
There is continuing interest in the use of long-cycle and combined hormone contraceptive regimens to improve menstrual and menstrual ill-health. This paper is a well-designed, randomised, double-blind trial involving a total of 62 healthy women taking either combined pills for 21 days plus 7 days of placebo over six cycles or continuous therapy for 168 days.

It was surprising to see that a 20 µg ethinylestradiol and 1 mg norethisterone acetate pill was chosen for this study. The authors explained that previously published work had reported more days of amenorrhea and fewer days of spotting with such a preparation.

The subjects were studied for three menstrual cycles prior to enrolment. No hormonal contraception was taken during this time. They were then seen regularly during the active phase of the study.

Women under 20% of women dropped out once they started taking the study medication with approximately half giving ‘uncomfortable with the side effects’ as the reason for withdrawal. The overall results are similar to previous published work with the total number of bleeding days similar between the two groups and significantly less moderate/heavy bleeding days occurring with the continuous therapy(mean 5.2 ± 6.8 days) than cyclic dosing (mean 11 ± 8.5 days; p = 0.005). Both groups had less bleeding over time; however unpredictable breakthrough bleeding was more common in the continuous regimens cohort (37.6 ± 38.8 vs 18.3 ± 17.2 days).

These healthy, normal women taking continuous active pills had less associated menstrual pain and a favourable improvement in ‘behaviour’ during the premenstrual phase only. Perhaps a greater improvement would be expected if the study was repeated with premenstrual syndrome or dysmenorrhea.

Women taking the continuous regimen had greater ovarian and endometrial suppression with one woman ovulating once. In the cyclic group rebound ovulation or suspected ovulation occurred in 11/60 cycles (18%). These results suggest that therapy should be more efficacious, however this needs to be borne out in practice.

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Implanon® (etonogestrel implant) is currently the only contraceptive implant licensed in the UK and is familiar to most general practitioners and sexual and reproductive health care workers. This report, funded by Organon, provides an overview of the implant’s efficacy, safety and bleeding patterns. It is a summary of the findings of 11 clinical trials undertaken in contraceptive clinics in the USA, China, Chile and Europe.

In the 941 subjects enrolled, no pregnancies occurred with the implant in situ, but there were six reported pregnancies within 14 days of implant removal. This gave a cumulative Pearl index of 0.38.

Of the adverse events reported, those that were most likely to be attributed to the implant included headache (15.5%), weight gain (12.0%), acne (11.8%), breast pain (10.2%), emotional lability (5.8%) and abdominal pain (5.2%). Complications from implant insertion and removal were uncommon.

Due to the progestogen content of the implant, bleeding irregularities were expected and occurred in a wide variety of patterns. Comparisons between the bleeding patterns of patients using Norplant® and Implanon were made, and shown Implanon to cause fewer bleeding and spotting days and more amenorrhea. However, the statistical significance of these findings is limited by the small number of subjects involved in this part of the analysis.

Interestingly, geographical differences were noted when considering reasons for discontinuation. In the North American and European populations, bleeding irregularities were considered much less acceptable, contributing to 14% of premature removals of the implant, compared to only 4% in Southeast Asia, Chile and Russia. Side effects that were reported as reasons for discontinuation more frequently also showed regional differences with symptoms such as emotional lability, depression and weight gain more commonly cited by North American patients.

This report highlights the contraceptive effectiveness of Implanon and its general tolerability; however, the geographical variation in results must be considered when counselling patients in the UK about common side effects and bleeding patterns in an attempt to minimise patient dissatisfaction. In addition, patients with a high body mass index were excluded from the studies, therefore these trials do not predict efficacy of Implanon in obese women.

Reviewed by Kate I Darlow, MBChB, DFSRH, Specialist Registrar, St John’s Hospital, Livingston, West Lothian, UK.


A hormonal contraceptive for men has been the subject of active research for over 50 years. During this time a large number of studies have been carried out that have clearly demonstrated a number of important points including, most crucially, that hormone-induced spermatogenic suppression can provide effective contraception for men, and that this is fully reversible. This can be achieved either with high doses of testosterone alone or, to reduce the dose, the testosterone is more usually given in combination with a progestogen, which is the case in this study.

Studies in this field have often been limited by small sample size and difficulties in comparing different treatments. It is therefore very encouraging to learn of this double-blind placebo-controlled design involving 354 men who received either a low- or high-release etonogestrel implant (the low-release implant being similar to Implanon® and with one of the same benzocaine groups using the long-acting injectable formulation testosterone undecanoate or placebo.

Overall, this was a test of very effective regimens, and the placebo group was useful in highlighting the specific side effects. However, as in many previous studies there remain a small number of men who seem resistant to hormonal suppression, and therefore should this type of approach become widespread in use then a test of efficacy, as for example after a vasectomy, would need to be incorporated. Differences between groups were slight.

Disappointingly, however, both Organon and Schering have announced that they do not intend to pursue this line of research. Optimism is only maintained by the ongoing efforts of bodies such as the World Health Organization and the National Institutes of Health who continue to be active in this field.

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