



# TURKISH JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

March 2023 Volume: 20 Issue: 1

[www.tjoddergisi.org](http://www.tjoddergisi.org)

- ▶ **Azithromycin with cerclage reduces preterm birth**  
Serklaj ile birlikte azitromisin erken doğumu azaltır  
Rania Hassan Mostafa Ahmed, Hassan Awwad Bayoumy, Sherif Ahmed Ashoush, Wessam Kamal Lotfy Gabr; Cairo, Egypt
- ▶ **Stanniocalcin-1 in endometrioid cancer**  
Endometrioid kanserde Stanniokalsin-1  
Gamze Erkinç, Ramazan Oğuz Yüceer, Evrim Erdemoğlu, Zümrüt Arda Kaymak, Şerife Mehtap Darbaş, Kemal Kürşat Bozkurt, İbrahim Metin Çirış; İzmir, Isparta, Bartın, Turkey
- ▶ **Effect of dydrogesterone on aneuploidy screening**  
Didrogesteronun anöploidi tarama belirteçlerine etkisi  
Elif Yıldız, Burcu Timur; İstanbul, Ordu, Turkey
- ▶ **TGF-β signaling proteins changed in preeclampsia**  
TGF-β sinyal proteinleri preeklampside değişti  
Ani Retno Prijanti, Nissa Thoyyiba Oktavia, Febriana Catur Iswanti, Ninik Mudjihartini, Yuditiya Purwosunu; Jakarta, Indonesia
- ▶ **Serum fetuin B and pregnancy**  
Serum fetuin B ve gebelik  
Jasmina Begum, Sweta Singh, Gautam Kumar Saharia, Manas Kumar Panigrahi; Bhubaneswar, India
- ▶ **Genitourinary syndrome in menopause: Impact**  
Menopozda genitoüriner sendromun etkisi  
Juan Pedro Matzumura Kasano, Hugo F. Gutiérrez Crespo, Raúl Alberto Ruiz Arias, Isabel Alamo; Lima, Santiago de Surco, Peru
- ▶ **Hyperbaric oxygen therapy in ovarian failure**  
Erken yumurtalık yetmezliğinde hiperbarik oksijen tedavisi  
Fulya Çağlı, Mehmet Akif Baktır, Mehmet Dolanbay, Esra Balcıoğlu, Ahmet Cumaoğlu, Mustafa Ermiş, Enes Karaman, Betül Yalçın, Ercan Mustafa Aygen; Kayseri, Turkey
- ▶ **CHRM1 activity and OHSS pathophysiology**  
CHRM1 aktivitesi ve OHSS patofizyolojisi  
Cengiz Şanlı, Remzi Atılgan, Tuncay Kuloğlu, Şehmus Pala, Nevin İlhan; Elazığ, Turkey





# TURKISH JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

## Owner on the behalf of Turkish Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Bülent Tıraş

## Editorial Manager

Ercan Yılmaz

## Past/Honorary Editor in Chief

Hulusi Bülent Zeyneloğlu

Eray Çalışkan

## Editor in Chief

Ercan Yılmaz

İnönü University Faculty of Medicine, Turgut Özal Medical Centre, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Malatya, Turkey  
E-mail: ercan.yilmaz@inonu.edu.tr

## Co-Editor in Chief

Fatih Şendağ

Ege University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Izmir, Turkey  
E-mail: fatih.sendag@gmail.com

## Section Editors

Hakan Aytan

Mersin University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Mersin, Turkey  
0000-0002-2553-7715  
drhakanaytan@yahoo.com

Rahime Nida Bayık

Ümraniye Training and Research Hospital, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, İstanbul, Turkey  
orcid.org/0000-0003-1805-2178

Mehmet Süha Bostancı

Sakarya University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Adapazarı, Turkey  
orcid.org/0000-0002-4776-6244

Yiğit Çakıroğlu

Kocaeli University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Kocaeli, Turkey

