SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION
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In the present study 105 females of reproductive age group were studied. They were divided into study group A (n=20, mean age 26.95±5.11 years, mean weight 51.9±3.44 kg and parity ranging from 0-3) taking combined pills, group B (n=20, mean age 26.25±5.39 years, mean weight 50.95±3.50 kg, parity from 0-3) taking triphasic pills, group C (n=40, mean age 25.92±4.55 years mean weight 52.27±4.0 kg and parity from 0-3) taking centchroman and control group D (n=25, mean age 29.72±6.57 years, mean weight 52.56±3.02 kg, parity from 0-4) not taking any type of hormonal therapy.

The complete general and pelvic examination of each case done at monthly interval for first 3 months then at 6th, 8th and 12th month for evaluation of acceptability, efficacy, safety and changes in lipoprotein profile.

On the lipid lipoprotein profile of group A, there was a significant rise in STC from 180.33±6.25 to 212.61±10.08 mg/dl, a mean rise of 31.5 mg/dl in STG, 44.3 mg/dl in LDL, 6.3 mg/dl in VLDL from basal values observed after 12 months regular use of combined pills.

In group B, there was a significant mean rise in STC (47.63 mg/dl), in STG (56.0 mg/dl), in LDL (52.77 mg/dl) and in VLDL (10.47 mg/dl) over the basal values after 12 months regular use of triphasic pills.

While there was negligible effect of centchroman on lipid profile except a slight mean rise of 3.6 mg/dl in
serum HDL from 36.1±4.7 to 39.7±2.4 mg/dl was observed as compared to significant fall of 18.5 mg/dl in group A and 16.33 mg/dl in group B after 12 months regular use of drug. As far as the acceptability and safety is concern centchroman has got none of the following side effects like nausea, vomiting, breakthrough bleeding, weight gain, depression, cholasma, acne, decreased libido and hypertension which were commonly experienced with combined and triphasic pills. The only distressing side effect observed with centchroman was prolongation of menstrual cycle ranging from 35 to 50 days in about 25% cases, scanty menses and cervical hypertrophy in about 5% cases. It was observed that none of the patient developed pregnancy during the course of combined or triphasic pills while centchroman has got the method failure rate of 5%.

Thus it is concluded that combined and triphasic pills are 100% effective, while centchroman has got 5% failure rate. But it is totally devoid of the minor side effects observed with combined and triphasic pills. Although none of the females showed hyperlipidaemia but there was a definite rising trend in lipid levels with combined and triphasic pills. The comparative rise in STC, STG, LDL, VLDL was maximum with triphasic pills, moderate with combined pills and nil with centchroman rather a beneficial effect (rise in HDL) was observed in females taking centchroman as compared to combined and triphasic pills, which causes fall in HDL.