

[From J.A.M.A., Dec. 22, 1969, pp. 2198-2199]



Indication—Oral contraception.

Contraindications—Thromboembolic, thrombotic disorders, cerebral apoplexy or a past history of these conditions, markedly impaired liver function, known or suspected carcinoma of the breast, known or suspected estrogen-dependent neoplasia, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding.

Warnings—Watch for the signs and symptoms of thrombotic disorders (thrombophlebitis, cerebrovascular disorders, pulmonary embolism, retinal thrombosis), a present or suspected carcinoma of the breast, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding.

British surveys conducted in June 1968 estimate there is a seven to tenfold increase in morbidity and mortality due to thrombotic disorders in women taking oral contraceptives. A threefold increase in morbidity and a twofold increase in mortality due to thrombotic disorders have been reported. The increase in mortality due to thrombotic disorders is not statistically significant. The increase in mortality due to thrombotic disorders is not statistically significant.

Contraindications—Thrombotic disorders, thrombotic disorders, cerebral apoplexy or a past history of these conditions, markedly impaired liver function, known or suspected carcinoma of the breast, known or suspected estrogen-dependent neoplasia, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding.

Warnings—Watch for the signs and symptoms of thrombotic disorders (thrombophlebitis, cerebrovascular disorders, pulmonary embolism, retinal thrombosis), a present or suspected carcinoma of the breast, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding.

Contraindications—Thrombotic disorders, thrombotic disorders, cerebral apoplexy or a past history of these conditions, markedly impaired liver function, known or suspected carcinoma of the breast, known or suspected estrogen-dependent neoplasia, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding.

Warnings—Watch for the signs and symptoms of thrombotic disorders (thrombophlebitis, cerebrovascular disorders, pulmonary embolism, retinal thrombosis), a present or suspected carcinoma of the breast, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding.

Contraindications—Thrombotic disorders, thrombotic disorders, cerebral apoplexy or a past history of these conditions, markedly impaired liver function, known or suspected carcinoma of the breast, known or suspected estrogen-dependent neoplasia, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding.

Warnings—Watch for the signs and symptoms of thrombotic disorders (thrombophlebitis, cerebrovascular disorders, pulmonary embolism, retinal thrombosis), a present or suspected carcinoma of the breast, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding.

Contraindications—Thrombotic disorders, thrombotic disorders, cerebral apoplexy or a past history of these conditions, markedly impaired liver function, known or suspected carcinoma of the breast, known or suspected estrogen-dependent neoplasia, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding.

Warnings—Watch for the signs and symptoms of thrombotic disorders (thrombophlebitis, cerebrovascular disorders, pulmonary embolism, retinal thrombosis), a present or suspected carcinoma of the breast, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding.

Contraindications—Thrombotic disorders, thrombotic disorders, cerebral apoplexy or a past history of these conditions, markedly impaired liver function, known or suspected carcinoma of the breast, known or suspected estrogen-dependent neoplasia, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding.

Warnings—Watch for the signs and symptoms of thrombotic disorders (thrombophlebitis, cerebrovascular disorders, pulmonary embolism, retinal thrombosis), a present or suspected carcinoma of the breast, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding.

Contraindications—Thrombotic disorders, thrombotic disorders, cerebral apoplexy or a past history of these conditions, markedly impaired liver function, known or suspected carcinoma of the breast, known or suspected estrogen-dependent neoplasia, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding.

Warnings—Watch for the signs and symptoms of thrombotic disorders (thrombophlebitis, cerebrovascular disorders, pulmonary embolism, retinal thrombosis), a present or suspected carcinoma of the breast, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding.

Contraindications—Thrombotic disorders, thrombotic disorders, cerebral apoplexy or a past history of these conditions, markedly impaired liver function, known or suspected carcinoma of the breast, known or suspected estrogen-dependent neoplasia, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding.

Warnings—Watch for the signs and symptoms of thrombotic disorders (thrombophlebitis, cerebrovascular disorders, pulmonary embolism, retinal thrombosis), a present or suspected carcinoma of the breast, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding.

Contraindications—Thrombotic disorders, thrombotic disorders, cerebral apoplexy or a past history of these conditions, markedly impaired liver function, known or suspected carcinoma of the breast, known or suspected estrogen-dependent neoplasia, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding.

Warnings—Watch for the signs and symptoms of thrombotic disorders (thrombophlebitis, cerebrovascular disorders, pulmonary embolism, retinal thrombosis), a present or suspected carcinoma of the breast, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding.

Contraindications—Thrombotic disorders, thrombotic disorders, cerebral apoplexy or a past history of these conditions, markedly impaired liver function, known or suspected carcinoma of the breast, known or suspected estrogen-dependent neoplasia, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding.

