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Obstetrics & Gynecology Science



Korean Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology
Korean Society of Maternal Fetal Medicine
Korean Society of Gynecologic Endocrinology
Korean Society of Gynecologic Endoscopy and Minimally Invasive Surgery
Korean Society of Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology
Korean Society of Contraception and Reproductive Health
Korean Urogynecologic Society
Korean Society of Endometriosis

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2021 CONGRESS EVENTS

2021.03.21

The 14th Good Clinical Practice for Breast and Thyroid Disease for Gynecologists

Gayageum Hall, The-K Hotel, Seoul, Korea

2021.05.01

The 13rd Annual Symposium of Korean Society of Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology for Ultrasonic Research Society

Auditorium, B2F, Ewha Womans University School of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

2021.05.02

The 23rd Annual Workshop of Korean Society of Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology

Auditorium, B2F, Ewha Womans University School of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

2021.05.21

The 64th Annual Symposium and Developing Meeting of Korean Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Changwon Exhibition Convention Center, Changwon, Korea



아기가 6개월이 되면 동물성과 식물성 영양균형이 중요해요!

베지밀 인펀트/토들러는 식물성 영양을 공급하여 한쪽으로만 치우칠 수 있는 우리 아기의 영양이 균형 잡힐 수 있도록 도와줍니다.



식물성 영양



성장기용 조제식



빈틈 없는 영양설계



간편한 액상타입



성장기용 조제식 베지밀 인펀트
돌 이전에도 안심하고 먹이실 수 있습니다!

• 미국 소아과학회 지침서 • Cow's milk, goat's milk, soy beverages (not soy formula), and low-iron formulas should not be used during the first year, 돌 이전에 생우유, 산양유, 콩으로 만든 영·유아식이 아닌 일반 콩 음료, 철분 함량이 낮은 유아식은 권장하지 않는다. [출처 : Bright futures, AAP, 2017]

돌 이전에는 성장기용 조제식 '베지밀 인펀트'를 주세요.

제품 선택 시 식품의 유형을 꼭 확인하세요!

	일반 조제식 (6~12개월)	베지밀 인펀트
제품		
식품의 유형	성장기용 조제식	

돌 이후에는 균형영양을 위해 '베지밀 토들러'를 주세요.

식물성 단백질을 기초로 하여 성장, 발육에 필요한 영양을 꼭꼭 채웠습니다.

	일반 우유	베지밀 토들러
제품		
주요 원재료	동물성 단백질	식물성 단백질
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Ref2) 2019년 세계일류상품 선정

Aims and Scope

Obstetrics & Gynecology Science (NLM title: Obstet Gynecol Sci) is an international peer-review journal that published basic, translational, clinical research, and clinical practice guideline to promote women's health and prevent obstetric and gynecologic disorders. The journal has an international editorial board and is published in English on the 15th day of every other month. Submitted manuscripts should not contain previously published material and should not be under consideration for publication elsewhere.

The journal has been publishing articles since 1958. The aim of the journal is to publish original articles, reviews, case reports, short communications, letters to the editor, and video articles that have the potential to change the practices in women's health care.

The journal's main focus is the diagnosis, treatment, prediction, and prevention of obstetric and gynecologic disorders. Because the life expectancy of Korean and Asian women is increasing, the journal's editors are particularly interested in the health of elderly women in these population groups. The journal also publishes articles about reproductive biology, stem cell research, and artificial intelligence research for women; additionally, it provides insights into the physiology and mechanisms of obstetric and gynecologic diseases.

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- Korean Urogynecologic Society
- Korean Society of Endometriosis

Abstracted/Indexed in

Scopus, PubMed, PubMed Central, KoreaMed, KoreaMed Synapse, Korea Citation Index, DOI/Crossref, DOAJ

Background

Obstetrics & Gynecology Science continues in 2013 Korean Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology (pISSN:2233-5188, eISSN: 2233-5196), which was first published in 1958.

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Obstetrics & Gynecology Science

Instructions for Authors

Enacted in January 1958
Revised in December 2020

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The journal also follows the open access policy of PubMed Central at United States National Library of Medicine (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/>).

All contents of the journal are available immediately upon publication without embargo period.

