İzmir, Turkey
- 302** Fetal arrhythmias: Ten years' experience and review of the literature
Fetal aritmiler: On yıllık deneyim ve literatür taraması
Hüseyin Ekici, Fırat Ökmen, Metehan İmamoğlu, Ayşegül Gizem İmamoğlu, Ahmet Mete Ergenoğlu; İzmir, Turkey; Bridgeport, United States
- 308** Evaluation of vaginal brachytherapy for treating early-stage endometrial cancer according to the European Society of Medical Oncology 2020 risk stratification
Avrupa Tıbbi Onkoloji Derneği 2020 kılavuzu risk sınıflamasına göre erken evre endometrium kanseri tedavisinde vajinal brakiterapinin etkinliğinin incelenmesi
Duygu Cebecik Özmüş, Zeliha Güzelöz, Muzaffer Şancı; Sakarya, İzmir, Turkey



TURKISH JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

CONTENTS

Review

- 315** Systematic review and meta-analysis of the efficacy of acupuncture as an adjunct to IVF cycles in China and the world
Akupunkturun Çin ve dünyada IVF döngülerine yardımcı olarak etkinliğinin sistematik incelemesi ve meta-analizi
Ahmed Masoud, Fatma Elsayed, Ahmed Abu-Zaid, Greg Marchand, Rachel Lowe, Belle Liang, Manar Jallad; Fayoum, Egypt; Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; Arizona, USA; Neustadt, Germany
- 327** Efficacy of lidocaine local anesthesia on pain perception during amniocentesis: A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials
Lidokain lokal anestesinin amniyosentez sırasında ağrı algısı üzerindeki etkinliği: Randomize kontrollü çalışmaların bir meta-analizi
Ebraheem Albazee, Reem Sayad, Mohammad Alnifise, Abdulrahman Al-Anzi, Faisal Alshammari, Gheith Rasheed, Ahmed Samy, Haifa Aljundy, Marwah Ghazi Binalib, Ahmed Abu-Zaid; Kuwait City, Jahra, Kuwait; Assuit, Cairo, Egypt; Zarqa, Irbid, Jordan; Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; Tennessee, USA

Case Report

- 333** Prenatally diagnosed fetal thoraco-lumbar spine duplication associated with lipomyelomeningocele: An extremely rare case of split cord malformation
Prenatal dönemde tanı koyulan lipomyelomeningosel ile ilişkili torakolomber omurga duplikasyonu: Nadir bir split kord malformasyon olgusu
Münip Akalın, Oya Demirci, Ecmel Kaygusuz, Gizem Elif Dizdaroğulları; İstanbul, Turkey

Index

- 2022 Referee Index
2022 Author Index
2022 Subject Index