Emek Doğer

Kocaeli University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Kocaeli, Turkey

Polat Dursun

Başkent University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Ankara, Turkey  
E-mail: pdursun@yahoo.com  
orcid.org/0000-0001-5139-364X

Evrım Erdemoğlu

Süleyman Demirel University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Gynecological Oncology, Isparta, Turkey  
0000-0002-5993-6968  
evrimmd@yahoo.com

Şafak Hatırnaz

Medicana Samsun International Hospital, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Samsun Turkey  
orcid.org/0000-0001-8859-0639

Bülent Haydardedeoğlu

Başkent University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Ankara, Turkey  
E-mail: bulenthaydar@yahoo.com

Mete Sucu

Çukurova University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Adana, Turkey  
0000-0002-6889-7147  
metesucu@yahoo.com

Dilek Şahin

Bilkent State Hospital, Clinic of Perinatology, Ankara, Turkey  
0000-0001-8567-9048  
dilekuygur@gmail.com

Mustafa Coşan Terek

Ege University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, İzmir, Turkey  
0000-0002-0294-2857  
terekmc@yahoo.com

Mete Gürol Uğur

Gaziantep University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Gaziantep, Turkey

Statistics Editor

Bülent Haydardedeoğlu

Başkent University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Ankara, Turkey  
E-mail: bulenthaydar@yahoo.com

Editorial Board

Aris Antsaklis

University of Athens, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Athens, Greece

Aydın Arıcı

Yale University, Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Sciences, Connecticut, USA

Tayfun Bağış

Acıbadem University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, İstanbul, Turkey



# TURKISH JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

## **Başak Baksu**

Şişli Etfal Training and Research Hospital, Clinic of Obstetrics and Gynecology, İstanbul, Turkey

## **Mehmet Süha Bostancı**

Sakarya University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Adapazarı, Turkey  
orcid.org/0000-0002-4776-6244

## **Sabri Cavkaytar**

Zekai Tahir Burak Women's Health Training and Research Hospital, Clinic of Gynecologic Oncology, Ankara, Turkey

## **Yiğit Çakıroğlu**

Kocaeli University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Kocaeli, Turkey

## **Cem Dane**

Haseki Training and Research Hospital, Clinic of Gynecologic Oncology, İstanbul, Turkey

## **Emek Doğer**

Kocaeli University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Kocaeli, Turkey

## **Mehmet Sıddık Evsen**

Dicle University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Diyarbakır, Turkey

## **Kazım Gezginç**

Necmettin Erbakan University Meram Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Konya, Turkey

## **Haldun Güner**

Gazi University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Ankara, Turkey

## **Cihan Karadağ**

Fenerbahçe University, Medicana Hospital, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, İstanbul, Turkey  
orcid.org/0000-0002-4984-5739

## **Cihan Kaya**

University of Health Sciences Turkey, Bakırköy Dr. Sadi Konuk Training and Research Hospital, İstanbul, Turkey  
orcid.org/0000-0003-4175-7694

## **Issam Lebbi**

Obstetrics and Gynecology and Fertility Private Clinic; Dream Center, Belvedere, Tunisia

## **Giampaolo Mandruzzato**

Istituto per l'Infanzia, Burlo Garofolo, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Trieste, Italy

## **Charles E. Miller**

Edward-Elmhurst Health Hospital, Gynecology; Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility, The Advanced IVF and Gynecologic Surgery Institute, Naperville, USA

## **Sezcan Mümüsoğlu**

Hacettepe University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Ankara, Turkey

## **Ceana H. Nezhat**

Northside Hospital Director of Training and Education, Nezhat Medical Center, Endometriosis, Minimally Invasive Surgery, Atlanta, USA

## **Mehmet Anıl Onan**

Gazi University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Ankara, Turkey

## **Enis Özkaya**

Zeynep Kamil Woman and Childrens Health Training and Research Hospital, Clinic of Obstetrics and Gynecology, İstanbul, Turkey  
orcid.org/0000-0001-6580-1237

