Human Chorionic Gonadotropin Injection

== Structure == 3a01ca5647 Man's Presumptuous Brain: An Evolutionary Interpretation of Psychosomatic Disease, 1961 3a01ca5647 == Publications == 3a01ca5647 Food: Facts, Foibles & Fables: The Origins of Human Nutrition, 1968 3a01ca5647

Albert T. W. Simeons In 1954, he published a book called "Pounds and Dr. In 1954, he published a book called "Pounds and Inches", and a paper in the Lancet on his theories. Albert Theodore William Simeons (1900 in London – 1970 in Rome) was the leading proponent of a weight-loss protocol based on injections of human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG). leading proponent of a weight-loss protocol based on injections of human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) 3a01ca5647

== References == 3a01ca5647

Urofollitropin The dosage is adjusted to each individual's response. produced by the ovaries. FSH is important in the development of follicles (eggs) produced by the ovaries. It is also used with in vitro fertilization methods. Given by subcutaneous injection, it is used in combination with human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) to assist in ovulation and fertility. Given by subcutaneous injection, it is used in combination with human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) to assist in ovulation and fertility Urofollitropin is a purified form of follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) that is manufactured by extraction from human urine and then purified to remove various proteins and other substances 3a01ca5647

Scientific consensus does not support Simeons's claims, finding no weight loss attributable to the use of hCG. 3a01ca5647 == Description and usage == 3a01ca5647 The Mask of a Lion, 1952 (a novel) 3a01ca5647 Menotropin preparations are designed for use in selected women where they stimulate the ovaries to mature follicles... 3a01ca5647 Beta-hCG is initially secreted by the syncytiotrophoblast. 3a01ca5647

Menotropin Frequently the plural is used as the medication is a mixture of gonadotropins. a mixture of these gonadotropins. Other protein substances may be present, including small amounts of human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG). In 1949 Piero Menotropin (also called human menopausal gonadotropin or hMG) is a hormonally active medication for the treatment of fertility disturbances. Menotropins are extracted from the urine of postmenopausal women 3a01ca5647

The most common side effects are abdominal or pelvic pain, bloating, as well as redness, and pain or swelling at the injection site. Follitropin is possibly associated with increased risk of endometrial carcinoma. It is not for use during pregnancy, as there is evidence for birth defects under follitropin treatment. 3a01ca5647 GnRH agonists are also sometimes used in reproductive therapy, as well as to treat disorders involving sex-steroid hormones, such as endometriosis. One advantage of using GnRH antagonists is that repeated administration of GnRH agonists results in decreased levels of gonadotropins and sex steroids due to desensitization of the pituitary. This is avoided when using GnRH antagonists such as ganirelix. The success of ganirelix in reproductive therapy has been shown to be comparable to that when using GnRH agonists. 3a01ca5647 The identity of GnRH was clarified by the 1977 Nobel Laureates Roger Guillemin and Andrew V. Schally: 3a01ca5647 hMG (human Menopausal Gonadotrophins), FSH and LH prepared from human urine collected from postmenopausal women. First extracted in 1953. Injected intra-muscularily (IM) or subcutaneously (SC). 3a01ca5647 == FSH and LH preparations == 3a01ca5647 == Structure == 3a01ca5647

Gonadotropin preparations For example, the so-called menotropins consist of LH and FSH extracted from human urine from menopausal women. There are also recombinant variants. Brands Ovidrel "Gonadotropins", LiverTox: Clinical and Research Gonadotropin preparations are drugs that mimic the physiological effects of gonadotropins, used therapeutically mainly as fertility medication for ovarian hyperstimulation and ovulation induction. Generic choriogonadotropin alfa for injection (recombinant human Chorionic Gonadotropin, r-hCG) 3a01ca5647

Ganirelix The drug works by blocking the action of gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) upon the pituitary, thus rapidly suppressing the production and action of LH and FSH. It is primarily used in assisted reproduction to control ovulation. peptide that works as an antagonist against gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) ("Ganirelix acetate injection," 2009). Ganirelix competitively blocks GnRH Ganirelix acetate (or diacetate), sold under the brand names Orgalutran and Antagon among others, is an injectable competitive gonadotropin-releasing hormone antagonist (GnRH antagonist). Ganirelix is used in fertility treatment to prevent premature ovulation that could result in the harvesting of eggs that are too immature to be used in procedures such as in vitro fertilization 3a01ca5647

Cetrorelix The duration of the 3 mg single dose is four days; if human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG). subcutaneous injections or as a single-dose 3 mg subcutaneous injection 3a01ca5647

