

Comparison of the Effect of Kalsitrapine and Metformin as an adjunct therapy on infertility treatment in women with PCOS referring to Alavi Hospital in Ardebil

Abstract

Background: Chronic anovulation is one of the most common causes of infertility. In women with PCOS, other factors related to oocyte quality or endometrial and nesting disorders may also play a role. Infertile and non-ovulatory women who tend to become pregnant are candidates for ovulation induction.

Aim: Considering the importance of PCOS syndrome and the importance of its treatment, the aim of this clinical trial was to evaluate the effect of kalsitrapine and metformin on the treatment of patients with PCOS.

Methods and material: The study was performed as a clinical trial. A total of 80 female patients with PCOS who had referred to the obstetrics clinic of Alavi Hospital for infertility treatment were randomly selected with personal consent and entered the study.

Results: The mean age of the subjects was 21.5 ± 08.21 years. There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups in terms of age of patients ($P > 0.05$). The mean age of the subject's husbands was 31.49 ± 3.7 years. There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups in terms of subject's husbands age ($P > 0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups in terms of BMI ($P > 0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups in terms of primary and secondary infertility ($P > 0.05$). The mean duration of infertility was 3.68 ± 3.49 years. There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups in terms of infertility duration ($P > 0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups in terms of the type of menstrual cycle ($P > 0.05$). The response rate to treatment was 17.5% in the metformin group and 10% in the kalsitrapine group. There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups in terms of response to treatment ($P > 0.05$). In comparison, none of the studied factors in the two groups was significantly associated with the response to treatment ($P > 0.05$).

Conclusion: The success rate of treatment with metformin as an adjunct in the treatment of infertility was 17.5% and this rate was obtained in kalsitrapine 10. There was no significant difference between the two findings, but the high success rate of metformin could indicate that calcitropine, as a new herbal medicine, did not have a significant advantage over existing drugs.

Keywords: Kalsitrapine, Metformin, Infertility, Women, PCOS.