citeTrack press

HOME HELP FEEDBACK SUBSCRIPTIONS ARCHIVE SEARCH TABLE OF CONTENTS

Journal of Andrology, Vol. 23, No. 4, July/August 2002 Copyright © <u>American Society of Andrology</u>

Journal of

Contraceptive Steroids Influence the Hemostatic Activation State in Healthy Men

MICHAEL ZITZMANN^{*}, RALF JUNKER[†], AXEL KAMISCHKE^{*} AND EBERHARD NIESCHLAG^{*}

From the ^{*} Institute of Reproductive Medicine of the University and [†] Institute of Clinical Chemistry of the University, Münster, Germany.

Correspondence to: Prof Dr E. Nieschlag FRCP, Institute of Reproductive Medicine of the University, Domagkstr. 11, D 48149 Münster, Germany (e-mail: nieschl{at}uni-muenster.de).

Hormonal contraception for men requires administration of testosterone and gestagens. The effects of a long-acting testosterone ester and 2 different progestins on hemostatic activation parameters were studied in relation to cardiovascular risk. In phase 1, 7 healthy men aged 28-38 years received a single intramuscular injection of 200 mg norethisterone-enanthate (NET-EN) on

Day 0. Plasma samples were obtained on Days 0, 14, 41, and 84. In phase 2, 3 groups of 14 healthy men aged 18-45 years received four injections (every 6 weeks) of 1000 mg testosterone undecanoate (TU), plus daily oral placebo or daily oral levonorgestrel (LNG, 250 μ g); or four injections (every 6 weeks) of NET-EN. Treatment lasted 24 weeks. Plasma samples were obtained at weeks 0, 16, 24, and 52. All samples were assayed for levels of coagulation factors VIIc, VIIa, XIIc, and XIIa; prothrombin fragment F1+2 (F1+2); antithrombin; plasmin- α_2 -antiplasmin-complex

(PAP); and fibrinogen. NET-EN alone led to a depletion of sexual hormones and a marked shift in hemostatic parameters with increasing levels of FXIIc, fibrinogen, antithrombin, and F1+2, whereas FVIIc and FVIIa levels decreased. PAP levels increased significantly. Opposite effects were seen in the TU/placebo group, with a significant down-regulation of fibrinolysis and the hemostatic turnover rate. Testosterone effects were attenuated by additional administration of gestagens. The effect of hormonal male contraception using long-acting testosterone esters with or without gestagens was significantly measurable within the hemostatic system. Down-regulation of the hemostatic system with testosterone alone may indicate an antithrombotic effect, whereas clinical consequences of an additional gestagen compound cannot be derived.

Key words: Cardiovascular risk, gestagens, hemostasis, hormonal male contraception, testosterone

This article has been cited by other articles:

This Article

- Full Text
- Full Text (PDF)
- Alert me when this article is cited
- Alert me if a correction is posted

Services

- Similar articles in this journal
- Similar articles in PubMed
- Alert me to new issues of the journal
- Download to citation manager

Citing Articles

- Citing Articles via HighWire
- Citing Articles via Google Scholar

oogle Scholar

- Articles by Zitzmann, M.
- Articles by Nieschlag, E.
- Search for Related Content

PubMed

- PubMed Citation
- Articles by Zitzmann, M.
- Articles by Nieschlag, E.



J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab., November 1, 2002; 87(11): 5030 - 5037.

[Abstract] [Full Text] [PDF]

HOME HELP FEEDBACK SUBSCRIPTIONS ARCHIVE SEARCH TABLE OF CONTENTS

Copyright © 2002 by The American Society of Andrology.