Fluctuation of Endometrial Prostaglandins Levels in Normal Menstrual Cycles

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Endometrial prostaglandin (PGF₂a and PGE₂) levels were estimated by radioimmunoassay in 30 normal women at various days of the menstrual cycle. There were 2 distinct peaks at ovulatory and late secretory phases, beside the highest level during the period. They keep extremely close pace with the fluctuation of estrogen and progesterone concentrations seen in text books.

Estimation of PGF₂« M in Patients with Endometriosis

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Blood serum and peritoneal fluid 13,14-dihydro-15-keto-prostaglandin F₂„ (PFG₂a M) was studied in 38 cases of endometriosis, 13 nonendometriosis patients and 55 normal women. The clinical value of measuring peritoneal fluid PGF₂a M lies in the fact that its high level indicates the possibility of endometriosis, though the examination is not specific as CPID and ovarian tumors also excite a rise of PGF₂a M. Plasma PGF₂a M levels run parallel with those of peritoneal fluid. It is the method of choice for collecting specimens because it is easier and less harmful as compared to aspiration of peritoneal fluid by laparoscopy.

Estimation of PGF₂« and PGE₂ in Ectopic Endometriotic Nodules and Endometrium in situ in Patients with Endometriosis

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Prostaglandins (PG) in ectopic endometriotic nodules and endometrium in situ were estimated in 16 patients with endometriosis. The PGF₂a and PGE₂ in ectopic endometrium were definitely higher than the endometrium in situ and normal peritoneal or ovarian tissue in the same patients. The degree of dysmenorrhea was closely related to the

contents of PG in ectopic endometrium but not to endometrium in situ, and the high PG level in the intra-abdominal endometriotic nodules may be one of causes of reduced reproductive function. Their mechanisms were discussed.