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Revisiting steroid contraceptives as a method of family planning in cases of compensated bilharzial liver fibrosis and inactive hepatitis C among the Egyptian women

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This was an prospective trial of assessment of safety of use of 2 steroidal contraceptives [a low-dose combined oral contraceptive (COC) and the injectable depot-medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA)] as a method of contraception in cases of Bilharzial liver fibrosis and cases with hepatitis C. Clients were recruited from patients attending the maternal-child health and family centers affiliated with the National Liver Institute. Clients with compensated bilharzial liver disease& those with hepatitis C were chosen and were divided into three subgroups according to their own preference for the method of contraception. Baseline, 2-, and 4- months liver function tests were compared, and abdominal ultrasound scanning of the liver was done. There was a no-statistical significant change in liver function tests, and the portal vein diameter measured by ultrasound scanning in both groups. The use of COC containing low-dose estrogen or using DMPA injectables are safe and can be prescribed in cases with compensated bilharzial hepatic fibrosis with normal function and also in cases of inactive hepatitis C.

Biography

Asem Moussa is a Director of the Syed Galal University Maternity Hospital at Alazhar University Hospitals in Egypt. He has published several papers in reputed journals. His current fields of interest are Gynecology and Obstetrics.

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