

## Clinics in Mother and Child Health for Better Maternal and Child Care

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### EDITOR'S WORDS

Mother health or Maternal Health refers to the health to the health of the mother during Pregnancy, Child birth and Post-Partum period while Child health refers to state of physical and mental well-being of children along with absence of disease or deformity. It also speaks about the health conditions of New Born babies, Infants, Children and Adolescents.

Clinics in Mother and Child Health is an International rigorous peer reviewed journal aims in disseminating the advancements and current research updates in all aspects of Pregnancy, Pediatrics and Gynecology.

This prestigious journal also includes various fields like pregnancy, maternal depression, mother to child transmission, gestational age, autism, new-born concerns, social issues associated with upbringing of a child and making them freely available worldwide.

We take extreme pleasure in upholding this prestigious journal which has a prominent history of successful running for past 17 years. We are very grateful and appreciative for our outstanding team of Authors, Reviewers and honorable Editorial board members who has played major role in success of this reputable journal.

We believe that this would be another fantastic year in publishing quality research outcomes which has diversified platforms for accessing all the articles through Social media like Twitter, Linked In, Facebook, What's app etc., articles can be viewed at a single click!!

This Journal successfully completes 16 years in publication of quality research work globally being an Editorial board member for this prestigious journal I hereby discloses the scientific trends and research updates of our journal.

The 16th Volume, Issue 1 of this esteemed journal addresses the novel research performed by authors from parts of the world. Mai S, et al in his case study discusses that Breast tuberculosis is a very rare condition that can easily be mistaken for a breast carcinoma. A better awareness of this condition may prevent unnecessary treatments and surgical procedures [1]

Jui-Chiung Sun in his commentary article speaks about the "Care of the Stillborn Body from the Perspective of Parents" reveals that clinical care should be combined with the culture and customs of families, and the discussion on the preparation for the care of the remains should be held with parents at an appropriate time and in an appropriate place before such practices are needed [2].

Dulla A, et al proposes that client satisfaction is slightly high. Predictors of clients' satisfaction with family planning service in this study were age, educational level, adequacy of information to clients, convenience of clinic opening hours, respect and friendly approaches from other clinical staffs and maintenance of privacy. Appropriate Information, education and communication is needed to solve the problem [3].

Heerden AJV shows that for the late preterm infant, early surfactant use within 30 minutes of birth was significantly higher at the study center than international trends. It also demonstrated that mortality was lower, and that a strong inverse correlation was found between mortality and early surfactant use [4].

Prevalence of Depression among Pregnant Women Attending ANC Follow up Mother's at Higher Two Health Center, Jimma Teaching Health Center, Shenen Gibe Hospital and JUSH, Jimma Town, Oromia Regional State, South West Ethiopia [5] by Negewo AN concludes by saying Prevalence of depression among respondents was found to be higher. Socio demographic and maternal characteristics were found to be factors strongly associated with maternal depression.

Utilization of Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) Guidelines and Associated Factors among Nurse at Public Health Institutions in West Arsi Zone, South East Ethiopia by Seid SS, et al. reveals the protocols and guidelines in neonatal health care [6]

16th Volume, Issue 2 of this outstanding journal propagates the latest research outcomes globally. Gueye M, et al. speaks that The recognition of the IRF is a fundamental element for a better management of NBI which constitutes a major cause of mortality [7].

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The study revealed that obstetric emergencies are responsible for significant number of maternal and perinatal death. If the women have been accessed early and received optimum emergency care, many cases of the occurred death would have been prevented. Better outcome can be achieved through maximum utilization of quality and comprehensive antenatal care and organized pre-hospital obstetric emergency services by Woyessa, et al. [8]

A manuscript entitled “Factors Associated with Preterm Birth among Mothers who gave Birth in Dodola Town Hospitals, Southeast Ethiopia: Institutional Based Cross Sectional Study” by Woldeyohannes D, et al. [9] and another manuscript entitled “Episiotomy Practice and its Associated Factor among Women Who Gave Birth at Public Health Institutions of Akaki Kality in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia” by Worku SA, et al [10] shows their novel research towards the world.

