

Early menstrual induction - Proof of concept study

Submission date 13/07/2021	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 03/08/2021	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 03/06/2024	Condition category Pregnancy and Childbirth	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data <input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Emergency contraception (EC) refers to a method of contraception that can be used to prevent pregnancy after sexual intercourse. Currently, the available EC methods only work up until 5 days after unprotected intercourse. This means that women who have not been able to access EC, and do not wish to be pregnant, will have to wait and see if they have become pregnant and obtain an abortion if desired. In the current study, we investigate the effect of a new EC treatment which can be used between 5 days after intercourse and the day before expected menstruation.

In the proof-of-concept study, 80 women who have missed the current EC window, will be given levonorgestrel (progesterone) followed by mifepristone (anti-progesterone) 48 hours later to induce menstruation, as a form of early menstrual induction. If effective, this intervention will increase options available to women, filling an important gap in the work towards preventing unwanted pregnancies and potentially unsafe abortions.

Who can participate?

Women (18-45 years old) can join the study when they have had unprotected intercourse and were too late to use the standard emergency contraception (such as the morning-after pill). They should not have reached the day of your expected menstruation. There are some specific criteria to join the study which include: having a regular menstrual cycles (25-35 days), intend to end the pregnancy if confirmed, agree not to use other contraception methods during the study period.

What does the study involve?

The study involves the following four parts:

1. Blood is drawn from women who meet the inclusion- and exclusion criteria to measure plasma β hCG. If the value is > 10 mIU/ml the women are included in the study. If lower than 10 mIU/ml, the women are asked to come back in 5 days, if the plasma β hCG remains below 10 mIU/ml they cannot join the study.
2. Women who have a positive β hCG test result either at the first or second testing will be included in the study and receive the first intervention. The participants will receive 1.5mg levonorgestrel once as a single oral intake at the facility immediately upon enrolment.

3. After the intake of levonorgestrel, the women will be sent home and asked to return to the health facility 2 days later, where they will be given 200mg mifepristone as a single dose oral intake.

4. On Day 14 the women will be invited back to the health facility for plasma β hCG measurement. If the plasma β hCG is < 10 mIU/ml, the treatment will be regarded as successful, and no further intervention is needed. If the plasma β hCG is > 10 mIU/ml, the intervention has failed, and the woman will be offered the option of pregnancy termination. During the 14 days, the women are asked to fill out a questionnaire.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

The early menstrual induction process maybe associated with cramp-like pain and bleeding that may be heavy at times. Also, women may experience other side-effects, like fever, chills, nausea, vomiting or diarrhoea. These risks of having induced menses are the same whether women take part in this study or not.

Blood samples

The drawing of blood (5ml) will be performed by skilled and qualified medical staff. It has very limited risks, such as being uncomfortable or may give some stress.

Medication

Both medications used in the study (levonorgestrel and mifepristone) are registered and approved for usage.

The intake of 1.5 mg levonorgestrel could lead to the following side effects:

Heavier or lighter than usual menstrual bleeding; spotting or bleeding between menstrual periods; nausea; vomiting; diarrhoea; tiredness; headache; dizziness; breast pain or tenderness.

The intake of 200 mg mifepristone could lead to the following side effects:

Vaginal bleeding or spotting; cramps; pelvic pain; vaginal burning, itching, or discharge; headache.

There is a possibility that the treatment with levonorgestrel and mifepristone is not successful to prevent the unintended pregnancy and that the women will be referred for follow-up care. This can cause emotional burden for them, as they will have to consider their options to terminate or continue the pregnancy.

Where is the study run from?

Chulalongkorn University Hospital (Thailand)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

May 2021 to December 2023

Who is funding the study?

World Health Organization (Switzerland)

Who is the main contact?

Prof. Unnop Jaisamrarn, Unnop.J@Chula.ac.th

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Prof Unnop Jaisamrarn

Contact details

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Additional identifiers**EudraCT/CTIS number**

Nil known

IRAS number**ClinicalTrials.gov number**

Nil known

Secondary identifying numbers

A66016

Study information**Scientific Title**

Early Menstrual Induction (EMI): A proof of concept study on a post-fertilization fertility regulation method with a combination of levonorgestrel and mifepristone

Acronym

EMI

Study objectives

Currently, there is no effective medical menstrual induction method for women who have missed the Emergency Contraceptive window.

Our aim is to study the effects of a novel regimen of a combined progesterone and anti-progesterone, to induce endometrial shedding and to prevent an intrauterine pregnancy in women who have had unprotected intercourse and missed this emergency contraception window.

