Bleeding pattern with Cerazette a: trends over time

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Objective: The acceptability of an oral contraceptive is, amongst other factors, governed by its effect on the vaginal bleeding pattern. The continuous use of estrogen-free contraception results in a less predictable bleeding pattern than with combined oral contraceptives. Therefore, we evaluated bleeding patterns with a new progestogen-only pill (POP) containing desogestrel 75 μg (Cerazette®) compared to a traditional POP containing levonorgestrel 30 μg .

<u>Design & Methods:</u> In a double blind, randomized comparative trial, 651 healthy female volunteers took either desogestrel 75 μg or levonorgestrel 30 μg daily during a 1-year treatment period. Using the WHO recommended '90-day reference period', the vaginal bleeding patterns (mean number of bleeding and/or spotting days) with the two POPs were compared in four 90-day reference periods.

Results: The mean number of bleeding days during the first shifted reference period (days 29–118) was 8.4 and 11.9 days, for the DSG and LNG-group respectively. The number of bleeding days declined to 5.0 days in the fourth reference period (days 271–360) of Cerazette®, while it hardly changed for the LNG-group. The mean number of spotting days during the first shifted reference period (days 29–118) was 12.4 and 9.1, for the DSG and LNG-group respectively. After 4 reference periods the mean number of spotting days declined to 8.5 days in both groups.

<u>Conclusions</u>: For both Cerazette® and the LNG-containing POP the mean total number of spotting and bleeding days declined over time. However, this reduction was more pronounced in the Cerazette® group. This shift towards fewer bleeding days over time may augment the acceptability of Cerazette®, because a high number of bleeding and/or spotting days is one of the main reasons for treatment discontinuation in users of progestogen-only contraception.