Gonadotropin-releasing hormone antagonist Gonadotropin-releasing hormone antagonists (GnRH antagonists) are a class of medications that antagonize the gonadotropin-releasing hormone receptor (GnRH Gonadotropin-releasing hormone antagonists (GnRH antagonists) are a class of medications that antagonize the gonadotropin-releasing hormone receptor (GnRH receptor) and thus the action of gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH). They are used in the treatment of prostate cancer, endometriosis, uterine fibroids, female infertility in assisted reproduction, and for other indications 3a01ca5647

Bravelle sold in the United States from March 2014 through October 2015 is subject to a recall and refund by its maker, Ferring Pharmaceuticals, because certain batches of the medicine had a lower strength than stated. 3a01ca5647 Side effects of GnRH agonists are related to sex hormone deficiency and include symptoms of low testosterone levels and low estrogen levels such as hot flashes, sexual dysfunction, vaginal atrophy, penile atrophy, osteoporosis, infertility, and diminished sex-specific physical characteristics. They are agonists of the GnRH receptor and work by increasing or decreasing the release of gonadotropins and the... 3a01ca5647 Urine of postmenopausal women reflects the hypergonadotropic state of menopause -levels of follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) and luteinizing hormone (LH) are high - and contain a mixture of these gonadotropins. Other protein substances may be present, including small amounts of human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG). In 1949 Piero Donini found a relatively simple method to extract gonadotropins from urine of postmenopausal women. Menotropins were successfully introduced into clinical use by Bruno Lunenfeld in 1961. While earlier menotropin medications contained FSH and LH at a 1:1 ratio, the recognition that it is FSH that is critical for follicle stimulation has led to development of newer preparations that contain a much higher FSH/LH ratio, Fertinex being an example. 3a01ca5647 == Medical uses == 3a01ca5647

Human chorionic gonadotropin Human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) is a hormone for the maternal recognition of pregnancy produced by trophoblast cells that are surrounding a growing Human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) is a hormone for the maternal recognition of pregnancy produced by trophoblast cells that are surrounding a growing embryo (syncytiotrophoblast initially), which eventually forms the placenta after implantation. The presence of hCG is detected in some pregnancy tests (HCG pregnancy strip tests). It is unknown however whether this production is a contributing cause or an effect of carcinogenesis. The pituitary analogue of hCG, luteinizing hormone (LH), is produced in the pituitary gland of males and females of all ages. Some cancerous tumors produce this hormone; therefore, elevated levels measured when the patient is not pregnant may lead to a diagnosis of cancer and, if high enough, of paraneoplastic syndromes 3a01ca5647

It is heterodimeric, with an α (alpha) subunit identical to that of luteinizing hormone (LH), follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH), thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), and a β (beta) subunit that is unique to hCG. 3a01ca5647 Pounds & Inches a New Approach to Obesity, 1954 3a01ca5647 == Medical uses == 3a01ca5647 Some GnRH antagonists, such as cetrorelix, are similar in structure to natural GnRH (a hormone made by neurons in the hypothalamus) but have an antagonistic effect, while other GnRH antagonists, such as elagolix and relugolix, are non-peptide and small-molecule compounds. GnRH antagonists compete with natural GnRH for binding to GnRH receptors, thus decreasing or blocking GnRH action in the body. 3a01ca5647 Ganirelix is used as a fertility treatment drug... 3a01ca5647

Gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonist It is also used in the suppression of spontaneous ovulation as part of controlled ovarian hyperstimulation, an essential component in IVF. They are used for a variety of indications including in fertility medicine and to lower sex hormone levels in the treatment of hormone-sensitive cancers such as prostate cancer and breast cancer, certain gynecological disorders like heavy periods and endometriosis, high testosterone levels in women, early puberty in children, as a part of transgender hormone therapy, and to delay puberty in transgender youth among other uses. GnRH agonists routinely used A gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonist (GnRH agonist) is a type of medication which affects gonadotropins and sex hormones. GnRH agonists are given by injections into fat, as implants placed into fat, and as nasal sprays. exogenous FSH is given to stimulate ovarian follicle, followed by human chorionic gonadotropins (hCG) to trigger oocyte release 3a01ca5647

Gonadotropin-releasing hormone The peptide belongs to gonadotropin-releasing hormone family. Gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) is a releasing hormone responsible for the release of follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) and luteinizing hormone Gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) is a releasing hormone responsible for the release of follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) and luteinizing hormone (LH) from the anterior pituitary. GnRH is a tropic peptide hormone synthesized and released from GnRH neurons within the hypothalamus. It constitutes the initial step in the activation of hypothalamic–pituitary–gonadal axis. GnRH is inhibited by testosterone 3a01ca5647

Human chorionic gonadotropin is a glycoprotein composed of 237 amino acids with a molecular mass of 36.7 kDa, approximately 14.5kDa αhCG and 22.2kDa βhCG. 3a01ca5647 Generic 3a01ca5647