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Application of hormonal contraceptive preparations for patients with liver pathology

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Background: The choice of hormonal contraceptive for patients with chronic pathology of the liver represents a complex challenge, owing to metabolic effects of their components and considerable number of the side effects which are seen against the changed metabolism in the damaged body. At the same time, in connection with the considerable frequency of liver pathology in the patients of reproductive age needing contraception, the problem of safety of application of hormonal preparations is vital.

Objective: The comparative analysis of contra-ceptive and metabolic effects of preparations of E2V/DNG and EE/DNG in patients with chronic pathology of the liver.

Methods: Patients were divided by random selection into two groups, with 18 women in each. Criteria of inclusion were: age from 18 to 40 years, chronic liver pathology, absence of accompanying pathology, the informed consent of the patient. Patients of the 1st group received E2V/DNG (Clara ®), whilst patients of the 2nd group received EE/DNG (Janine ®) throughout seven cycles. For an assessment of metabolic effects definition of biochemical indicators, a lipid profile, hepatic enzymes, haemostasis indicators was carried out.

Results: In comparative research in the E2V/DNG group there were no pregnancies and and only one pregnancy in the EE/DNG group, owing to non-compliance with a mode of reception of a preparation. We noted shorter and less plentiful bleedings of cancellation against E2V/DNG in comparison with EE/DNG, 17% of women in the 1st group counting on one cycle had no cancellation bleeding, while against EE/DNG only 5% did. The quantity of breakthrough bleedings against E2V/DNG was similar to that at EE/DNG. Comparative studies of infl uences of the preparations on metabolic, rheological parameters showed a positive influence in both groups for markers of a lipid profi le with statistically doubtful difference was shown. Probably, owing to E2B application instead of EE it wasn't revealed clinically signifi cant effects concerning the majority of biochemical and haemostatic parameters which remained within normal range. Data from clinical studies show that the majority of women (79.4%), using the preparation E2V/DNG, were 'happy' with associated improvement of emotional and physical health. Refusal of further reception was low (5.5% in the 1st group and 11.2% in the 2nd group) because of the emergence of side effects: discomfort in mammary glands, menorragia, headache, acne.

Conclusions: We concluded that E2V/DNG combination in comparison with EE/DNG offers the best choice, and possesses a good profi le of safety and the minimum infl uence on metabolism and haemostasis indicators in patients with chronic pathology of the liver.