
This Commentary discusses the use of drugs outside the provisions of their licence with particular reference to misoprostol. The authors state that many drugs of proven efficacy are not licensed, for example, betamethasone to prevent neonatal respiratory distress syndrome, and clindamycin in pregnancy, although both are included in Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (RCOG) Guidelines. Furthermore, a survey in 2000 found that 46% of all drug prescriptions in European paediatric wards were off-licence. One is reminded of the former frequent long-term use of Depo-Provera® many years before it was licensed for such use.

With regard to misoprostol an interesting situation exists. It has long been licensed for the prevention and treatment of gastroduodenal ulcers but its use in reproductive health is not licensed in the UK or the USA. It is, however, widely recommended for the treatment of missed and incomplete abortion, the induction of abortion, induction of labour and for cervical preparation before uterine instrumentation.

The authors comment: “…the major obstacle to widespread use of this drug in obstetrics and gynaecology has been the manufacturer and patent holder, Searle (now incorporated into Pfizer). The US-based company has not applied for licences for any reproductive health products. After discontinuing the method, the manufacturer has not been content to cast a blind eye. In 2001 they took the trouble to publish a reminder to practitioners of the limits of the licence. Notwithstanding this, the RCOG and the British National Formulary recommend misoprostol for medical abortion.

The authors claim that the failure to license limits its use in places such as Africa, where the three main causes of maternal mortality – haemorrhage, septic abortion and pre-eclampsia – could be reduced by the use of this drug. They remind us that the maternal mortality rate in Africa is a staggering one hundred times greater than in Europe (1000 per 100 000 live births compared to 10 per 100 000 in Europe).

Misoprostol is only approved in South Africa, Ghana and Uganda. The alternatives of ergometrine and oxytocin are potentially dangerous, have no effect on the cervix, require intravenous administration and refrigeration – all of which factors are significant drawbacks in an African context.

The failure of the manufacturer to provide authoritative guidance has resulted in overdosage causing ruptured uterus. This is facilitated by the existence of only 200 and 100 µg dose tablets being the dose for ulcer therapy whereas labour induction requires a 25 or 50 µg dosage.

Finally, the authors believe that when assessing if a particular practice would be accepted by a reputable group of one’s peers, and therefore beyond the reach of litigation, doctors cannot rely on the UK Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency. They may be better served by the advice of the Royal Colleges and when possible by the recommendations of the UK’s National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) who have not yet pronounced on misoprostol.

This Commentary discusses the use of drugs outside the provisions of their licence with particular reference to misoprostol.