

## Editorial Note on Rare Abnormalities Observed in Pregnant Women

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### Editorial

Postpartum Haemorrhage (PPH) refers to the condition when a woman has heavy bleeding after giving birth. It is a serious but rare condition. Postpartum haemorrhage occurs within 1 day of delivery, but it can happen even before 12 weeks after having a baby. This condition is observed in 1 to 5 among 100 women who gave birth to a baby (1 to 5 percent) have Postpartum haemorrhage. The estimated mortality rate of postpartum haemorrhage is 140,000/year or for every four minutes one maternal death is registered. In 2017 World Health Organization estimated that 529,000 maternal deaths occur every year in India, where in around 136,000 or 25.7% of individual death takes place and two third of these deaths occur after delivery.

Schistosomiasis is a tropical disease and a parasitic flatworm belonging to the genus *Schistosoma* causes this. This parasite enters the human body through the skin. Different species of schistosomes may have effect on specific organs in the body, and the diagnostic signs and symptoms depend on the areas where the parasites attack. In a female reproductive tract Schistosomiasis is rare but has been observed in various regions of the world where the effect of *Schistosoma haematobium*, in particular, is endemic. Schistosomiasis occurrence in the fallopian tubes produces fibrotic scars and tubal inflation, leading to infertility condition and ectopic pregnancy. An in depth literature survey in USA has reported no reported local case of tubal Schistosomiasis to date. Beyond that the only *Schistosoma* species that was found in the Philippines country is *Schistosoma japonicum*, while the species most often isolated in tubal Schistosomiasis, in contrast, is *Schistosoma haematobium*. Knowledge on this disease condition and a high or vigorous diagnosis is important in managing affected patients.

Fetal exposure to Dexamethasone (DEX), a synthetic glucocorticoid, alters brain plasticity and cognitive functions during adulthood in a sex-dependent manner. The mechanisms underlying such long-lasting sex-dependent change of prenatal DEX is not yet well understood. Prenatal exposure to DEX significantly reduced the body weight and brain weight of both male and female fetuses,

although reduction in brain weight was less severe than that of the body weight. Administration of DEX to pregnant dams led to enhanced expression of both *TAp73* and  $\Delta Np73$  gene/protein variants in the brain of male fetuses but not in that of female fetuses. Dexamethasone induced a sex-dependent effect on the expression of *p73* gene variants. DEX-induced growth restriction in the brain of female fetuses is independent of *p73* gene.

The effect of maternal alcohol consumption and daily food or dietary habits at late pregnancy on maternal gut microbiota as well as their new born infants is not properly recorded till now. Maternal alcohol consumption was associated with lower alpha diversity as well as gut microbiota composition both in mothers and infants, including higher abundance of Faecalibacterium in mothers and Bacteroides in infants. Prebiotic effects from maternal dietary habits and other habitual things during pregnancy are still uncategorized. Eggs consumption during pregnancy was negatively related to *Lachnospiraceae* in mothers and infants. Soybean products intake effects positively with increase of *Lachnospiraceae* in mothers, and strongly affect the variations of gut microbiota both in mothers and new born babies mainly delivered through vaginal delivery.

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