## **Federico Prefumo**

Local Health District of Garda, Obstetrics, Brescia, Italy

## **Walid Saghir**

Clemenceau Medical Center and Trad Hospital, Clinic of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Lebanon, UAE

## **Muhammet Erdal Sak**

Harran University Faculty of Medicine, Department of obstetrics and Gynecology, Şanlıurfa, Turkey

## **Emre Seli**

Yale University, Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Sciences, Connecticut, USA

## **Silber Sherman**

Infertility Center of St. Louis at St. Luke's Hospital; Public Health Service, Alaska, USA

## **Fatih Şendağ**

Acıbadem University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, İstanbul, Turkey

## **Mehmet Baki Şentürk**

Namık Kemal University Faculty of Medicine, Tekirdağ, Turkey  
orcid.org/0000-0002-1915-163X

## **Ömer Lütfi Tapısız**

Etlük Zübeyde Hanım Women's Health Training and Research Hospital, Clinic of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Ankara, Turkey



# TURKISH JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

## Hakan Timur

Ordu University Training and Research Hospital, Ordu, Turkey  
orcid.org/0000-0002-4312-4199

## Serdar Ural

Penn State Hershey Womens Health Obstetrics and Gynecology,  
Maternal-Fetal Medicine, Pennsylvania, USA

## Emin Üstünyurt

Bursa High Specialty Training and Research Hospital, Obstetrics and  
Gynecology, Bursa, Turkey

## Gazi Yıldırım

Yeditepe University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and  
Gynecology, İstanbul, Turkey

## Contact

Çetin Emeç Bulvarı Hürriyet Caddesi Harbiye Mahallesi 1/13 Öveçler, Ankara, Turkey  
Phone: +90 312 481 06 06 Fax: +90 312 481 28 28 E-mail: editor@tjod.org

*All rights are reserved. Rights to the use and reproduction, including in the electronic media, of all communications, papers, photographs and illustrations appearing in this journal belong to the Turkish Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology. Reproduction without prior written permission of part or all of any material is forbidden. The journal complies with the Professional Principles of the Press.*

*Reviewing the articles' conformity to the publishing standards of the Journal, typesetting, reviewing and editing the manuscripts and abstracts in English and publishing process are realized by Galenos.*



### Publisher Contact

Address: Molla Gürani Mah. Kaçamak Sk. No: 21/1 34093 İstanbul, Turkey  
Phone: +90 (212) 621 99 25 Fax: +90 (212) 621 99 27 E-mail: info@galenos.com.tr/yayin@galenos.com.tr Web: www.galenos.com.tr  
Publisher Certificate Number:14521

Online Publication Date: March 2023 E-ISSN: 2149-9330

International scientific journal published quarterly.



# TURKISH JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

## AIMS AND SCOPE

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.

It is an independent peer-reviewed international journal published in English language since 2014 September. Manuscripts are reviewed in accordance with "double-blind peer review" process for both referees and authors.

The target audience of Turkish Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology includes gynecologists, obstetricians, urogynecologists, reproductive medicine specialists, gynecological oncologists and primary care physicians interested in gynecology practice. It publishes original work on all aspects of obstetrics and gynecology. The aim of Turkish Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology is to publish high quality original research articles. In addition to research articles, reviews, editorials, letters to the editor and case presentations are also published.

The General Guidelines for manuscript preparation specified below are based on "Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing, & Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals (ICMJE Recommendations)" by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (2016, archived at <http://www.icmje.org/>).

- Turkish Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology is indexed in PubMed Central (PMC), Web of Science-Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI), EBSCO, DOAJ, Index Copernicus, Scopus, CINAHL, Google Scholar, Tübitak/Ulakbim Turkish Medical Database, Turk Medline and Türkiye Citation Index.

