

A prospective, randomised study to compare the effectiveness of the 24 hour versus 12 hour double doses regimen of levonorgestrel for emergency post-coital contraception

Submission date 23/03/2004	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
Registration date 01/04/2004	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Last Edited 31/05/2011	Condition category Pregnancy and Childbirth	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

WHO/HRP ID 97137

Study information

Scientific Title

Study objectives

To compare the effectiveness of two double dose regimens of levonorgestrel (given at either 12 or 24 hour intervals) for emergency contraception. In addition, we studied the efficacy of both regimens when the coitus-treatment period was extended to 120 hours.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

The Institutional Review Board (IRB) approved the study at each participating centre

Study design

Multicentre controlled randomised two-arm clinical trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Contraception

Interventions

1. Levonorgestrel two doses of 0.75 mg 12 hours apart
2. Levonorgestrel two doses of 0.75 mg 24 hours apart

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Not Specified

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Levonorgestrel

Primary outcome(s)

Pregnancy rate

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Delay in onset of next menses
2. Incidence of side-effects

Completion date

01/06/2003

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Requesting emergency contraception within 120 hours of unprotected intercourse
2. Only one act of unprotected intercourse during current cycle
3. Willing to abstain from further acts during current cycle
4. Regular menstrual cycles (24 to 42 days)
5. Having at least one spontaneous cycle before current cycle
6. Available for follow-up in the next six weeks
7. Negative pregnancy test
8. Willing to participate
9. Not breastfeeding
10. No use of hormonal contraceptives or of rhythm or natural family planning method of contraception during current cycle
11. Not unsure about the date of last menstrual period

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Sex

Female

Key exclusion criteria

1. Post-abortion or post-partum patients whose period had not yet returned
2. Regular use of prescription drugs before admission to the study
3. Intercourse during the treatment cycle greater than 120 hours before admission into the study

Date of first enrolment

01/10/1998

Date of final enrolment

01/06/2003

Locations**Countries of recruitment**

China

Hong Kong

Study participating centre

Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

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Hong Kong

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Sponsor information

Organisation

World Health Organisation (WHO) (Switzerland)

ROR

<https://ror.org/01f80g185>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Research council

Funder Name

Hong Kong Research Grant Council (Hong Kong) (ref: HKU7286/98M)

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	01/01/2005		Yes	No