

COVID-19 is an emerging, rapidly evolving situation.

[Public health information \(CDC\)](#)

[Research information \(NIH\)](#)

[SARS-CoV-2 data \(NCBI\)](#)

[Prevention and treatment information \(HHS\)](#)

FULL TEXT LINKS



Review [Gynecol Endocrinol.](#) 2019 Jan;35(1):10-16. doi: 10.1080/09513590.2018.1490404.

Epub 2018 Jul 25.

Reviewing the role of progesterone therapy in endometriosis

[Abdul Kadir Abdul Karim](#)¹, [Mohamad Nasir Shafiee](#)¹, [Nor Haslinda Abd Aziz](#)¹, [Mohd Hashim Omar](#)¹, [Nur Azurah Abdul Ghani](#)¹, [Pei Shan Lim](#)¹, [Reena Rahayu Md Zin](#)², [Norfilza Mokhtar](#)³

Affiliations

PMID: 30044157 DOI: [10.1080/09513590.2018.1490404](#)

Abstract

Endometriosis is a benign, chronic inflammatory condition characterized by the presence and growth of endometrial implants outside the uterine cavity. The cause of endometriosis is multifactorial. It is due to the diversity of hypothesis and plausibility of hormonal alterations which could play a major role. Evidence has shown that progesterone resistance is a key factor for endometriosis sufferers. Medical therapy can avoid surgical intervention, which may lead to a reduced ovarian reserve, and its effects of earlier menopause and reduced fecundity. Progesterone receptor isoform has provided new insight as the potential treatment. Progestin, anti-progestin and selective progesterone receptor modulators usage, which target these receptors, could avoid hypo-estrogenic side effects, which can be debilitating. Numerous types of these medications have been used on and off labeled to treat endometriosis with varying success. This review aims to consolidate series of clinical trials using progestins in endometriosis.

Keywords: Endometriosis; progesterone; progesterone receptor; progesterone receptor isoform; progestin.

Related information

[MedGen](#)

[PubChem Compound \(MeSH Keyword\)](#)

LinkOut – more resources

Full Text Sources

[Taylor & Francis](#)

Other Literature Sources