EFFECT OF PLACENTREX ON TUBAL BLOCKAGE AND MENSTRUAL IRREGULARITIES

by

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This is the age of Family Planning, which in its wider sense envisages not only Family limitation but family completion as well. Sterility merits equal consideration side by side with contraception.

In our country, acute and chronic inflammatory diseases of the female genital tract particularly affecting the tubes contribute a major cause for sterility, by not only affecting the patency but also ciliary movements, normal peristalsis and tubal mileu.

With the advent of chemotherapy and cortisone therapy, the problem of treating acute pelvic inflammatory disease has been overcome to a great extent. However, for the management of residual disease, the gynaecologist has to fall back to surgery, which more often than not produces disheartening results.

Placental extract has been used in varied diorders, more particularly chronic inflammatory conditions of the conjunctivae and ducts. It has been tried in chronic inflammatory diseases of the uterine appendages particularly in cases of sterility (Purandare *et al* 1970) with well established tubal blockage and also in the treatment of irregularities resulting from pelvic inflammatory conditions with varied reports.

Since the role of Placentrex in tubal blockage remains to be fully established, it was considered worthwhile to study its effects.

Material and Methods

The present study was carried out in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, S. N. Medical College, Agra. The cases were selected from the gynaecology O.P.D. and those admitted in the wards. An arbitrary division of the cases was made into two groups. First group comprises of 50 cases of primary and secondary sterility and the second group includes 75 cases of menstrual irregularities due to pelvic inflammatory disease. Eighteen cases of the first group were lost to follow up.

A detailed history from the point of view of infertility was taken. The patients were submitted to a thorough clinical examination. Subsequently routine and specialised investigations for detecting ovulation, ruling out systemic diseases

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