

Comparative study between calcium dobesilate and proteolytic enzymes in treatment of simple ovarian cyst

Thesis

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Abstract

Introduction

Functional ovarian cysts (FOC) represent the most common type of ovarian cysts in women in the reproductive age group, They are mostly asymptomatic and may disappear without treatment within 3 months, The appropriate management of functional ovarian cysts is one of the most controversial problems facing gynecologists today despite the different treatment modalities that are available. This study was designed to compare calcium dobesilate and alphintern in the management of Functional ovarian cysts

Methodology:

This study aimed to assess and determine the efficacy of Doxium (calcium dobesilate) versus chymotrypsin (proteolytic enzyme) on the resolution of simple ovarian cyst.

100 patients with functional ovarian cysts were included in this randomized controlled study without previous ovarian cysts management before, The patients were divided into two equal groups containing 50 women . group A included women managed by Doxium and Group B included women managed by Alphintern, Patients attended the outpatient clinic monthly after the end of menstruation for consecutive 3 months to do a transvaginal ultrasound.

Results:

Both lines of treatment gave good results in the management of FOC, with persistence percentage in doxium and alphintern (20%&15%) respectively but doxium has better results in a patient with normal BMI than obese and overweight in contrary to alphintern.

Conclusion:

Doxium and Alphintern proved to be used as a line of FOC management (new novel) but we need to increase the dose of doxium in overweight and obese

patients, Moreover, alphintern is more efficient in the improvement of Functional ovarian cyst in overweight and obese patient.

Keywords: Functional ovarian cyst, calcium dobesilate, alphintern,vascular endothelial growth factor.