From the editorial bench: August, 2019.

In the first four months (4/12) of 2019, specifically in April we published 7 articles representing Volume 29 (Number 1) with the support and relentless efforts of some reviewers. In August this year (8/12) of 2019, we are publishing 8 articles (Volume 29 Number 2).

Cover page: In the last published edition we introduced the cover page design for every number or series whereby the chief editor will pick one interesting article and highlight the features on the cover page. Now we would like to make the selection open to any author(s) whose article has been accepted, to propose and give reasons why his or her article should be featured on the cover page. Any article selected should provide high quality figures to showcase important findings from the article.

Orcid iD: We have also introduced incorporation of ORCiD number to every article published in the Journal of Medical laboratory Science. ORCiD is a digital non-proprietary alphanumeric code that uniquely identifies scientific authors and other academic contributors. All corresponding authors are now mandated to apply for ORCiD identification number from https://orchid.org and every manuscript submitted must be accompanied with ORCiD number.

In this volume 29, No.2, we are grateful to our esteemed reviewers who found seven (8) manuscripts worthy of publication. Other manuscripts received from April to August 2019 that are not published in this volume, are either rejected as recommended by the reviewers or still undergoing peer review.

Ihim et al., from the Department of Medical Laboratory Science, Faculty of Health Sciences and Technology, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Nnewi Campus, Anambra State, Nigeria reported that "short term consumption of coffee may cause significant alterations in plasma concentration of glucose and serum HDL-C levels with no significant effects on BMI and serum concentrations of TC, TG and LDL-C". This may be the reason some people look for coffee for transient energy. **Ejike et al**., from the Department of Medical Microbiology, Chukwuemeka Odimegwu Ojukwu University, Awka Campus, Nigeria looked at the Social, health and economic burden of Bacterial Vaginosis (BV). The study revealed that 53.7% of participants indicated that BV makes them avoid having sex while 29.5% avoid closeness with people, while health care professionals indicated treatment of BV as combination therapy, but regrettably none of them have ever used **Probiotics** to treat or prevent BV. **Ganau and Manga** from the Department of Medical Microbiology, School of Medical Laboratory Sciences, Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto, established baseline data on the prevalence of Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) in Hospitals of Sokoto Metropolis at 43.2%. **Omosigho et al**., used Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) to reveal that glycoprotein B (gB1) from Cytomegalovirus (CMV) was more prevalent (83.7%) followed by gB2 (16.3%) among HIV positive subjects. **Humphrey Afam** reported that Non-medical laboratory scientists dominated Public health laboratory supply chain management in Nigeria. At the federal and state ministries of health, supply chain management of Public health commodities (Pharmaceuticals and Laboratory supplies) were domicile in the Directorate of Pharmaceutical Services. He posited that the "Medical Laboratory Science Council of Nigeria, Medical Laboratory Scientists, policy makers and other relevant stakeholders should ensure management of laboratory supplies by experts" Enjoy all the articles as you read. If you have any question or clarification on the published articles, feel free to contact the respective corresponding authors.

Sincerely, Dr. Kingsley C Anukam, Chief editor. Journal of Medical Laboratory Science.

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