

THE EFFECT OF ADDITION OF METFORMIN TO CLOMIPHENE CITRATE IN INDUCTION OF OVULATION FOR FEMALES WITH POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME

By

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ABSTRACT

Background: Clomiphene citrate is considered first line therapy for ovulation induction for women with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) and infertility the benefits of metformin on insulin sensitivity have been demonstrated in non-diabetic women with PCOS.

Objective: Comparing the efficacy of Clomiphene citrate + Metformin, and Clomiphene citrate alone in treatment of anovulation.

Patients and Methods: Sixty patients were included in this study and were divided into two equal groups: The first group received (Clomiphene citrate for induction of ovulation starting from day 2 of the cycle for 5 days in a dose of 100 mg/day and Metformin 500mg tablets twice daily; while the second group received only Clomiphene citrate for induction of ovulation starting from day 2 of the cycle for 5 days with a dose of 100mg/day.

Results: Both lines of treatment were effective in treatment of PCOS patients without statistically significant difference between Clomiphene citrate +Metformin group, and Clomiphene citrate group as regard ovulation rate. There was a statistically significant decrease in oligomenorrhea after treatment in comparison to their values before treatment in both groups.

Conclusion: Both CC+Metformin, and CC alone were effective in treatment of infertility in PCOS patients.

Key Words: Infertility, PCOS, Clomiphene citrate, Metformin, Anovulation.

INTRODUCTION

Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is one of the most common causes of anovulatory infertility and affects 4-7% of women (*Dennett and Simon, 2015*).

It is by far the most common cause of hyperandrogenic anovulatory infertility and was described more than half a century ago. The underlying cause of this

disorder is still uncertain (*McCartney and Marshall, 2016*).

The diagnostic criteria for PCOS were revised at a consensus conference jointly sponsored by the European society for Human Reproduction and Embryology (ESHRE) and the American society of Reproductive Medicine (ASRM) in Rotterdam, The Netherlands in 2003 (*ESHRE/ASRM, 2012*).

The diagnosis now requires the presence of at least two of the following features: Polycystic ovaries Oligo-ovulation or anovulation Clinical and/or biochemical evidence of androgen excess. Metformin is a biguanide currently used as an oral antihyperglycemic agent and is approved by US food & Drug Administration to manage type 2 DM. The benefits of metformin on insulin sensitivity have been demonstrated in non-DM women with PCOS (*George and Copeland, 2013*).

The use of metformin in cases of PCOS is associated with increased menstrual cyclisity, improved ovulation and a reduction in circulating androgen levels (*Johnson, 2014*).

Clomiphene citrate (CC) this compound has had a remarkably sustained career as the first-line treatment for women with absent or irregular ovulation due to hypothalamic-pituitary dysfunction associated with normal basal levels of endogenous estradiol (WHO groupit) (*Nahuis et al., 2013*).

CC was the first medication capable of inducing ovulation and as such created a welcome revolution in the treatment of infertility associated with anovulation (*Melo et al., 2015*).

The aim of work was to compare the efficacy of clomiphene citrate alone and combined clomiphene citrate and metformin as first line therapy for induction of ovulation and achievement of pregnancy in infertile women due to PCOS.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

This prospective study was done on 60 infertile women who were recruited from the infertility outpatient clinic of Ghamra Military hospital. All women were diagnosed as anovulatory PCOS.

An informed written consent was taken from each patient after explaining all procedures and steps of the study.

All patients had the following inclusion criteria: Primary infertility, age between 18 and 39 years, PCOS as diagnosed by at least two out of three of the following (according to the American society of reproductive medicine):

Clinical or biochemical evidence of androgen excess, oligo and/or anovulation, ultrasound appearance of the ovaries shows more than 12 follicles In each ovary each measures 2: 9 mm.

Impaired renal or liver functions, contraindication or known allergy to the study medications, morbid obesity (BMI exceeded 35 kg/m²), diabetes mellitus, hyper or hypo-thyroidism, hyperprolactinemia, ovarian cyst > 6 cm, uterine and adenxal pathology e.g. leiomyomata were excluded from the study.

The following was done to all patients: History taking, general, abdominal and pelvic examinations and pelvic ultrasound.

Weight and height measurement and body mass index (BMI) calculation (BMI=weight/ height in meters²), and venous blood samples were obtained for measurements of mid luteal serum progesterone (normal: more than 3 ng/ml), thyroid function tests, FSH (normal: 3-10 mIU/ml), LH (normal: less than 7 mIU/ml) and serum Prolactin.

The patients were divided into two equal groups:

Group A were given Clomiphene citrate for induction of ovulation started from day 2 of the cycle for 5 days and Metformin (Cidophage) 500 mg two times daily then follow up by folliculometry.

Group B were given Clomiphene Citrate only for induction of ovulation started from day 2 of the cycle for 5 days then follow and up by folliculometry.

The drugs administration was continued in six cycles for all women except who got pregnant.