Warnings—Watch for the signs and symptoms of thrombotic disorders (thrombophlebitis, cerebrovascular disorders, pulmonary embolism, retinal thrombosis), a present or suspected carcinoma of the breast, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding.

Contraindications—Thrombotic disorders, thrombotic disorders, cerebral apoplexy or a past history of these conditions, markedly impaired liver function, known or suspected carcinoma of the breast, known or suspected estrogen-dependent neoplasia, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding.

Warnings—Watch for the signs and symptoms of thrombotic disorders (thrombophlebitis, cerebrovascular disorders, pulmonary embolism, retinal thrombosis), a present or suspected carcinoma of the breast, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding.

Contraindications—Thrombotic disorders, thrombotic disorders, cerebral apoplexy or a past history of these conditions, markedly impaired liver function, known or suspected carcinoma of the breast, known or suspected estrogen-dependent neoplasia, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding.

Warnings—Watch for the signs and symptoms of thrombotic disorders (thrombophlebitis, cerebrovascular disorders, pulmonary embolism, retinal thrombosis), a present or suspected carcinoma of the breast, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding.

Contraindications—Thrombotic disorders, thrombotic disorders, cerebral apoplexy or a past history of these conditions, markedly impaired liver function, known or suspected carcinoma of the breast, known or suspected estrogen-dependent neoplasia, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding.

Warnings—Watch for the signs and symptoms of thrombotic disorders (thrombophlebitis, cerebrovascular disorders, pulmonary embolism, retinal thrombosis), a present or suspected carcinoma of the breast, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding.

Contraindications—Thrombotic disorders, thrombotic disorders, cerebral apoplexy or a past history of these conditions, markedly impaired liver function, known or suspected carcinoma of the breast, known or suspected estrogen-dependent neoplasia, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding.

Warnings—Watch for the signs and symptoms of thrombotic disorders (thrombophlebitis, cerebrovascular disorders, pulmonary embolism, retinal thrombosis), a present or suspected carcinoma of the breast, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding.

Contraindications—Thrombotic disorders, thrombotic disorders, cerebral apoplexy or a past history of these conditions, markedly impaired liver function, known or suspected carcinoma of the breast, known or suspected estrogen-dependent neoplasia, undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding.

The available studies are yet available to the United States. The British data, especially as they indicate the magnitude of the increase due to the individual patient, should be applied directly to women in other countries in which the incidence of spontaneously occurring thrombotic disorders may differ.

Caution should be given regarding administration if there is sudden partial or complete loss of vision, or sudden onset of weakness, dizziness or vertigo. Withdrawing medication if patients or retinal vascular lesions are found.

Since the safety of Enovid-C in pregnancy has not been demonstrated, it is recommended that pregnancy be ruled out for any patient who has missed two consecutive periods before continuing the contraceptive regimen. If the patient has not adhered to the prescribed schedule the possibility of pregnancy should be considered at the first missed period.

A small fraction of the female agents in oral contraceptives has been identified in the milk of mothers receiving these drugs. The long-term effect to the nursing infant cannot be determined at this time.

Precautions—Pre-treatment physical examination should include special reference to the breasts and pelvic organs, and a Pap smear should be performed.

Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension. Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension.

Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension. Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension.

Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension. Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension.

Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension. Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension.

Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension. Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension.

Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension. Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension.

Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension. Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension.

Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension. Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension.

Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension. Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension.

Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension. Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension.

Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension. Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension.

Pre-existing uterine fibromyomas may increase in size under the influence of estrogen-estrogen preparations. Because these agents may cause some degree of fluid retention, conditions which might be influenced by this factor, such as epilepsy, myasthenia, asthma, diabetes or renal dysfunction, require careful observation.

In the absence of bleeding and all irregular vaginal bleeding, consider endometrial biopsy. Abnormalities diagnosed must be reported to endometrial biopsy.

Carefully observe patients with a history of peptic ulcer disease and discontinue the drug if severe ulceration occurs.

Any possible evidence of prolonged toxicity should be reported to the physician. Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension.

A decrease in glucose tolerance has occurred in a significant percentage of patients on oral contraceptives. The mechanism of this decrease is obscure. For this reason, diabetic patients should be observed carefully while receiving Enovid-C.

Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension. Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension.

Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension. Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension.

Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension. Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension.

Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension. Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension.

Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension. Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension.

Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension. Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension.

Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension. Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension.

Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension. Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension.

Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension. Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension.

Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension. Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension.

Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension. Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension.

Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension. Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension.

Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension. Enovid-C should be used cautiously in patients with a history of hypertension.