

Progesterone

Injection Side Effects

== Medical uses == b21c6d004d Gestonorone caproate was discovered in 1960 and was introduced for medical use by 1973. It has been used widely throughout Europe, including in the United Kingdom, and has also been marketed in certain other countries such as Japan, China, and Mexico. However, it has since mostly been discontinued, and it remains available today only in a handful of countries, including the Czech Republic, Japan, Mexico, and Russia. b21c6d004d

Progesterone (medication) It is a progestogen and is used in combination with estrogens mainly in hormone therapy for menopausal symptoms, and low sex hormone levels in women, as well as gender affirming therapy in transgender women. A progesterone vaginal ring and progesterone intrauterine device used for birth control also exist in some areas of the world. However, a number of side effects are possible, for instance Progesterone (P4), sold under the brand name Prometrium among others, is a medication and naturally occurring steroid hormone. Progesterone is well tolerated and often produces few or no side effects. areas of the world. Progesterone can be taken by mouth, vaginally, and by injection into muscle or fat, among other routes. It is also used in women to support pregnancy and fertility and to treat gynecological disorders b21c6d004d

OHPA was discovered in 1953 and was introduced for medical use in 1956. b21c6d004d EB/P4 was one of the first combined estrogen and progestogen medications to be introduced for

medical use. It was first marketed in Germany as an oil solution in 1950. Microcrystalline EB/P4 in aqueous suspension was developed and marketed under the brand name Sistocyclin several years later. EB/P4 was eventually superseded by longer-acting parenteral estrogen-progestogen combinations as well as by oral estrogen-progestogen combinations. b21c6d004d In addition to its role as a natural hormone, progesterone is also used as a medication, such as in combination with estrogen for contraception, to reduce the risk of uterine or cervical cancer, in hormone replacement therapy, and in feminizing hormone therapy. It was first prescribed in 1934. b21c6d004d Progesterone can be taken by mouth, in through the vagina, and by injection into muscle or fat, among other routes. A progesterone vaginal ring and progesterone intrauterine... b21c6d004d

Estradiol benzoate/progesterone administered by intramuscular injection in oil solution or aqueous suspension. P4 is a progestogen, or an agonist of the progesterone receptors, the biological Estradiol benzoate/progesterone (EB/P4), sold under the brand names Duogynon and Sistocyclin among others, is a combination medication of estradiol benzoate (EB), an estrogen, and progesterone (P4), a progestogen. It has been formulated both as short-acting oil solutions and long-acting microcrystalline aqueous suspensions and is given by injection into muscle either once or continuously at regular intervals b21c6d004d

Hydroxyprogesterone caproate is generally well tolerated and produces few... b21c6d004d

Hydroxyprogesterone acetate Pharmacology of the Endocrine System and Related Drugs: Progesterone, Progestational Drugs and Hydroxyprogesterone acetate (OHPA), sold under

the brand name Prodox, is an orally active progestin related to hydroxyprogesterone caproate (OHPC) which has been used in clinical and veterinary medicine. It has reportedly also been used in birth control pills.). In Tausk M (ed. Human Fertility Studies and Side Effects" b21c6d004d

Pharmacodynamics of progesterone Progesterone can be taken by mouth, in through the vagina, and by injection into muscle or fat, among other routes. A progesterone vaginal ring The pharmacology of progesterone, a progestogen medication and naturally occurring steroid hormone, concerns its pharmacodynamics, pharmacokinetics, and various routes of administration. and safety b21c6d004d

Progesterone is a naturally occurring and bioidentical progestogen, or an agonist of the progesterone receptor, the biological target of progestogens like endogenous progesterone. Progesterone also has antimineralocorticoid and inhibitory neurosteroid activity, whereas it appears to have little or no glucocorticoid or antiandrogenic activity and has no androgenic activity. Because of its progestogenic activity, progesterone has functional antiestrogenic effects in certain tissues such as the uterus, cervix, and vagina. In addition, progesterone has antgonadotropic effects due to its progestogenic activity and can inhibit fertility and suppress sex hormone production. Progesterone differs from progestins (synthetic progestogens) like medroxyprogesterone acetate and norethisterone, with implications for pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics as well as efficacy, tolerability, and safety. b21c6d004d

Pharmacokinetics of progesterone A progesterone vaginal ring The pharmacokinetics of

progesterone concerns the pharmacodynamics, pharmacokinetics, and various routes of administration of progesterone. and safety. Progesterone can be taken by mouth, in through the vagina, and by injection into muscle or fat, among other routes b21c6d004d

Progesterone is well tolerated and often produces few or no side effects. However, a number of side effects are possible, for instance mood changes. If progesterone is taken by mouth or at high doses, certain central side effects including sedation, sleepiness, and cognitive impairment can also occur. The medication is a naturally occurring progestogen and hence is an agonist of the progesterone receptor (PR), the biological target of progestogens like endogenous progesterone. It opposes the effects of estrogens in various parts of... b21c6d004d == Biological activity == b21c6d004d Progesterone is a naturally occurring and bioidentical progestogen, or an agonist of the progesterone receptor, the biological target of progestogens like endogenous progesterone. Progesterone also has antimineralocorticoid and inhibitory neurosteroid activity, whereas it appears to have little or no glucocorticoid or antiandrogenic activity and has no androgenic activity. Because of its progestogenic activity, progesterone has functional antiestrogenic effects in certain tissues such as the uterus, cervix, and vagina. In addition, progesterone has antigonadotropic effects due to its progestogenic activity and can inhibit fertility and suppress sex hormone production. Progesterone differs from progestins (synthetic progestogens) like medroxyprogesterone acetate and norethisterone, with implications for pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics as well as efficacy, tolerability, and safety. b21c6d004d Side effects of gestonorone caproate include worsened glucose tolerance, decreased libido in