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Readership

It is primarily for obstetricians & gynecologists. They will be able to obtain tailored information to adopt the information for their patients care. Its readership can be expanded to other positions:

- Researchers can get the cases for research projects and rationale of their researches;
- Clinicians in the other fields can get the recent progress of obstetrics and gynecology so that they can refer their patients for more specific consultation to obstetricians & gynecologists.
- Administrators of the hospital or health center can access recent info and adopt a variety of data in the management of the institutes.
- Medical health students can understand the recent innovation and trends of obstetrics and gynecology so that they are able to learn those information during their study.
- Policy makers may be able to reflect the results of the articles to

the health policies especially for maternal health.

- The public will be able to read the advancement in the obstetrics and gynecology fields that they have a confidence in visiting obstetricians & gynecologists to consult their health problem.

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All of the manuscripts should be prepared based on strict observation of research and publication ethics guidelines recommended by the Council of Science Editors (<http://www.councilscienceeditors.org/>), International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE, <http://www.icmje.org/>), World Association of Medical Editors (WAME, <http://www.wame.org/>), and the Korean Association of Medical Journal Editors (KAMJE, http://www.kamje.or.kr/intro.php?body=eng_index). All studies involving human subjects or human data must be reviewed and approved by a responsible Institutional Review Board (IRB). Please refer to the principles embodied in the Declaration of Helsinki (<https://www.wma.net/policies-post/wma-declaration-of-helsinki-ethical-principles-for-medical-research-involving-human-subjects/>) for all investigations involving human materials. Animal experiments also should be reviewed by an appropriate committee (IACUC) for the care and use of animals. Also studies with pathogens requiring a high degree of biosafety should pass review of a relevant committee (IBC). The approval should be described in the Methods section. For studies of humans including case reports, state whether informed consents were obtained from the study participants. The editor of OGS may request submission of copies of informed consents from human subjects in clinical studies or IRB approval documents. The OGS will follow the guidelines by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE, <http://publicationethics.org/>) for settlement of any misconduct.

2. Conflict of Interest

The corresponding author of an article is asked to inform the Editor of the authors' potential conflicts of interest possibly influencing the research or interpretation of data. A potential

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Statement of Informed Consent

Copies of written informed consent and institutional review board (IRB) approval for clinical research should be retained for reference as necessary. Please insert a sentence in the Materials and Methods section stating that the study was approved or exempt from approval and include the name of the IRB.

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Selection and Description of Participants

Clearly describe the selection of observational or experimental participants (healthy individuals or patients, including controls), including eligibility and exclusion criteria and a description of the source population. Because the relevance of such variables as age, sex, or ethnicity is not always known at the time of study design, researchers should aim for inclusion of representative populations into all study types and at a minimum provide descriptive data for these and other relevant demographic variables. Ensure correct use of the terms sex (when reporting biological factors) and gender (identity, psychosocial or cultural factors), and, unless inappropriate, report the sex and/or gender of study participants, the sex of animals or cells, and describe the methods used to determine sex and gender. If the study was done involving an exclusive population, for example in only one sex, authors should justify why, except in obvious cases, (e.g., prostate cancer).“ Authors should define how they determined race or ethnicity and justify their relevance.

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For the specific study design, such as randomized control studies, studies of diagnostic accuracy, meta-analyses, observational studies and non-randomized studies, it is recommended that the authors follow the reporting guidelines listed in the following table.

Initiative	Type of study	Source
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STARD	Studies of diagnostic accuracy	http://www.stard-statement.org
PRISMA	Preferred reporting items of systematic reviews and meta-analyses	http://www.prisma-statement.org
STROBE	Observational studies in epidemiology	http://www.strobe-statement.org
MOOSE	Meta-analyses of observational studies in epidemiology	http://www.consort-statement.org/resources/downloads/otherinstruments/moose-statement-2000pdf

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should be submitted in English.

[1] Original Articles

Original articles are reports of basic or clinical investigations. The maximum length of a manuscript is 3,500 words of body text, excluding the abstract, references, figures, and tables. These articles are limited to 40 references. The manuscript should be organized in the following sequence: title page, the abstract and keywords, introduction, materials and methods, results, discussion, acknowledgments, references, tables, and figures with their legends.

