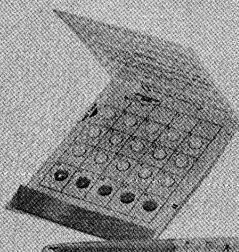


Other advantages of therapy with C-Quens

minimal spotting and breakthrough bleeding
low incidence of nausea
a menstrual cycle approaching the normal
the smallest amount of hormonal substance



Description: Each folder of C-Quens consists of fifteen tablets of norethisterone (norethrel, 40 mcg) and five tablets containing the estrogen (norgestrel, 50 mcg), plus a progestational agent (ethinodiol diacetate, 2 mg).

Action: The mode of action of C-Quens is to suppress ovulation through inhibition of pituitary gonadotropins.

Indications: C-Quens is indicated for use as an oral contraceptive.

Effectiveness: Both C-Quens and the combination products are considered to afford virtually 100 percent protection when taken as directed.

Contraindications: C-Quens is contraindicated in any patient with undiagnosed vaginal bleeding, known or suspected pelvic or breast malignancy, or a history of cerebrovascular accident. Until more information is available, pre-existing hepatic disease or prior thrombophlebitis or other thromboembolic phenomena should be considered contraindications to the use of C-Quens.

Warning: Discontinue medication pending examination if there is sudden, partial, or complete loss of vision or if there is a sudden onset of prostrator, diplopia, or scintillating scintillations, retinitis or retinal vascular lesions; medication should be withdrawn.

Precautions: Like any other drug, C-Quens should be given with caution to patients with a previous history of drug, food, and contact allergies. Before C-Quens is used, a thorough physical examination should be given, with special attention to the breast and pelvic organs. There is a possibility that the menstrual component may augment the growth rate of preexisting uterine fibroids.

Predisposition to excessive fluid retention may be aggravated by administration of female sex hormones. Caution should be exercised in patients with history of renal or cardiac disease, edema, epilepsy, or migraine. Elevated levels of protein-bound iodine in the serum should not be considered definitive unless therapy has been discontinued for sixty days.

Although no adverse effects on lactation have been observed, it is suggested that nursing be well established before therapy with C-Quens is instituted in the postpartum patient.

Patients with a history of psychic depression should be carefully observed during treatment with an oral contraceptive. It should be discontinued if the depression recurs to a serious degree.

If a patient has missed two consecutive menstrual periods while taking C-Quens, it is recommended that pregnancy be ruled out before the medication



is continued. Administration should be discontinued pending examination of the patient if there is sudden onset of severe headache or dizziness when these have not occurred previously or if examination discloses defects in the visual fields.

Diabetic patients taking C-Quens should be closely followed for any decrease in glucose tolerance. In the presence of breakthrough bleeding, the possibility of nonfunctional causes should be considered.

Until further long-term experience has been obtained, use for periods longer than twenty-two months is not recommended.

Side-Effects: Nausea may be noted occasionally during early treatment cycles, but it decreases rapidly in subsequent cycles. The incidence of breakthrough bleeding among patients who stated they had taken the medication according to directions was 3.0 percent of cycles; the incidence of spotting was about 1.3 percent.

The following symptoms were infrequent during administration of C-Quens, and their comparative incidence before and during treatment suggests that they were not related to the drug: premenstrual tension, premenstrual nervousness not associated with premenstrual tension, breast soreness, vomiting, abdominal cramps, and uterine pain, headache, acne, chloasma, and swelling of the ankles.

Administration and Dosage: Initially, the medication should be started on Day 1 of a menstrual cycle (the first day of menstruation being counted as Day 1), whether or not menstruation has ceased. One white tablet (norethrel) is to be taken by mouth each day for fifteen days, the last one on Day 19 of the cycle. Beginning with Day 20, one peach tablet (norethrel plus ethinodiol diacetate) should be taken by mouth each day for five days.

Menstruation usually begins within seven days after the last tablet was taken. Medication is then resumed on Day 6 as in the previous cycle. If the patient has not previously begun menstruating, tablets from a new folder are started on the sixth day after the last tablet from the old folder was taken.

How Supplied: C-Quens is available in purse-size folders containing fifteen norethrel tablets (white) and five tablets (peach) containing ethinodiol diacetate and norethrel.

C-Quens®



Additional information available to physicians upon request. Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206.

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