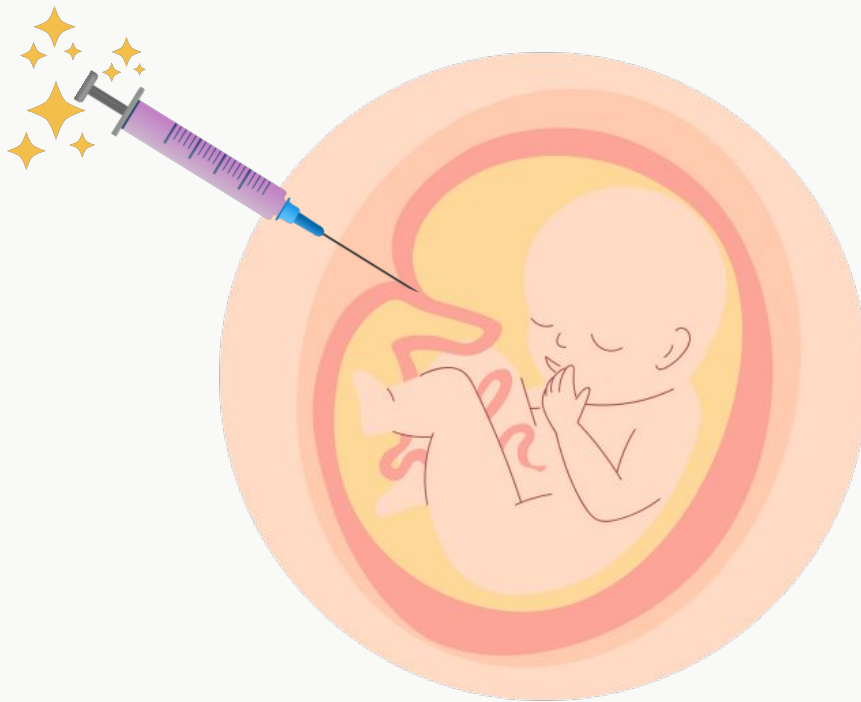


Drugs inducing ovulation

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- Main text
- Male slide
- Female slide
- Important
- Dr, notes
- Extra info

EDITING FILE

Objective



Recall how ovulation occurs and specify its hormonal regulation.



Classify ovulation inducing drugs in relevance to the existing deficits.

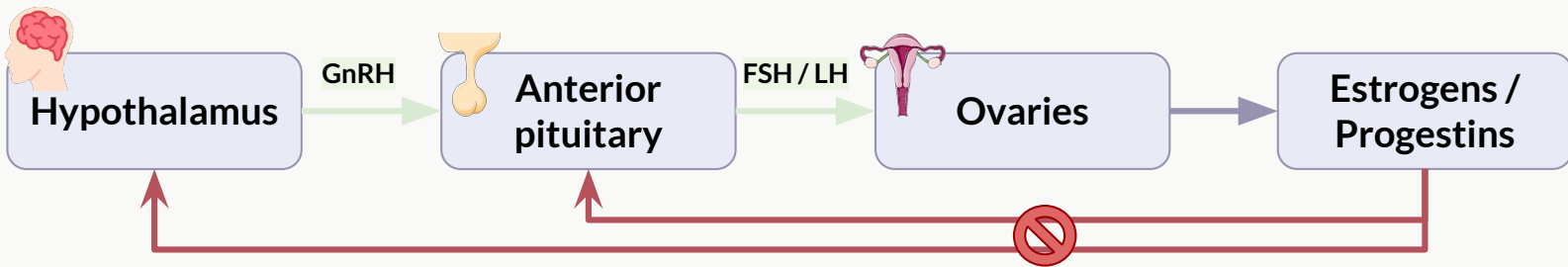


Expand on the pharmacology of each group with respect to mechanism of action, protocol of administration, indication, efficacy rate and adverse effects.

Overview



Normogonadotropic



Ovulation Induction

1- Antiestrogens (SERMs)

Clomiphene

Tamoxifen

2- GnRH-agonists

Leuprorelin (leuprolide)

Goserelin

3- Gonadotropins

HMGs: Menotropin

HCGs: Pregnyl

4- Hyperprolactinemia

D₂ receptors agonists:
Bromocriptine

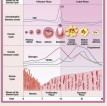
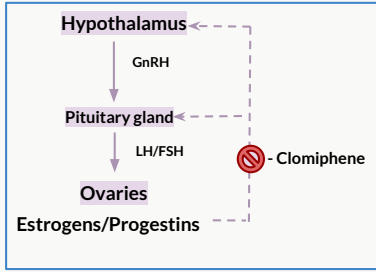
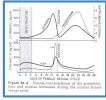
Drug of Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS)

