

AUGUST 2009 ■ Volume 201, Number 2

REVIEWS

121 Uterine artery Doppler flow studies in obstetric practice



Anthony C. Sciscione; Edward J. Hayes

Uterine artery Doppler flow studies appear to identify pregnancies at an increased risk for untoward outcomes especially in the high risk population.



EDITORS' COMMENTARY: The Society for Maternal Fetal Medicine has approved this paper as representing a valid summary of the current use of uterine artery Doppler studies in obstetric practice.

GENERAL GYNECOLOGY

127 Uterine fibroid embolization: a viable alternative to hysterectomy

Linda D. Bradley

Uterine fibroid embolization is a safe, effective, and durable nonsurgical alternative to hysterectomy.

CLINICAL OPINION

OBSTETRICS

136 Sleep deprivation: implications for obstetric practice in the United States

Steven L. Clark

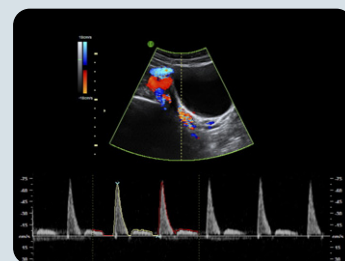
Sleep deprivation has been associated with adverse patient outcomes, yet remains common in obstetric practice.

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ON THE COVER



In this Doppler flow study of the uterine artery, the waveform shows the high resistance to uterine blood flow in the normal nonpregnant state; physiologic changes of pregnancy lead to lowered resistance. Keeping the probe 90° from the artery and using an ultrasound machine with high resolution and accurate color mapping achieved good results with this technically difficult and rarely performed study. Article, page 121. Image, page 122.

Image by Christine Michael, RDMS, and Deanna Vanderhoef, RDMS, The Delaware Center for Maternal and Fetal Medicine, Newark, DE. Courtesy of Anthony C. Sciscione, MD, and Edward J. Hayes, MD.

The *American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology* (ISSN 0002-9378) is published monthly by Elsevier Inc., 360 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10010-1710. Business office: 1600 John F. Kennedy Blvd., Suite 1800, Philadelphia, PA 19103-2899. Editorial office: 360 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10010-1710. Customer Service Office: 11830 Westline Industrial Drive, St. Louis, MO 63146. Periodicals postage paid at New York, NY and additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to the *American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology*, Elsevier Periodicals Customer Service, 11830 Westline Industrial Drive, St. Louis, MO 63146.



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RESEARCH

GENERAL GYNECOLOGY

139 Evaluation of different add-back estradiol and progesterone treatments to gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonist treatment in patients with premenstrual dysphoric disorder



Birgitta Segeblad; Anna Borgström; Sigrid Nyberg; Marie Bixo; Inger Sundström-Poromaa

During leuprolide acetate treatment, the highest dose of estradiol in combination with progesterone was associated with the most pronounced symptom recurrence in patients with premenstrual dysphoric disorder.



See Journal Club, page 221

142 The integration of STD/HIV services with contraceptive services for young women in the United States

Sherry L. Farr; Joan Marie Kraft; Lee Warner; John E. Anderson; Denise J. Jamieson

One-third of unmarried, sexually active women (2.7 million) in the United States who are 15-24 years old and who received contraceptive services in the previous year did not receive sexually transmitted disease/human immunodeficiency virus services.

146 Emergency contraceptive use as a marker of future risky sex, pregnancy, and sexually transmitted infection

Petra M. Sander; Elizabeth G. Raymond; Mark A. Weaver

Use of emergency contraception did not predict increases in risky sex, pregnancy, or sexually transmitted infection over 1 year of follow-up.

148 Power over parity: intimate partner violence and issues of fertility control

Rebekah E. Gee; Nandita Mitra; Fei Wan; Diana E. Chavkin; Judith A. Long

Women in violent relationships are less likely to be able to afford contraception and are more likely to report their partner making contraception difficult.

152 Uterine artery embolization compared with methotrexate for the management of pregnancy implanted within a cesarean scar

YaLing Zhuang; LiLi Huang

For pregnancy within cesarean scar, uterine artery embolization followed by suction curettage appears to have more advantage than methotrexate systemic treatment and may be a priority option.

154 Safety of late second-trimester pregnancy termination by laminaria dilatation and evacuation in patients with previous multiple cesarean sections

Ido Ben-Ami; David Schneider; Ran Svirsky; Noam Smorgick; Moty Pansky; Reuven Halperin

Laminaria dilatation and evacuation is safe in women with previous multiple cesarean sections.

(continued on page 6A)

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