SUMMARY

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This study was done on 31 multiparous, fertile women attending the maternal and child health center of Benha for contraception. Women were found to be fit for applying IUCDs and agreed to have this method of contraception. Women were divided into two groups. The first group included 16 women who were fitted with a lippes loops, while the second group included 15 women who were fitted with copper T-200 IUCDs.

Serum levels of prolactin were detected by Radioimmunoassay before application of IUCDs, then at one week and three months after application of IUCDs.

In this study we found that:

1- There was no a statistically significant changes in mean serum prolactin level one week after insertion of IUCDs ($P > 0.05$).

2- There was no statistically significant difference between both groups ($P > 0.05$).

3- There was statistically highly significant increase of mean serum prolactin level three months after insertion of both lippes and copper T-200 IUCDs ($P < 0.01$)

4- There was a statistically highly significant increase in the number of women with hyperprolactinemia three months after IUCDs insertion ($P < 0.01$).

CONCLUSIONS

Our study showed that there was a significant increase of mean serum prolactin level three months after application of both lippes and copper T-200 IUCDs. The cause of this increase can not be fully explained, but probably a pituitary or uterine origin of this prolactin increase may be the cause. The increase of serum prolactin level, which was more than 20 ng/ml in 17 women may be a possible mechanism by which IUCDs exert their contraceptive effect.