Clomiphene

Tamoxifen

Metformin

1-Antiestrogens (SERMs) - Selective estrogen receptor modulator-

Drugs	Clomiphene	Tamoxifen
<p>MOA</p> 	<p>Compete with estrogen on the hypothalamus and anterior pituitary gland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ↓ the negative feedback of endogenous estrogen <p>→ ↑ GnRH → ↑ production of FSH & LH → Ovulation.</p> <p>Stops the -ve feedback of estrogen thereby gonadotropin will be high (disinhibition)</p>	
<p>P.K</p>	<p>• Method of administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Given <u>50 mg/d</u> for 5 days from 5th day of the cycle to the 10th day. <p>As mentioned we need gonadotropin and this is the most imp time for it due to the development of follicle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If no response give <u>100 mg</u> for 5 days again from 5th to 10th day. - Each dose can be repeated not more than 3 cycles. 	<p>Is similar & alternative to clomiphene.</p>
<p>Uses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female infertility <u>not</u> due to ovarian or pituitary failure → Normogonadotropic. • The success rate for ovulation is 80% and pregnancy is 40%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a good alternative to clomiphene in women with PCOS & Clomiphene-resistant cases. • Former use: in palliative treatment of estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer. • But why not clomiphene ? Because Tamoxifen has potent anti estrogen activity in breast cancer.
<p>ADRs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hyperstimulation of the ovaries & high incidence of multiple birth (75% twins). Increased ovulation → ↑ chance of twin birth. • Hot Flashes & breast tenderness. • Gastric upset (nausea and vomiting). • Visual disturbances (reversible). • ↑ nervous tension & depression. • Skin rashes. • Fatigue. • Weight gain. • Hair loss (reversible). 	<p>—</p>

2- Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone (GnRH)

Drug	Leuprorelin (Leuprolide) , Goserelin
MOA	Analogues with agonist activity.
P.K	<p>Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GnRH and agonists, given S.C. in a pulsatile (drip) to stimulate gonadotropin release (1 – 10 µg / 60 – 120 min), start from day 2-3 of cycle up to day 10. Given continuously (paradoxical opposite effect), when gonadal suppression is desirable e.g. precocious puberty and advanced breast cancer in women and prostatic cancer in men.
P.D	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="386 497 794 780"> <p>Pharmacological effects</p> </div> <div data-bbox="976 497 1346 780"> </div> </div>
Uses	For ovulation in patients with hypothalamic amenorrhea (GnRH deficient).
ADRs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GIT disturbances, abdominal pain, nausea....etc Headache. Hypoestrogenism on long term use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Hot flashes. -↓ Libido. - Osteoporosis. -Rarely ovarian hyperstimulation → ovaries swell & enlarge.

3-Gonadotropins (FSH & LH)

Drug	Menotropin	Pregnyl
MOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FSH and LH are naturally produced by the pituitary gland. For therapeutic use, extracted forms are available as: Menotropin Pregnyl. 	
	Human Menopausal Gonadotropin (hMG) extracted from postmenopausal urine contains LH & FSH . due to low estrogen in menopause they will be high .	Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG) extracted from urine of pregnant women contains mainly LH .
P.K	<p>hMG is given I.M every day starting at day 2-3 of cycle for 10 days as explained before. followed by hCG on (10th - 12th day) for ovum retrieval. to mimic the physiological LH surge for the follicular release.</p>	
	<p>Figure 81-2c. Plasma concentrations of the gonadotropins and ovarian hormones during the normal female menstrual cycle.</p>	
Indications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stimulation & induction of ovulation in infertility 2ndry to gonadotropin deficiency (pituitary insufficiency) problems with hypothalamus = GnRH probleme with the AP = gonadotropin. Success rate for inducing ovulation is usually $\geq 75\%$. 	
ADRs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LH containing preparations: Headache & edema. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FSH containing preparations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fever. ○ Ovarian enlargement (<i>hyperstimulation</i>). ○ Multiple Pregnancy (approx. 20%). 	—

4- Hyperprolactinemia

D₂ Receptor Agonists: Bromocriptine

MOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is an ergot derivative (not a hormone) D₂ receptor agonists bind to dopamine receptors in the anterior pituitary gland & inhibits prolactin secretion. 	
Uses	Female infertility 2^{dry} to hyperprolactinemia.	
ADRs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GIT disturbances: nausea, vomiting, constipation. Headache dizziness & orthostatic hypotension cuz dopamine lower blood pressure Dry mouth & nasal congestion. Insomnia. 	

Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome - PCOS -

- Most common cause of infertility.
- The exact cause of PCOS is unknown, **Insulin resistance (obese patient)** may play a role: Hyperinsulinemia decrease serum sex hormone - binding globulin (SHBG) concentrations and increase free testosterone.
- Treatment: Metformin (first choice 442 Dr) ⁽¹⁾ | Clomiphene also used.**

(1)442: Why metformin? Several effect needed for pcos pt such as, restoring ovulation, reducing weight, reducing circulating androgen levels, reducing the risk of miscarriage and reducing the risk of gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) and as we know pcos cause insulin resistance (dm2).

Extra Summary:

Normogonadotropic State: Anovulation or Oligoovulation e.g: PCOD	Antiestrogens (SERMS): Clomiphene & Tamoxifene
Hypothalamic Amenorrhea	GnRH: Leuprorelin & Goserelin
Pituitary Insufficiency: Infertility 2^{dry} to gonadotropin deficiency	HCG: Pregnyl (LH) HMG: Menotropin (LH & FSH)
Hyperprolactinemia	D₂ receptors agonists: Bromocriptine

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