All cases were followed up for 6 cycles by transvaginal ultrasound folliculometry to document ovulation. Each lady had to evacuate the urinary bladder and transvaginal ultrasound was done.

Transvaginal ultrasound was performed using the 5-7.5 MHZ transvaginal probe of sonoace 8800, Medison, Korea.

Ultrasound was done starting from the day 10 of the cycle and repeated according to the size of the follicles. Follicles measure more than 18mm were considered mature follicles.

The following measures were done for all patients:

- Endometrial thickness in (mm) at the greatest diameter perpendicular to the midsagittal plane in the fundal region

including both layers of the endometrial cavity.

- Diameter of the growing follicle.
- Number of growing follicle

Evidence of failure to respond to induction was documented by failure of follicular maturation.

TVS was done one week after missed period for diagnosis of pregnancy by detection of gestational sac.

As regard the side effects of the drugs, the drugs were generally tolerated,

No cases of OHSS were detected.

Statistical analysis:

Data were statistically described in terms of mean \pm standard deviation (\pm SD), median and range, or frequencies (number of cases) and percentages when appropriate. Comparison of numerical variables between the study groups was done using one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) test. For comparing categorical data, Chi square (χ^2) test was performed. Exact test was used instead when the expected frequency was less than 5. p values less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant. All statistical calculations were done using computer program SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Science; SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) release 15 for Microsoft Windows (2006).

RESULTS

In the present study, 60 patients were recruited and equally divided into 2 groups. Each one included 30 patients.

The first group was given Clomiphene citrate + Metformin and the second group were Clomiphene Citrate alone.

There were no statistically significant differences between both groups as regard pregnancy rate (**Table 1**).

Table (1): Comparison of both groups as regard pregnancy rate

Parameter	Groups	Clomiphene citrate	Clomiphene citrate	χ^2 P
		+Metformin		
Pregnancy rate		7/30 (23.3%)	5/30 (16.6%)	0.747

CC+Metformin group reported 53.3% ovulation at the first cycle after treatment, decreased to 50.0% at the second cycle, and still 50.0% at the third cycle, then increased to 60.0% at the fourth cycle, decreased to 43.3% at the fifth cycle and increased to 53.3% at the sixth cycle. On the other hand, CC reported 43.3% ovulation after treatment at the first cycle which increased to 56.7% at the second cycle, then decreased to 33.3% at the third

cycle, then increased to 60.0% at the fourth cycle, then decreased to 43.3% at the fifth cycle and increased to 56.7% at the sixth cycle.

CC+Metformin achieved a cumulative rate of ovulation of 51.6%, while CC achieved 48.8% so there was no statistically significant difference between both groups as regard cumulative rate of ovulation (Table 2)

Table (2): Effect of treatment on ovulation in both groups. Data are presented as number (frequency)

Ovulation	CC+Metformin	CC	P
Ovulation after one month treatment	16(53.3%)	13(43.3%)	0.60
Ovulation after two months treatment	15(50.0%)	17(56.7%)	0.79
Ovulation after three months treatment	15(50.0%)	10(33.3%)	0.29
Ovulation after four months treatment	18(60.0%)	18(60.0%)	1.0
Ovulation after five months treatment	13(43.3%)	13(43.3%)	1.0
Ovulation after 6 months treatment	16(53.3%)	17(56.7%)	1.0
Cumulative ovulation	93(51.6%)	88(48.8%)	0.69

DISCUSSION

Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), also called hyperandrogenic anovulation (HA), is one of the most common endocrine disorders among females. PCOS has a diverse range of causes that are not entirely understood, but there is strong evidence that it is largely a genetic disease (*Diedrich et al., 2011*).

PCOS produces symptoms in approximately 5% to 10% of women of reproductive age (approximately 12 to 45 years old). It is thought to be one of the leading causes of female subfertility and the most frequent endocrine problem in women of reproductive age (*Roe and Dokras, 2011*).

The most common immediate symptoms are anovulation, excess

androgenic hormones and insulin resistance. Anovulation results in irregular menstruation, amenorrhea and ovulation-related infertility. Hormone imbalance generally causes acne and hirsutism. Insulin resistance is associated with obesity, type 2 diabetes and high cholesterol levels (*Teede et al., 2010*). The symptoms and severity of the syndrome vary greatly among affected women.

Clomiphene citrate is considered first-line therapy for ovulation induction for women with PCOS and infertility (*Vause et al., 2010*).

Many clinical studies have addressed the impact of metformin treatment on hyperandrogenemia in women with PCOS. Most, but not all, studies have confirmed that metformin treatment since then, for at least 6 months reduces androgen levels in women with PCOS (*Sanoee et al., 2011*).

Metformin monotherapy, as compared to placebo, has been shown to improve ovulation rates in women with PCOS in randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and cohort studies. However, only few of them had pregnancy as a defined outcome measure (*Johnson, 2014*).