### Open Access Policy

This journal provides immediate open access to its content on the principle that making research freely available to the public supporting a greater global exchange of knowledge.

Open Access Policy is based on rules of Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI) <http://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/>. By "open access" to [peer-reviewed research literature], we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution and the only role for copyright in this domain, is given to authors to retain control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited.

This journal is licensed under a Creative Commons 3.0 International License.

### Permission

Permission required for use any published under CC-BY-NC license with commercial purposes (selling, etc.) to protect copyright owner and author rights. Republication and reproduction of images or

tables in any published material should be done with proper citation of source providing author names; title of the article; journal's name, year (volume) and page numbers of publication; copyright year of the article.

Financial expenses of the journal are covered by Turkish Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

### Subscription Information

Turkish Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology is distributed free of charge to all physicians, specialists in obstetrics and gynecology field. The access to tables of contents, abstracts and full texts of all articles published since 2004 are free to all readers via the journal's webpage "<http://www.tjoddergisi.org>". Visit the journal's home pages for details of the aims and scope and instruction to authors. Manuscripts can only be submitted electronically through the Journal Agent website (<http://journalagent.com/tjo/>) after creating an account. This system allows online submission and review.

### Instructions for Authors

Instructions for authors page of the journal is available in the journal content and at [www.tjoddergisi.org](http://www.tjoddergisi.org)

### Disclaimer

The statements and opinions expressed contained in the articles of the Turkish Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology are solely those of the individual authors and contributors not of the Turkish Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology or Galenos Yayınevi.

### Advertising

Enquiries concerning advertisements should be addressed to Editorial Office or Publisher:

### Editorial Office

Editor-in-Chief: Ercan Yılmaz, M.D.

Address : Çetin Emeç Bulvarı Hürriyet Caddesi Harbiye Mahallesi 1/13 Öveçler, Ankara - Turkey

Phone : +90 (312) 481 06 06

Fax : +90 (312) 481 28 28

E-mail : [info@tjod.org](mailto:info@tjod.org)

### Publisher

Galenos Yayınevi Tic. Ltd. Şti.

Address : Molla Gürani Mah. Kaçamak Sk. No: 21/1 34093 Fındıkzade, İstanbul - Turkey

Phone : +90 212 621 99 25

Fax : +90 212 621 99 27

E-mail : [info@galenos.com.tr](mailto:info@galenos.com.tr)



# TURKISH JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

The "Turkish Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology" is the official publication of the Turkish Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. The journal is published quarterly (March, June, September and December) in English and publishes original peer-reviewed articles, reviews, case reports and commentaries in the fields of gynecology, gynecologic oncology, endocrinology and reproductive medicine and obstetrics. The journal gives publication priority to original research articles over case reports. Reviews are considered for publication only if they are prepared by authors who have at least three published manuscripts in international peer-reviewed journals on the topic of the review and these studies should be cited in the review. Otherwise only invited reviews will be considered for peer-review from qualified experts in the area.

The "Turkish Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology" is a peer-reviewed journal and adheres to the highest ethical and editorial standards. The editors also adhere to the Committee on Publications Ethics (COPE) recommendations (<http://publicationethics.org>).

The journal should be abbreviated as Turk J Obstet Gynecol when referenced.

Turkish Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology does not charge any article submission or processing charges.

Turkish Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology is indexed in PubMed Central (PMC), Web of Science-Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI), EBSCO, DOAJ, Index Copernicus, CINAHL, Google Scholar, Tübitak/ Ulakbim Turkish Medical Database, Turk Medline, Hinari, GOALI, ARDI, OARE and Turkiye Citation Index.

### Submission of Manuscripts

Turkish Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology has specific instructions and guidelines for submitting articles. Those instructions and guidelines are readily available on the submission service site. Submit all manuscripts through the journal's web page at [www.tjoddergisi.org](http://www.tjoddergisi.org). New users should first create an account. Once a user is logged onto the site, submissions should be made via the Author Centre. Download the Instructions to Authors for detailed notes on how to prepare your manuscript.

The ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID) number of the correspondence author should be provided while sending the manuscript. A free registration can be done at <http://orcid.org>.

Manuscripts submitted via any other medium will not be evaluated. During the submission please make sure to provide all requested information to prevent any possible delays in the evaluation process. Only those submitted articles are not currently being considered by another journal, or have not been previously published, will be considered for publication in Turkish Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology. The submitted articles are firstly evaluated over by the non-biased editors. The articles that meet the originality and other requirements of the journal are peer-reviewed by the national or international referees. Acceptance for publication is based on significance, novelty, and quality of the article.

Authors who have any queries regarding the submission process can contact the journal's editorial office:

Çetin Emeç Bulvarı Harbiye Mahallesi Hürriyet Caddesi 1/3 Öveçler/ Ankara.

Phone number: +90 (312) 481 06 06

E-mail: [editor@tjod.org](mailto:editor@tjod.org)

### Editorial Policies

All manuscripts will be evaluated for their scientific contribution, originality and content by the editorial board. Only those submitted articles are not currently being considered by another journal, or have not been previously published, will be considered for publication in Turkish Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology. Authors are responsible for the accuracy of the data presented in their manuscript. The journal retains the right to make appropriate changes on the grammar and language of the manuscript when needed. When suitable the manuscript will be sent to the corresponding author for revision. The manuscript, if accepted for publication, will become the property of the journal and copyright will be taken out in the name of the journal.

All manuscripts submitted to the journal for publication are checked by Crossref Similarity Check powered by iThenticate software for plagiarism. If plagiarism is detected, relevant institutions may be notified. In this case, the authors might be asked to disclose their raw data to relevant institutions.

### Peer-review

Turkish Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology is an independent international journal based on double-blind peer-review principles. The manuscript is assigned to the Editor-in-Chief, who reviews the manuscript and makes an initial decision based on manuscript quality and editorial priorities. These manuscripts then sent for external peer-review, the Editor in Chief assigns Associate Editor. The Associate Editor sends the manuscript to the 3 internal and external reviewers. The reviewers must review the manuscript in 21 days. Associate Editor recommends decision based on the reviewers' recommendations and sends the manuscript to the Editor-in-Chief. The Editor-in-Chief makes a final decision based on editorial priorities, manuscript quality and reviewer recommendations. If there are any conflicting recommendation of reviewers, Editor-in-Chief can assign a new reviewer. The scientific board guiding the selection of the papers to be published in the journal consists of elected experts of the journal and if necessary, selected from national and international experts in the relevant field of research. All manuscripts are reviewed by the editor, section associate editors and at least three internal and external expert referees. All research articles undergo review by statistics editor as well.

Full text of all articles can be downloaded at the web site of the journal: [www.tjoddergisi.org](http://www.tjoddergisi.org)

### Authorship

The role of authorship in Turkish Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology is reserved for those individuals who meet the criteria recommended by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE; <http://www.icmje.org>). Describe each authors' contribution by using ICMJE's criteria: substantial contributions to the conception or design; the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data; drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content; final approval of the version to be published; agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the study in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are



# TURKISH JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

appropriately investigated and resolved. The statement about the authors' contributions should be placed in the cover letter. All persons who contributed to the work, but not sufficiently to be authors, must be acknowledged.

### Cover Letter

Cover letter to the editors addressing the following points:

- The authors' intent to submit solely to Turkish Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology.
- Verification that the manuscript is not under consideration elsewhere, and indication from the authors that it will not be submitted elsewhere until a final decision is made by the editors of Turkish Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology.
- The declaration of transparency from the corresponding author.
- Clinical trial registration, if applicable.
- Institutional review board (IRB) approval or exemption.
- Informed consent.
- Any explanations related to reporting guidelines.
- The statement about the authors' contributions.

