The current issue contains an article and an editorial commentary on male sexual dysfunction in humans after exposure to bisphenol A (BPA), which is widely used in the production of plastics and is present in many consumer goods. There is controversy regarding the effect of BPA on male reproductive function in animals and the question whether it is an endocrine disruptor in humans is a matter of controversy. The article reports on self-reported male sexual dysfunction in factory workers in China exposed to high concentration of BPA and in non-exposed factory workers. The study reported a 4–7-fold increase in sexual dysfunction in the exposed workers (p. 519). The Editorial Commentary (p. 292) mentions 'for these findings we must adhere to the accepted principles of scientific enquiry (studies must be repeatable) and that "conspiracy theory" and emotion must be left out of the debate'.

Cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator’s (CFTR) role on human sperm capacitation and acrosome reaction was assessed in fertile males. CFTR expression was assessed by indirect immunofluorescence staining in spermatozoa from fertile, healthy and infertile men. CFTR is essential for human sperm fertilizing capacity and impairment of CFTR expression in spermatozoa is correlated with a reduction of sperm quality (p. 317).

Two articles in this issue report on the use of levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system (LNG-IUS), which is a highly effective contraceptive; in the first months after insertion unscheduled vaginal bleeding is common. A randomized placebo-controlled trial of the use of a progesterone receptor modulator indicated initial beneficial effects on bleeding patterns but its use was disadvantageous later on (p. 345). LNG-IUS is also used for treatment of menorrhagia and during hormonal replacement therapy so that many women use LNG-IUS consecutively. A multicentre 15-month prospective study on the bleeding pattern and safety of consecutive use of LNG-IUS indicated favourable bleeding profile and safety (p. 354).

The question of how best to promote conception in human immunodeficiency virus sero-discordant couples on highly active antiretroviral therapies with undetectable viral load is reviewed by analysing data and reviewing arguments about conception by ART versus the use of strategy of unprotected sexual intercourse targeting fertile days (p. 374).

The large interest among clinicians and scientists in endometriosis is illustrated by the presence of four articles in this issue. The following aspects were studied: endometrial-peritoneal interaction (p. 398), pathogenesis (p. 387), pathophysiology of pain and pelvic adhesion formation (p. 392) and possible origin of implantation failure (p. 406).

When anxiety and depression systems were compared in women with polycystic ovary syndrome and in controls matched for body mass index, it was obvious that several anxiety symptoms (reduced sleep, worry, phobias and pain) were more prevalent in the PCOS group (p. 450).

Using data from the entire Danish pregnant population over 25 years the effect of treated and untreated celiac disease during pregnancy was assessed on birthweight and preterm birth. Untreated celiac disease increases the risk of reduced birthweight, the risk of delivering small for gestational age and very small for gestational age infants and preterm birth. If celiac disease is treated the risk is similar to those in women without celiac disease (p. 528).