[2] Reviews

Reviews are invited by the editor and should be comprehensive analyses of specific topics. Authors who wish to submit unsolicited reviews should contact the editor-in-chief to determine appropriateness of reviews for publication in OGS. These articles are organized as follows: title page, the abstract and keywords, introduction, body text, conclusion, acknowledgments, references, tables, and figures with their legends. The maximum word count is 4,500 words of body text, excluding the abstract, references, tables, and figures. The editors also suggest a limit of 150 references.

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A letter can be signed by no more than four authors and must not exceed 1,000 words (excluding references); only one table or figure may be included (if essential). Additionally, no more than five references are allowed. Letters to the editor should deal with short clinical cases of medical interest or innovation. All letters should be recommended by the journal's editors. Please do not upload your case report as a letter on the submission website. No abstract or keywords are required, and text should be formatted in one continuous section.

[5] Video Articles

Video articles are published in full online and include the abstract, video file, and still image. Video authors have the ability to present their scientific findings through visual media. All submitted files should be properly labeled so that they directly relate to the video articles' content. The maximum file size is 350MB (after conversion to MP4) and the video should not exceed 10 minutes. Formats accepted for conversion include MPG, AVI, MOV, WMA, WMV, SWF, RM, and FLA. An audio narration in English must accompany the video without music soundtracks. Please provide a video still image file as well. It can be any frame from the video or may be a separate. There should be a manuscript submitted with the video that includes a title page, structured abstract, body of text, and disclosures, as well as references (if needed). The abstract should not exceed 250 words and must describe concisely, in a paragraph, the following: Objective, Methods, Results, and Conclusion. The body text should not exceed 1,000 words, and there should be no more than 20 references. A video file should be submitted by using a URL/URI/External Resource.

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Manuscripts for submission to OGS should be prepared according to the following instructions. The journal follows the "Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals: Writing and Editing for Biomedical Publication" (<http://www.icmje.org/recommendations/>), commonly known as "the Vancouver style," if not otherwise described below.

General Guidelines

After entering information about the authors, the manuscript title, abstract, keywords, and other details, you will be prompted to upload your files. The main document with manuscript text and tables should be prepared with in Microsoft Word.

- The main document should be organized in the following order: title page, the abstract and keywords, introduction, materials and methods, results, discussion, acknowledgments, references, tables, and figures with their legends.
- The manuscript should be written in 10-point font with double spacing on A4-sized paper (21.0×29.7 cm) with 2.5 cm margins (top, bottom, right, and left).
- Manuscript pages are to be numbered consecutively, centered at the bottom of each page and beginning without the title page as page 1.
- The use of acronyms and abbreviations is discouraged and should be kept to a minimum. Acronyms and abbreviations cannot be used in the title. When used, they are to be defined where first used, followed by the acronym or abbreviation in parentheses.
- Drug and chemical names should be stated in standard chemical or generic nomenclature. Units of measure should be presented according to the International System (SI) of units.

1) Title Page

Include the following items on the title page: title of the article, full names of authors, academic degrees, and institutional affiliations of all authors. A short running head must also be provided, consisting of fewer than 40 characters including spaces. When addresses of authors differ, begin with the name of the organization where the primary research was conducted and follow with the names of the other organizations along with the authors' names, listed in numerical order. At the bottom of the title page, identify the corresponding author and include his/her postal address and e-mail address.

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The abstract should not exceed 250 words and describe concisely, in a paragraph, the following: Objective, Methods, Results, and Conclusion. Up to five keywords should be listed below the abstract as index terms. For the selection of keywords, refer to Medical Subject Headings (MeSH, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh>) in Medline.

3) Introduction

Briefly describe the purpose of the investigation, including relevant background information.

4) Materials and Methods

Describe the research plan, materials (or subjects), and methods used, in that order. Explain in detail how the disease was

confirmed and how subjectivity in observations was controlled. When experimental methodology is the main issue of the paper, describe the process in detail so as to recreate the experiment as closely as possible. The sources of the apparatus or reagents used should be given along with the source location (name of company, city, state, and country). Information regarding institutional review board/ethics committee approval or waiver and informed consent should be stated. Methodology for statistical analyses and criteria for statistical significance should be described.

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Results should be presented in a logical sequence in the text, tables/figures, and illustrations. Do not repeat in the text all data that appear in the tables or figures; you may, however, describe important points and trends.

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Observations pertaining to the results of research and other related materials should be interpreted for your readers. Emphasize new and important observations; do not merely repeat the contents of the introduction or results. Explain the meaning of observed opinions along with their limits; within the limits of the research results, connect the conclusion to the purpose of the research.