### Preparation of Manuscripts

The "Turkish Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology" follows the Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing, and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals" (International Committee of Medical Journal Editors - <http://www.icmje.org/>). Upon submission of the manuscript, authors are to indicate the type of trial/research and provide the checklist of the following guidelines when appropriate:

CONSORT statement for randomized controlled trials (Moher D, Schulz KF, Altman D, for the CONSORT Group. The CONSORT statement revised recommendations for improving the quality of reports of parallel group randomized trials. *JAMA* 2001; 285: 1987-91) (<http://www.consort-statement.org/>),

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

D, Sox H, Riley D; the CARE Group. The CARE Guidelines: Consensus-based Clinical Case Reporting Guideline Development.) (<http://www.care-statement.org/>)

### Human and Animal Studies

Manuscripts submitted for publication must contain a statement to the effect that all human studies have been reviewed by the appropriate ethics committee and have therefore been performed in accordance with the ethical standards described in an appropriate version of the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki, as revised in 2013 (<http://www.wma.net/en/30publications/10policies/b3/>). It should also be stated clearly in the text that all persons gave their informed consent prior to their inclusion in the study. Details that might disclose the identity of the subjects under study should be omitted. In case of usage of any image media that potentially can expose patients' identity requires obtaining permission for publication from the patients or their parents/guardians. Experimental animal studies should be presented with the disclosure of the appropriateness to the institutional/national/international ethical guides on care and use of laboratory animals.

Reports of animal experiments must state that the "Principles of laboratory animal care" (NIH publication No. 86-2, revised 1985) were followed, as well as specific national laws where applicable.

The editors reserve the right to reject manuscripts that do not comply with the above mentioned requirements. The author will be held responsible for false statements or for failure to fulfill the above mentioned requirements.

Authors must provide statement on the absence of conflict of interests between authors and provide authorship contributions and declare if any financial/material support.

### Copyright

The author(s) transfer(s) the copyright to his/their article to the Turkish Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology effective if and when the article is accepted for publication. The copyright covers the exclusive and unlimited rights to reproduce and distribute the article in any form of reproduction (printing, electronic media or any other form); it also covers translation rights for all languages and countries. For U.S. authors the copyright is transferred to the extent transferable.

After receiving and accept decision for publication, submissions must be accompanied by the "Copyright Transfer Statement". The form is available for download on the journal's manuscript submission and evaluation site. The copyright transfer form should be signed by all contributing authors and a scanned version of the wet signed document should be submitted.

### Manuscript Structure

All manuscripts must be submitted as Microsoft Word (.doc or .docx) files. All manuscript pages (including references, tables, and figure legends) must be double-spaced. Use a standard, 12-point typeface such as Times New Roman. Top, bottom, and side margins should be set at 1 inch. Authors must include the following in the manuscript file:



# TURKISH JOURNAL OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

### Title Page

A separate title page should list;

-The manuscript title, which should contain no more than a total of 100 characters (counting letters and spaces) and should not be declarative; do not use abbreviations or commercial names in the title.

- A short title of no more than 50 characters, including spaces, for use as a running foot.

- All author name(s), institutional, corporate, or commercial affiliations, and up to two major degree(s).

- 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).

### Precis

The precis is a one-sentence synopsis of no more than 30 words that describes the basic findings of the article. Precis sample can be seen below:

'Using a 45 point questionnaire, we have evaluated the trend of Robotic surgery training in the gynecologic surgery fellowship programs across the nation!'

### Abstract

All manuscripts should be accompanied by an abstract. All information in the abstract should be consistent with the information in the text, tables, or figures. Avoid use of commercial names in the abstract. Original research reports should have a structured abstract of no more than 250 words, using the following headings:

- Objective: Main question, objective, or hypothesis (single phrase starting with, for example, "To evaluate..." or "To estimate." [never start with "To determine."]).
- Materials and Methods: Study design, participants, outcome measures, and in the case of a negative study, statistical power.
- Results: Measurements expressed in absolute numbers and percentages, and when appropriate indicate relative risks or odds ratios with confidence intervals and level of statistical significance; any results contained in the abstract should also be presented in the body of the manuscript, tables, or figures.
- Conclusion: Directly supported by data, along with clinical implications.

