

*Editorial***A note on gynaecology****Alia Zheng***

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EDITORIAL NOTE

Gynaecology is a medical specialty that deals with the female reproductive system's health. Almost all obstetricians are also gynaecologists in today's world. Obstetricians are doctors who specialise in pregnancy, delivery, and the reproductive system of women. Obstetrics is a medical specialty that focuses on pregnancies, births, and the postpartum period. Obstetrics and gynaecology is a medical speciality that combines the fields of obstetrics and gynaecology. Gynaecology and obstetrics overlap in a lot of ways. "Women's science," as the word implies. Andrology, on the other hand, is concerned with male reproductive system concerns.

Gynecologists, like all surgical specialties, may use medicinal or surgical therapy multiple times depending on the nature of the problem they are addressing. Many common medication therapies, including as antibiotics, diuretics, antihypertensives, and antiemetics, will be used in pre- and post-operative medical therapy. Gynaecologists also utilise specific hormone-modulating medicines like Clomifene citrate and hormonal contraception to treat female genital tract problems that are receptive to pituitary or gonadal signals. Surgery, on the other hand, is the cornerstone of gynaecological treatment. Gynaecologists were traditionally not regarded "surgeons" for historical and political reasons, though this has always been a topic of contention. Modern advances in general surgery and gynaecology, on the other hand, have blurred many of the once distinct distinctions. The emergence of gynaecology sub-specialties that are largely surgical in character for example, uro-gynaecology and gynaecological oncology which has bolstered gynaecologists' credentials as surgical practitioners, and many surgeons and surgical associations have grown to regard gynaecologists as comrades.

Women in several countries are required to see a general practitioner before seeing a gynaecologist. The patient is referred to a gynaecologist if their issue necessitates training, knowledge, surgical technique, or equipment that the GP lacks. However, in the United States, law and many health insurance policies enable gynaecologists to provide primary care in addition to their specialisation.

Clinical history and examination are the primary diagnostic tools, as they are in all of medicine. A gynaecological check-up is more personal than a typical physical examination. It also necessitates specialised equipment, such as the speculum. The speculum is made up of two concave metal or plastic hinged blades that are used to retract the vaginal tissues and allow inspection of the cervix, which is the bottom section of the uterus placed within the upper half of the vagina. A bimanual examination is performed by gynaecologists to palpate the cervix, uterus, ovaries, and bony pelvis. It's not uncommon to perform a rectovaginal examination to get a full picture of the pelvis, especially if any worrisome lumps are discovered. A female gynaecologist may accompany male gynaecologists during their examination. An abdominal or vaginal ultrasound can be performed to confirm any abnormalities discovered during the bimanual examination or if the patient's history suggests it. Obstetric ultrasonography is the application of medical ultrasonography to provide real-time visual pictures of the developing embryo or baby in the uterus during pregnancy (womb). Prenatal ultrasonography is another name for this procedure. In many countries, the operation is considered standard prenatal treatment since it can reveal a wealth of information about the mother's health, the timing and progress of the pregnancy, and the health and development of the embryo or foetus.

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