

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Menorrhagia is a common complaint of women in childbearing period and dysfunctional type is still difficult to diagnose and has many modalities to treat.

Misoprostal is a synthetic PGE₁ analogue that was used initially in treatment of gastric ulcer it was proved that it has myometrial stimulating effect and is widely used now in induction of abortion and control of postpartum hemorrhage.

The management of dysfunctional menorrhagia involves medical and surgical methods. Medical methods involve many types of drugs as NSAIDs, antifibrinolytics, hormonal therapy and in our study PGs.

Our study was conducted on 40 women diagnosed as having dysfunctional menorrhagia. The study was done in Benha University Hospital and El-Amria central hospital in Alexandria. The period of the study was from May 2004 to December 2005. The study was planned to evaluate the potential use of misoprostol as a myometrial stimulant in management of dysfunctional menorrhagia.

Our subjects were divided in two groups:

- Misoprostol group given oral misoprostol 200 ug three times daily for 3 days from start of menstruation.
- Placebo group given oral placebo three times daily for 3 days from start of menstruation.

In the present study oral misoprostol was found to be comparably effective.

The present study revealed the following:

- (1) Administration of misoprostol shortens the duration of menstrual days.
- (2) Administration of misoprostol reduces the amount of blood loss as its reflection on hematologic values (hemoglobin and Hematocrit) and EBL, PBLAC.

Further studies are needed to support this opinion on using misoprostol in treatment of dysfunctional menorrhagia.