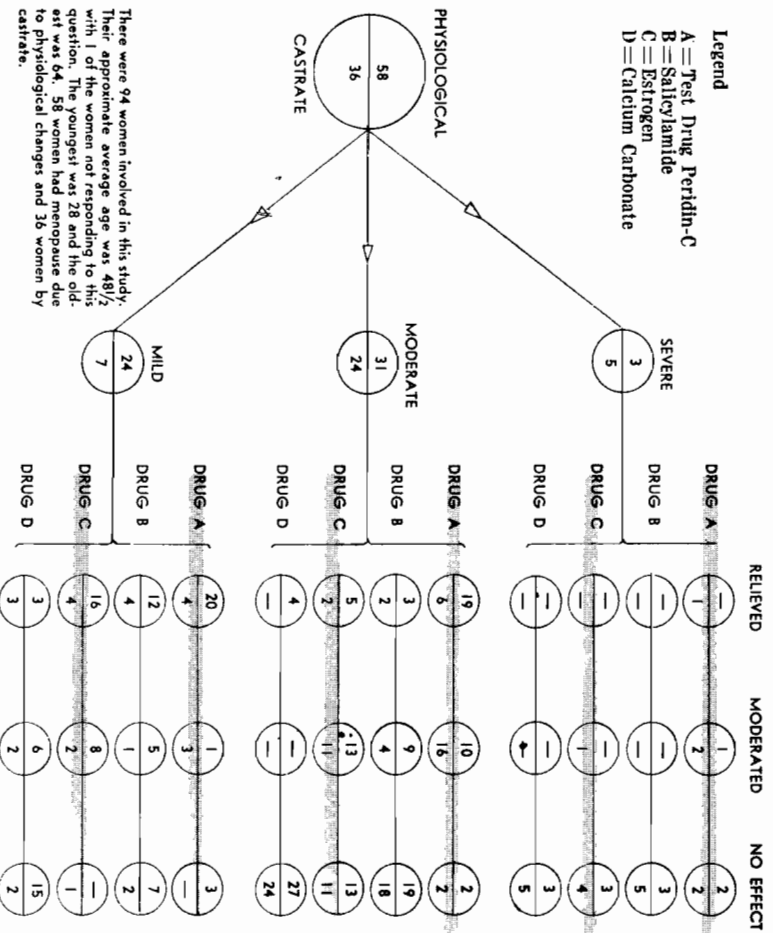


Non-Hormonal Control of Vaso-Motor Flushing in Menopausal Patients

Legend
 A ≡ Test Drug Peridin-C
 B ≡ Salicylamide
 C ≡ Estrogen
 D ≡ Calcium Carbonate



The apparent disparity in the expected effect of a specific medication such as estrogen is explained by virtue of the minimal dosages of estrogen employed. This was considered necessary since almost half the patients were treated malignancies.

With a withdrawal of estrogen (e.g. premenstrual drop in estrogen level) the capillary substrate is without support and fragility ensues until the bioflavonoids restore the endothelium during the resting phase of the cycle.

DOSAGE:

Peridin-C: 6 tablets per day
 Estrogens: 1.25 mg. per day

SEVERE:

50% relieved or moderated with Peridin-C.

12.5% relieved or moderated with Estrogens.

MODERATE:

92.7% relieved or moderated with Peridin-C.

56.2% relieved or moderated with Estrogens.

MILD:

90.3% relieved or moderated with Peridin-C.

96.7% relieved or moderated with Estrogens.

An analysis of the patient's evaluation showed the bioflavonoids to be markedly superior to all the other preparations in the relief of this single complaint.

In a controlled clinical experiment the majority of patients obtained some degree of relief of hot flashes by the use of bioflavonoids and ascorbic acid.

In those patients in whom the administration of estrogen is undesirable or contraindicated bioflavonoids can sometimes be successfully substituted.

CHARLES J. SMITH, M.D., F.A.C.S., F.A.C.O.G.

*Clinical Professor, Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Illinois;
 Consultants in Gynecology, Mercy Hospital Institute of Radiation Therapy.*

The material for this research study was supplied by Beutlich, Inc., Chicago, Illinois.

Reprinted from Chicago Medicine, March 7, 1964