ABSTRACT
This study was planned to find out the use of Clomiphene citrate and its efficacy in infertility. A cross sectional observational study was planned with the sample size of 90. Retrospective data from the patients' records were entered into the case record form. Collected data was analysed statistically. 94 patients were studied in that 26.6% cases were male infertility and 73.4% cases were female infertility. Clomiphene citrate was the commonly used drug for oligospermia. Among females almost equal numbers of patients were treated with either Clomiphene alone or in combination with Gonadotropin. Pregnancy rate was more when Clomiphene is combined with Gonadotropin compared to Clomiphene alone.

KEY WORDS: Clomiphene citrate, Infertility.

INTRODUCTION
Infertility is defined as failure to conceive within one year or more of regular unprotected coitus. It may be due to pathological causes by males or females. To treat Polycystic Ovarian Disease (PCOD), Clomiphene is the first line of treatment for ovulation induction. Minimal stimulation with Clomiphene is cheaper than Gonadotropin stimulation. There are chances of twin gestation after Clomiphene citrate administration. Potential supportive effect on pregnancy rate when Clomiphene citrate is used in combination with oral estradiol compared to Clomiphene alone. Clomiphene does not appear to have strong effects on melanoma, thyroid, cervical, cancer risk after its use in infertility. But women taking Clomiphene citrate reported high frequencies of psychological side effects and uterine cancer with higher doses. So this study was planned to find out the use of Clomiphene citrate and its efficacy in infertility.

RESULTS
94 patients were studied in that 26.6% cases were male infertility and 73.4% cases were female infertility (Figure 1). Among males 100% of patients were given only Clomiphene. But there is no follow up on pregnancy rate. Among females 36.2% of patients have been treated with only Clomiphene. 29% of patients were treated with Clomiphene followed by Letrozole. 34.8% were treated with Clomiphene and Gonadotropin (Figure 2). 50% of patients with Clomiphene and Gonadotropin became pregnant. 40% of patients treated with Clomiphene alone became pregnant. And 25% of patients taking Clomiphene followed by Letrozole became pregnant (Figure 3).

DISCUSSION
94 patients were studied in that 26.6% cases were male infertility and 73.4% cases were female infertility (Table 1). This shows that Clomiphene was...
commonly prescribed in female infertility than male infertility.
Among males 100% of patients were given only Clomiphene. But there was no follow up on pregnancy rate.
Among females 36.2% of patients have been treated with only Clomiphene. 29 % of patients were treated with Clomiphene followed by Letrozole. 34.8% were treated with Clomiphene and Gonadotropin (Table 2). From this it was evident that one third of people were getting only Clomiphene and rest of the people were getting either Letrozole or Gonadotropin as add on drug.
50% of patients with Clomiphene and Gonadotropin became pregnant.40% of patients treated with Clomiphene alone became pregnant. And 25% of patients taking Clomiphene followed by Letrozole became pregnant (Table 3). This shows that almost equal number of persons with Clomiphene or added with gonadotropin were becoming pregnant. The pregnancy rate was more with the above group of patients than with Clomiphene followed by Letrozole. So Clomiphene alone itself will produce good pregnancy rate compared to adding either with Gonadotropin or Letrozole.

CONCLUSION
- Infertility was more in females.
- Clomiphene citrate was the commonly used drug for oligospermia.
- Among females almost equal number of patients were treated with either Clomiphene alone or in combination with Gonadotropin
- Although pregnancy rate was more when Clomiphene was combined with Gonadotropin compared to Clomiphene alone, those who cannot afford Gonadotropin this can be alternative with good % of pregnancy rate.
Figure 2: Drugs used for Infertility in %

- Clomiphene alone: 36.20%
- Clomiphene and Gonadotropins: 34.80%
- Clomiphene followed by Letrozole: 29%

Figure 3: % of pregnancy after treatment in females

- Clomiphene alone: 50%
- Clomiphene and Gonadotropins: 40%
- Clomiphene followed by Letrozole: 25%

Table 1: % of patients taking Clomiphene

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>% of patients taking Clomiphene</th>
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<tr>
<td>male infertility</td>
<td>26.60%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female infertility</td>
<td>73.40%</td>
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</table>
Table 2: % of drugs used in Infertility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drugs used in infertility</th>
<th>In %</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clomiphene alone</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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Table 3: % of pregnancy after treatment in females

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REFERENCES