

Now, case 4 I think is a very important study, because it involves the sort of woman who is likely to require continuous administration of oral contraceptive medication for quite a number of years.

This is a woman with eight children, and she is 37 years old when she was sent to me. She is likely to require careful and effective medication, contraceptive medication, or effective contraception for possibly 10 years, because it is apparent I would have thought, and I would have hoped that she would not want any more children.

She was sent to me because her physician had noticed her blood pressure beginning to rise after the administration of Ovulin for 27 months. We carried out a glucose tolerance curve which you can see on page 13 and it is quite obviously abnormal. That is a diabetes—

Senator NELSON. What page are you on?

Dr. WYNN. I am so sorry, page 18.

It is quite obvious that the abnormality is there, and it is equally clear that when the drug is withdrawn and the patient retested on two separate occasions, that the glucose tolerance is normal.

Now there are other features about this woman which cause concern, at any rate to me. First I mentioned the elevated blood pressure which became normal when the drug was withdrawn. But also this woman at the age of 37 had evidence, electrocardiographic evidence, of having had coronary infarction, a myocardial infarction or coronary occlusion, what is more popularly called a coronary or a coronary attack. This was symptomless.

Whether the medication was implicated in the production of this untoward event we will never know and we can never know.

Now, in case 5 a young girl, a young woman with five children was referred to me because again her blood pressure had been slightly elevated, only slightly. We found that she had very substantial abnormalities of her blood fats, and on page 19 there are two diagrams which studied at leisure will become clear, but quickly let me say that on the left-hand side the triglyceroid value is about three times higher than it ought to be.

After stopping the medication for only 7 weeks the triglyceroid value has returned very substantially toward normal, and after stopping the medication for 11 months the triglyceroid value is in fact normal. The cholesterol changes are seen to the right on the curve, and they show the expected but definite improvement in the value in that it is lower off medication than when on.

Now again another rather disturbing feature about this patient was that on examination of the electrocardiogram, it was the opinion of the cardiac consultant of our hospital that this patient had suffered already a silent pulmonary embolism, that there was no doubt in his mind that she had already had thrombotic events, an embolization into the lungs. So here we have a young woman with thrombosis, embolization into the lung arteries, moderate hypertension induced, presumably, by the medication.

Senator NELSON. How do you reach such a conclusion?

Dr. WYNN. That it was induced presumably by the medication?

Senator NELSON. Yes.

Dr. WYNN. I said presumably, and I think I am entitled to use the word "presumably" in the sense that in Great Britain we consider