If effective, this intervention will increase options available to women, filling an important gap in the work towards preventing unwanted pregnancies and potentially unsafe abortions.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Approved 20/05/2021, Institutional Review Board Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University (1873 Rama 4 Road, Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330, Thailand; +66 2-256-4493; eccu@chula.ac.th), ref: COA No. 637/2021, IRB No. 309/64

Study design

Single-centre single group open label phase I intervention study

Primary study design

Interventional

Secondary study design

Non randomised study

Study setting(s)

Hospital

Study type(s)

Treatment

Participant information sheet

Not available in web format, please use the contact details to request a patient information sheet.

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

To prevent an intrauterine pregnancy in women who have had unprotected intercourse and missed the emergency contraception window

Interventions

1. Blood is drawn from women who meet the inclusion criteria to measure plasma β hCG. If the value is >10 mIU/ml the women are included in the study. If lower than 10 mIU/ml, the women are requested to come back in 5 days, if the plasma β hCG remains below 10 mIU/ml they cannot join the study.
2. Women who have a positive β hCG test result either at the first or second testing will be included in the study and receive the intervention. The participants will receive 1.5 mg levonorgestrel once as a single oral intake at the facility immediately upon enrolment.
3. After the intake of levonorgestrel, the women will be sent home and asked to return to the health facility 2 days later, where they will be given 200 mg mifepristone as a single dose oral intake.
4. On Day 14 the women will be invited back to the health facility for plasma β hCG measurement. If the plasma β hCG is < 10 mIU/ml, the treatment will be regarded as successful, and no further intervention is needed. If the plasma β hCG is > 10 mIU/ml, the intervention has failed, and the woman will be offered the option of pregnancy termination or continuation. The pregnancy will be followed up until it ends by the investigators in failed cases.

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Phase I

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

levonorgestrel, mifepristone

Primary outcome measure

Effect of the intervention measured by plasma β hCG on Day 14

Secondary outcome measures

1. Amount of uterine bleeding after treatment measured using a self-recording questionnaire for day 1-2, and day 3-14
2. Length of post-treatment menstrual cycle measured using a self-recording questionnaire for day 1-2, and day 3-14
3. Satisfaction using the intervention measured using a self-recording questionnaire for day 3-14
4. Side-effects of drugs measured using a self-recording questionnaire for day 1-2, and day 3-14

Overall study start date

20/05/2021

Completion date

31/12/2023

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Women aged 18 - 45 years
2. Regular menstrual cycles (duration of 25 – 35 days)
3. Intend to end the pregnancy if confirmed
4. Unprotected intercourse > 5 days but before expected menstruation
5. Positive plasma β hCG (>10 mIU/ml)
6. Agree not to use any other contraception method during the study period
7. Literacy to read and understand the study procedures

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 Years

Upper age limit

45 Years

Sex

Female

Target number of participants

80

Key exclusion criteria

1. Irregular menstrual cycles
2. Breastfeeding
3. Unknown date of last menstrual period
4. Use of emergency contraception during the current menstrual cycle
5. Known allergy or any contraindication to levonorgestrel or mifepristone

6. Any systemic illness that requires the use of regular medications or any other serious medical disease

7. Any cases where the woman indicates pregnancy caused by rape, as the woman may need additional support and care. These women will be referred for appropriate services, including for termination of pregnancy where desired.

Date of first enrolment

01/09/2021

Date of final enrolment

31/08/2022

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Thailand

Study participating centre

Chulalongkorn University

Faculty of Medicine

1873 Rama 4 Road

Bangkok

Thailand

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Sponsor information

Organisation

Concept Foundation

Sponsor details

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Sponsor type

Research organisation

Website

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ROR

Funder(s)

Funder type

Research organisation

Funder Name

World Health Organization

Alternative Name(s)

, , Всемирная организация здравоохранения, Organisation mondiale de la Santé, Organización Mundial de la Salud, WHO, , ВОЗ, ОМС

Funding Body Type

Private sector organisation

Funding Body Subtype

International organizations

Location

Switzerland

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination plan

Planned publication in a high-impact peer-reviewed journal.

Intention to publish date

01/08/2024

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study will be stored in a non-publicly available repository. The data will be collected in REDCap (www.project-redcap.org), and access is only given to a strict number of researchers from Chulalongkorn University and Concept Foundation. The data entered in REDCap is completely anonymous, and only the PI has the decoding to document.

IPD sharing plan summary

Stored in repository