Authors from Turkey or Turkish speaking countries are expected to submit a Turkish abstract including subheadings such as "Amaç, Gereç ve Yöntemler, Bulgular, Sonuç". The abstract of Authors whose native language is not Turkish will be provided free of charge translation services into Turkish language.

A structured abstract is not required with review articles and case reports.

### Keywords

Below the abstract provide 3 to 5 keywords. Abbreviations should not be used as keywords. Keywords should be picked from the Medical

Subject Headings (MeSH) list ([www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/MBrowser.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/MBrowser.html)).

Turkish abstracts should have keywords "Anahtar Kelimeler" picked from [www.atifdizini.com](http://www.atifdizini.com) under "Türkiye Bilim Terimleri" link.

Several types of articles can be submitted for publication in Turkish Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology: Original research, case reports, 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 <sup>®</sup>
Original Research	250 words	,500 words (~22 pages) <sup>®</sup>	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

\*Manuscript length includes all pages in a manuscript (ie, title page, abstract, text, references, tables, boxes, figure legends, and appendixes). <sup>®</sup>Suggested limit. <sup>®</sup>The Introduction should not exceed 250 words. <sup>®</sup>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





# 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.

### Units of Measurement and Abbreviations

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.

### Revisions

Revisions will be sent to the corresponding author. Revisions must be returned as quickly as possible in order not to delay publication. Deadline for the return of revisions is 30 days. The editorial board retains the right to decline manuscripts from review if authors' response delays beyond 30 days. All reviewers' comments should be addressed a revision note containing the author's responses to the reviewers' comments should be submitted with the revised manuscript. An annotated copy of the main document should be submitted with revisions. The Editors have the right to withdraw or retract the paper from the scientific literature in case of proven allegations of misconduct.

### Accepted Articles

Accepted articles are provided with a DOI number and published as ahead of print articles before they are included in their scheduled issue.

### Journal and Society Web sites:

[www.tjod.org](http://www.tjod.org) (Turkish Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology)

[www.tjoddergisi.org](http://www.tjoddergisi.org) (Turkish Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology)