Mawoza T, et al discloses the use of traditional remedies in different forms during pregnancy and at labour was very common as confirmed by the high prevalence rate of 69.9%. Some of the women however used more than one type of traditional medicine during pregnancy, labour and for postpartum care. The exact effects of some of these medicines on both the mother and infant however, are not known, and there is therefore a need for them to be studied in greater detail in this prestigious article [11]

Misoprostol induction method still has a higher maternal & fetal complication which required more investigation before being recommended as an alternative method in labor induction is written by Alkassseh ASM [12]

The Effect of Socio-Demographic Factors on Quality of Midwifery Performance as Perceived by Midwives by Alkassseh A, et al discuss about that There was a positive correlation between quality of midwifery performance and job titles in favor of midwives. Therefore, it is recommended that the managers should ensure adequate number of professional midwives at all times and shifts in maternity departments at the governmental hospitals in Gaza Strip [13]

The prevalence of diarrhea slightly higher in non-ODF households than ODF households. Therefore, intensifying Community-Led Total Sanitation and hygiene approach strongly recommended is concluded by Megersa S, et al in his findings [14]

Management of the Morbidly Adherent Placenta by Chan DK, et al. concludes by saying Care of the patient with morbidly adherent placenta involves a multidisciplinary team to optimize outcomes and reduce morbidity and mortality. To help facilitate patient care, tertiary care centers may benefit from creating care teams with expertise in management of morbidly adherent placenta [15]

The Experience of a Mother in the Situation of a Preterm Birth by Rosati F, et al pictorially represents the experiences of mother during pregnancy and at stages of Preterm Birth [16].

Issue 4 of this peer reviewed journal publishes the quality article by Juliana Barroso Zimmermann, et al. discusses that early heparin application to pregnant women with thrombophilia was

able to reduce the number of miscarriage, intrauterine death, but did not reduce the frequency of preeclampsia and also their results shows that crude evaluation of the data shows a decrease in the pulsatility and resistance indices of the uterine art. With the increase of patients in the analysis, we hope that the statistical results can demonstrate this improvement of placental flow [17] [18]

An article which is well concluded by stating The omega 3 use in association with ASA has increased the uterine artery resistance and pulsatility indices of the investigated patients; however, it did not make any difference in primary and secondary outcomes by Zimmermann JB, et al. [19]

Iron Therapy in Pregnant Women by Iosief Abraha [20] and Magnitude and Factors Associated with Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device Method Utilization among Clients Attending Family Guidance Association Clinics in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia [21] by Ali M, et al. supported for success of that issue.

Issue 5 of this journal has publishes the articles by Lema B, et al. titled Prevalence of Community Acquired Pneumonia among Children 2 to 59 Months Old and its Associated Factors in Munesa District, Arsi Zone, Oromia Region, Ethiopia concludes by saying It is identified prevalence of community acquired pneumonia and the potential factors were being male, caring of child on mothers back during food cooking, history of acute respiratory tract infection and children who were living in the house that have three or more window [22]

Improved antenatal care quality and efficient childbirth management with early mothers' adherence to pediatric follow-up may help reduce vertical HIV transmission in this study environment which is concluded by Agossou J, et al. [23]

Neonatal Infection in the University Teaching Hospital of Parakou/Benin: Trends in Frequency and Lethality from 2010 To 2016 by Agossou J, et al. which states that More than 5 out of 10 children hospitalized in the neonatal intensive care unit between 2010 and 2016 were diagnosed with a neonatal infection and one out of five newborns died of it. This sometimes justifies the excessive use of antibiotics. Prospective study with appropriate diagnostic tools is necessary to take stock of the actual status of neonatal infection in the hospital's neonatal intensive care unit [24].

Tulu C, et al. in his research article says that The prevalence of domestic violence among ANC attending women at Robe hospital is high. Having partner who takes alcohol, having unplanned pregnancy and unwanted pregnancy are the factors significantly associated with domestic violence during pregnancy among antenatal care attending women. In collaboration with stakeholders, the zonal health department has to mitigate domestic violence during pregnancy through educating women how to prevent unplanned and unwanted pregnancy [25].

We sincerely thank our Honorable Editorial Board members, Esteemed authors and Research personalities who contributed for our journal and respected Reviewers who supported us in rapid peer review process and all our supporting members who worked rigorously for success and development of this reputable journal.

In this context We like to show our special gratitude towards our special personality Dr. Peter Mansfeild who supports constantly for uplifting of our journal. We hope your services will be showers towards us in future too.

Upon entering into 2020 and volume 17 of our journal, Clinics in Mother and Child Health anticipates renowned eminent researchers across the globe to share their valuable presentation and galvanize the scientific community in upcoming issues.

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