men, and injection site reactions. Gestonorone caproate is a progestin, or a synthetic progestogen, and hence is an agonist of the progesterone receptor, the biological target of progestogens like progesterone. It has no other important hormonal activity. b21c6d004d == Medical uses == b21c6d004d EB/P4 has been used to treat menstrual disorders such as secondary amenorrhea and menstrual irregularity, as a form of emergency contraception within 48 hours of sexual intercourse, and as a test for pregnancy. In the form of a microcrystalline aqueous suspension, EB/P4 has particularly been used to treat functional uterine bleeding... b21c6d004d OHPA (100 mg) was reportedly marketed in combination with mestranol (80 µg) as a sequential combined birth control pill under the brand name Hormolidin. The preparation was available in the early 1970s. The firm that manufactured it, known as Gador, was based in Argentina. b21c6d004d Hydroxyprogesterone caproate is a progestin medication which was used to prevent preterm birth in pregnant women with a history of the condition and to treat gynecological disorders. It has also been formulated in combination with estrogens for various indications (brand names Gravibinon and Primosiston) and as a form of long-lasting injectable birth control (brand name Chinese Injectable No. 1). It is not used by mouth and is instead given by injection into muscle or fat. b21c6d004d OHPA is a progestin, or a synthetic progestogen, and hence is an agonist of the progesterone receptor, the biological target of progestogens like progesterone. b21c6d004d

Hydroxyprogesterone caproate instead given by injection into muscle or fat. The approval of this drug substance was withdrawn by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in April 2023.

Hydroxyprogesterone caproate is generally well tolerated and produces few side effects. In March 2023, the manufacturer, Covis Pharma, agreed to withdraw the drug from the US market. In May 2024, the Pharmacovigilance Risk Assessment Committee of the European Medicines Agency recommended suspending the marketing authorizations of medications containing 17-hydroxyprogesterone caproate in the European Union. Injection site reactions

Hydroxyprogesterone caproate, sold under the brand name Delalutin among others, is a medication used to reduce the risk of preterm birth in women pregnant with one baby who have a history of spontaneous preterm birth
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Quingestrone was formerly used in combination with ethinylestradiol or mestranol in combined birth control pills in Italy. The medication was studied in the clinical prevention of miscarriage during pregnancy, but insufficient efficacy was observed at the dosage assessed (100 mg/day orally). b21c6d004d Progesterone can be taken by mouth, in through the vagina, and by injection into muscle or fat, among other routes...

b21c6d004d Quingestrone was introduced for medical use by 1962. It is no longer available. b21c6d004d OHPA has been used in the treatment of a variety of gynecological disorders, including secondary amenorrhea, functional uterine bleeding, infertility, habitual abortion, dysmenorrhea, and premenstrual syndrome.
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Medroxyprogesterone acetate The medication is available both alone and in combination with an estrogen. Common side effects include menstrual disturbances such as absence of
Medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA), whose injectable form is known as depot

medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA) and sold under the brand name Depo-Provera among others, is a hormonal medication of the progestin type. be taken by mouth, used under the tongue, or by injection into a muscle or fat. The injectable form is used as a method of birth control and to treat endometriosis, and the tablet form is used as a part of menopausal hormone therapy or to treat abnormal uterine bleeding and certain types of cancers. It may be taken by mouth, used under the tongue, or by injection into a muscle or fat. It is also used to treat paraphilias b21c6d004d

Quingestrone The C3 enol ethers of progesterone are less suited for use via depot injection relative to progestogen esters like hydroxyprogesterone Quingestrone, also known as progesterone 3-cyclopentyl enol ether (PCPE) and sold under the brand name Enol-Luteovis, is a progestin medication which was previously used in birth control pills in Italy but is now no longer marketed. micronization (~7-fold less)). It is taken by mouth b21c6d004d

Common side effects include menstrual disturbances such as absence of periods, abdominal pain, and headaches. More serious side effects include bone loss, blood clots, allergic reactions, and liver problems. Use is not recommended during pregnancy as it may increase the risk of low birth weight. MPA is an artificial progestogen, and as such activates the progesterone receptor, the biological target of progesterone. It also has androgenic activity and weak glucocorticoid activity. Due to its progestogenic activity, MPA decreases the body's release of gonadotropins... b21c6d004d

Gestonorone caproate It is given by injection into muscle typically once a week. Side effects of gestonorone caproate include worsened glucose

Gestonorone caproate, also known as gestronol hexanoate or norhydroxyprogesterone caproate and sold under the brand names Depostat and Primostat, is a progestin medication which is used in the treatment of enlarged prostate and cancer of the endometrium. and cancer of the endometrium. It is given by injection into muscle typically once a week b21c6d004d

== Medical uses == b21c6d004d

Progesterone ($K_D = 1 \text{ nM}$), the resulting effects on ribosomal transcription play a major role in regulation of female reproduction. The hormone is also an important metabolic intermediate in the production of other endogenous steroids, including the sex hormones and the corticosteroids, and acts in the brain as a neurosteroid. It belongs to a group of steroid hormones called the progestogens and is the major progestogen in the body. In addition, progesterone is an agonist of Progesterone (; P4) is an endogenous steroid and progestogen sex hormone involved in the menstrual cycle, pregnancy, and embryogenesis of humans and other species. Progesterone has a variety of important functions in the body b21c6d004d

Quingestrone is a progestin, or a synthetic progestogen, and hence is an agonist of the progesterone receptor, the biological target of progestogens like progesterone. It has weak glucocorticoid activity. b21c6d004d Gestonorone caproate is used in the palliative treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia and endometrial... b21c6d004d == Medical uses == b21c6d004d

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