7) Acknowledgments

If necessary, persons who have made substantial contributions but who have not met the criteria for authorship are acknowledged here.

8) Ethical Approval

Clinical studies or experiments using laboratory animals or pathogens should mention approval of the studies by relevant committees in this section. The sources of special chemicals or preparations should be given along with their location (name of company, city and state, and country). Method of statistical analyses and the criteria for determining significance levels should be described. An ethics statement should be placed here when the studies are performed using clinical samples or data, and animals.

9) Patient Consent

All authors are required to follow the ICMJE requirements (<http://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/roles-and-responsibilities/protection-of-research-participants.html>) on privacy and informed consent from patients and study participants.

Confirm that any patient, service user, or participant in any research, experiment, or clinical trial described in the paper has given written consent to the inclusion of material pertaining to themselves; and that authors have fully anonymized them.

10) Funding Information

All sources of funding applicable to the study, disclosure of potential conflicts of interest (including financial interests, activities, relationships, and affiliations), information on previous presentations, and any important disclaimers should be stated explicitly here.

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In the text, references should be cited with Arabic numerals in brackets in the order cited. In the References section, the references should be numbered in order of appearance in the text (in English). List all authors if there are less than or equal to six authors. List the first six authors followed by "et al." if there are more than six authors. If an article has been published online but has not yet been given an issue or pages, the digital object identifier (DOI) should be supplied. Journal titles should be abbreviated in the style used in Medline. If the reference is in Korean, then provide the English version in the references list. Other types of references not described below should follow Citing Medicine: The NLM Style Guide for Authors, Editors, and Publishers (<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/citingmedicine>).

• **Journal articles:**

1. Park JH, Chung D, Cho HY, Kim YH, Son GH, Park YW, et al. Random urine protein/creatinine ratio readily predicts proteinuria in preeclampsia. *Obstet Gynecol Sci* 2013;56:8-14.
2. Reed SD, Newton KM, Garcia RL, Allison KH, Voigt LF, Jordan CD, et al. Complex hyperplasia with and without atypia: clinical outcomes and implications of progestin therapy. *Obstet Gynecol* 2010;116:365-73.

• **Entire book:**

3. Korean Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology. *Gynecology*. 4th ed. Seoul: Korean Medical Book Publisher; 2007.

• **Part of a book:**

4. Holschneider CH, Berek JS. Vulvar cancer. In: Berek JS, Novak E, editors. *Berek & Novak's gynecology*. 14th ed. Philadelphia (PA): Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 2007. p.1549-80.

- **Conference paper:**

5. Rice AS, Brooks JW. Cannabinoids and pain. In: Dostorovsky JO, Carr DB, editors. Proceedings of the 10th World Congress on Pain; 2002 Aug 17-22; San Diego, CA. Seattle (WA): IASP Press; 2003. p.437-68.

- **Online publication:**

6. Dieci MV, Barbieri E, Piacentini F, Ficarra G, Bettelli S, Dominici M, et al. Discordance in receptor status between primary and recurrent breast cancer has a prognostic impact: a single-Institution analysis. *Ann Oncol* 2012 Sep 20 [Epub]. <https://doi.org/10.1093/annonc/mds248>.

- **Online sources:**

7. American Cancer Society. Cancer reference information [Internet]. Atlanta (GA): American Cancer Society; c2012 [cited 2012 Oct 20]. Available from: http://www.cancer.org/docroot/CRI/CRI_0.asp.
8. National Cancer Information Center. Cancer incidence [Internet]. Goyang (KR): National Cancer Information Center; c2012 [cited 2012 Oct 20]. Available from: <http://www.cancer.go.kr/cms/statics>.

12) Tables

- Each table should have a title, begin on a new page, and be numbered with an Arabic numeral in the order in which it is cited in the text.
- The title and contents of a table should be written in concise

and clear English so that the reader can understand the table without referring to the text.

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- Within a table, if a non-standard abbreviation or description is necessary, elaborate with an annotation below the table. Insert lower case, superscript letters a), b), c), etc., to the right of terms that need explanation. The annotation (preceded by the respective lower case letter) should appear below the table.
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- Upload each figure as a separate image file.
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Obstetrics & Gynecology Science

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