## CONTENTS

### Clinical Investigations

- 1** Antenatal azithromycin to prevent preterm birth in pregnant women with vaginal cerclage: A randomized clinical trial  
*Vajinal serklaşlı gebelerde preterm doğumu önlemek için antenatal azitromisin: Randomize bir klinik çalışma*  
Rania Hassan Mostafa Ahmed, Hassan Awwad Bayoumy, Sherif Ahmed Ashoush, Wessam Kamal Lotfy Gabr; Cairo, Egypt
- 8** The expression of stanniocalcin-1, estrogen receptor and progesterone receptor in endometrioid endometrial cancer  
*Endometrioid endometrial kanserde staniokalsin-1, östrojen reseptörü ve progesteron reseptörü ekspresyonu*  
Gamze Erkinç, Ramazan Oğuz Yüceer, Evrim Erdemoğlu, Zümrüt Arda Kaymak, Şerife Mehtap Darbaş, Kemal Kürşat Bozkurt, İbrahim Metin Çiriş; İzmir, Isparta, Bartın, Turkey
- 16** The effects of dydrogesterone treatment on first-trimester aneuploidy screening markers and nuchal translucency in women with threatened miscarriage  
*Düşük tehdidi olan gebelerde oral didrogesteron tedavisinin ilk trimester anöploidi tarama belirteçleri ve ense kalınlığı üzerindeki etkileri*  
Elif Yıldız, Burcu Timur; İstanbul, Ordu, Turkey
- 22** Increase in transforming growth factor- $\beta$  didnot affect trombospondin1 in preeclampsia placentas  
*Transforming growth faktör- $\beta$ 'daki artış, preeklampsili plasentalarda trombospondin 1'i etkilemedi*  
Ani Retno Prijanti, Nissa Thoyyiba Oktavia, Febriana Catur Iswanti, Ninik Mudjihartini, Yuditiya Purwosunu; Jakarta, Indonesia
- 29** Fetuin B may be a potential marker for predicting maternal and neonatal outcomes in intrahepatic cholestasis: Prospective case-control study  
*Fetuin B, intrahepatik kolestazda maternal ve neonatal sonlanımı öngörmeye potansiyel bir belirteç olabilir: Prospektif olgu kontrol çalışması*  
Jasmina Begum, Sweta Singh, Gautom Kumar Saharia, Manas Kumar Panigrahi; Bhubaneswar, India
- 38** Genitourinary syndrome in menopause: Impact of vaginal symptoms  
*Menopozda genitoüriner sendrom: Vajinal semptomların etkisi*  
Juan Pedro Matzumura Kasano, Hugo F. Gutiérrez Crespo, Raúl Alberto Ruiz Arias, Isabel Alamo; Lima, Peru, Santiago de Surco, Peru
- 46** An evaluation of the effects on the ovaries of hyperbaric oxygen therapy in a rat model of premature ovarian failure created with cyclophosphamide  
*Siklofosamid ile oluşturulmuş erken yumurtalık yetmezliği olan bir sıçan modelinde hiperbarik oksijen tedavisinin yumurtalıklar üzerindeki etkilerinin değerlendirilmesi*  
Fulya Çağlı, Mehmet Akif Baktır, Mehmet Dolanbay, Esra Balcıoğlu, Ahmet Cumaoğlu, Mustafa Ermiş, Enes Karaman, Betül Yalçın, Ercan Mustafa Aygen; Kayseri, Turkey
- 53** The investigation of cholinergic receptor muscarinic 1 activity in the rat ovary with induced ovarian hyperstimulation  
*Ovaryan hiperstimülasyonu oluşturulan ratların overlerinde kolinerjik reseptör muskarinik 1 aktivitesinin araştırılması*  
Cengiz Şanlı, Remzi Atılğan, Tuncay Kuloğlu, Şehmus Pala, Nevin İlhan; Elazığ, Turkey

### Reviews

- 59** Oocyte vitrification for oncological and social reasons  
*Onkolojik ve sosyal nedenlerle oosit vitrifikasyonu*  
Nadiye Köroğlu, Turgut Aydın; İstanbul, Turkey



## CONTENTS

- 64** A meta-analysis of fertility and adverse outcomes in oil- and water-based contrast for hysterosalpingography  
*Histerosalpingografide kullanılan yağ ve su bazlı kontrast maddenin doğurganlık ve olumsuz sonuçlar üzerine etkisinin meta-analizi*  
Stewart Tsui, Ahmed Adel Sofy; United Kingdom; Fayoum, Egypt

### Meta-Analysis

- 74** Comparison of polyvinyl alcohol particles and tris-acryl gelatin microspheres embolic agents used in uterine artery embolization: A systematic review and meta-analysis  
*Uterin arter embolizasyonunda kullanılan polivinil alkol partikülleri ve tris-akril jelatin kaplı mikrokürelerin karşılaştırılması: Sistemik bir derleme ve meta-analiz*  
Ahmed Adel Sofy, Stewart Tsui; Fayoum, Egypt, United Kingdom

### Letter to the Editor

- 85** Copeptin, the prediction of poor ovarian reserve and the infertile women: Correspondence  
*Copeptin; infertil kadınlarda kötü over rezervinin ön görülmesi: Uygunluk*  
Rujittika Mungmunpantipantip, Viroj Wiwanitkit; Bangkok, Thailand; Pune, India