The results of the present study revealed that both types of treatment were effective in treatment of PCOS patients. No statistically significant difference was found between (CC + Metformin) group and CC group as regard ovulation rate. There was a statistically significant decrease in oligomenorrhea after treatment in comparison to their values before treatment in both groups, and CC had nearly equal effects in regulating menstrual cycle.

Lashen (2010), in a randomized controlled trial demonstrated a significantly increased frequency of ovulation with metformin as compared to placebo. This was achieved without any significant changes in the insulin response to glucose challenge after 14 weeks of metformin treatment.

Another study was carried out to assess pregnancy outcome in anovulatory infertility patients diagnosed with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) who were treated with metformin; which revealed that metformin alone in patients with PCOS results in a substantial number of pregnancies, with 69% of those who ovulated conceived in less than 6 months (*Tohma et al., 2019*).

In another prospective case control study, *Salman et al. (2010)* concluded that both metformin and clomiphene citrate can be used as agents for induction ovulation in infertile patients. However, combination of clomiphene citrate and metformin can induce ovulation better than clomiphene alone.

A randomized controlled trial of independent cases and controls was conducted in Saudi Arabia by *Ayaz et al. (2013)* stated that there was a statistically significant increase in the rates of ovulation and pregnancy in the metformin-clomiphene citrate group as compared with the placebo- clomiphene citrate controls.

Dasari and Pranahita (2009) shows that the therapeutic option with clomiphene and metformin were effective in treating anovulatory infertility in polycystic ovarian syndrome patients more than clomiphene alone.

The capacity of metformin to attenuate both IR and androgen excess, at least in some patients, has rationalized the investigation of metformin's role in the management of reproductive failure in PCOS women. Metformin either alone or in combination with clomiphene citrate (CC) is a pharmaceutical option for ovulation induction in women with PCOS (Rojas *et al.* 2014).

Misso et al. (2013) concluded that there is insufficient evidence to establish a difference between Metformin and Clomiphene Citrate in terms of ovulation, pregnancy and live birth.

Our study agreed with another study by *Legro et al.* (2007) who concluded that C/C (22.5%) is superior to metformin, but similar to the combination group in achieving live birth rates. They did not observe any difference in the abortion rates between the three groups, and observed a significantly better live birth rate if the BMI is less than 30 regardless of the treatment option used.

Salman et al. (2010) showed that combination of Clomiphene citrate and metformin can induce ovulation better than clomiphene alone.

The studies that agree with our study *Palomba and Nestler* (2008) showed no difference in fertility improvement between the combination treatment and CC monotherapy. Also, *Misso et al.* (2013) concluded that there is insufficient evidence to establish a difference between metformin and clomiphene citrate.

The different results among these clinical studies may be explained by patient hetero-geneity, including differences in genotype, BMI, and

circulating androgen levels may account for some of differences.

CONCLUSION

Both CC+Metformin and CC alone were effective in treatment of infertility in PCOS patients.

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تأثير إضافة الميتفورمين إلى سترات الكلوميدين في تنشيط المبيض للسيدات اللاتي تعانين من متلازمة تكيسات المبيض

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خلفية البحث: يعتبر عقار سترات الكلوميدين العلاج الأول في تحريض الإباضة للسيدات المصابات بمتلازمة تكيس المبيض والعقم وقد أثبتت فوائدها للميتفورمين على حساسية الأنسولين لدى السيدات غير المصابات بمرض السكر مع متلازمة تكيس المبيض.

الهدف من البحث: مقارنة فعالية (عقار سترات الكلوميدين + الميتفورمين) وسترات الكلوميدين وحده في علاج التبويض.

المرضى وطرق البحث: تم تضمين ستين مريضة في هذه الدراسة وتم تقسيمهن إلى مجموعتين متساويتين: تلقت المجموعة الأولى (سترات كلوميدين لتحريض الإباضة ابتداء من اليوم 2 من الدورة لمدة 5 أيام مع جرعة من 100 ملجم/ يوم وأقراص ميتفورمين 500 ملجم مرتين يوميًا)، في حين تلقت المجموعة الثانية عقار سترات الكلوميدين لتحريض الإباضة بدءًا من اليوم الثاني من الدورة لمدة 5 أيام مع جرعة قدرها 100 ملجم / يوم.

نتائج البحث: كان كلا خطي العلاج فعالين في علاج مريضات متلازمة تكيس المبيض دون فرق معتد به إحصائياً بين مجموعة (سترات الكلوميدين + ميتفورمين) ومجموعة سترات الكلوميدين كعلاج إباضة. وكان هناك انخفاضاً كبيراً إحصائياً في قلة الطمث بعد العلاج بالمقارنة مع قيماتها قبل العلاج في كلا المجموعتين.

الاستنتاج: يُعتبر كلٌّ من الميتفورمين مع سترات الكلوميدين وسترات الكلوميدين فقط فعالين في علاج العقم عند مرضى متلازمة تكيس المبيض.