CONCLUSION
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A study on cœntchroœan (30 mg/weekly) for its hormonal effect was done in 10 patients. Hormonal effect was determined by examination of vaginal smear for maturation index and karyopyknotic index, cervical mucus for pH spinbarkeit test and ferr test.

From the present study we have observed and concluded that:

(i) Cases who are selected for cœntchroœan are in age group from 20-32 years with parity ranging from primipara to fifty or more than 5.

(ii) Cœntchroœan causes delay in the menstrual cycle in 20% of the cases in all the three treatment cycle but in different cycle in different cases. So this effect is not attributable to cœntchroœan.

(iii) There is fall in K.D.I. when taken on 6th, 14th and 22nd day of treatment cycle when compared to pre and post treatment.
(iv) Cervical mucus study does not reveal any noticeable change at 30 mg/weekly doses.

(v) Other side effects noticed are dizziness on the day of drug intake in 6.6% cases and itching over vulva on the day of drug intake was 3.3%. There was no change in blood pressure during study period.

So centchroman had shown its antiestrogenic property in treatment cycle; and this might be responsible for its antifertility effect but no definite conclusion could be drawn because the duration of study was short.