



Pertaining to the
VAGINAL
JELLY and
its proper use

A further
contribution from
the Laboratories of
DUREX
PRODUCTS
Incorporated

LACTIKOL **and** **LACTIKOL B**

Widely prescribed, highly endorsed
by physicians and clinics

Distributed to
Members of the Medical Profession
or at their direction.

Prescribing the Vaginal Antiseptic

It is gratifying to note the increasing tendency among physicians to prescribe or recommend accepted vaginal antiseptics for contraception as indicated by the needs of their patients. This is a matter of importance and physicians have been quick to realize that patients prescribing for themselves or accepting other lay advice were very often using materials entirely unsuitable if not actually harmful.

The use of a vaginal antiseptic, like any other kind of medicine, should be prescribed or recommended by the physician. The physician should, in all cases, acquaint himself with the merits of various types of jelly in order that he may prescribe the type best suited to his patient. Proper prescribing necessitates a thorough examination of the vaginal vault.

Suppositories and Tablets

vs.

Jellies and Pastes

In spite of the fact that suppositories and tablets represent a method as easy to employ, the use of antiseptics in the form of jelly or paste in tubes has been gaining ascendancy because of the decided disadvantages encountered in using the former types.

Granted that the suppository has been placed against the external os of the uterus, the cocoa-butter type does not melt for several minutes if at all; the boro-glycerine suppository does not melt for even a longer time. One can never be certain that the suppository has melted or that the tablet has effervesced.

Furthermore, the chemist cannot regulate either type of product so that it will withstand changes of temperature to prevent deterioration and at the same time respond readily to the varied conditions in the vaginal vault. Too many times a filled form of suppository can be cut in half revealing nothing in the cavity, the ingredients having decomposed completely. Tablets often effervesce too quickly. They also have a tendency to become gritty as deterioration sets in.

The fatty consistency of cocoa-butter interferes with the action of the chemicals, allowing only part of the chemicals to act and then but slowly. The unpleasant odor of cocoa-butter has long been a psychological objection to its use.

The suppository or tablet cannot be used as a lubricant for the diaphragm and the vaseline or other lubricating means employed as a substitute is injurious, more often than not, to the rubber in the diaphragm.

Jellies or pastes properly compounded, on the other hand, are in a condition suitable for immediate and simple application. They are immediately effective since they spread readily, although not too readily, at body temperature and are still effective after a delay of some time. They do not deteriorate within the period of one year and have no unpleasant odor. The vehicle devised for the application of the jellies provides for an easier and deeper injection, particularly for the patient with short fingers and a long vault. Since jellies are water-soluble, the chemical action of the antiseptic takes place at once or the coagulation of the acid. Jellies can and always should be used as lubricants for the diaphragm.

Types of Jellies

In general, jellies may be classified as those containing an acid, an antiseptic, or a combination of the two. These are not the only classifications of course but are the ones to be noted especially by the physician interested in this field.

Some few of the contraceptive clinical groups, headed by very able physicians, adhere to the acid type, with a very mild antiseptic like boric. The jelly of this type is dependent on the principle that the acid coagulates the sperm and paralyzes them. It has been claimed that "Sperm so immobilized by weak acid can usually be activated by alkaline application and the double action repeated several times."

More universal is the use of the jelly containing an effective antiseptic, such as one of the quinine salts, in addition to an acid, which attacks and stills the activity of the sperm immediately upon contact.

Lactikol and Lactikol B

LACTIKOL contains $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% lactic acid, 4% boric acid and base.

LACTIKOL B contains 2% lactic acid, 1 two thousandth part oxyquinoline sulphate and base.

Our Laboratories make up special formulae for clinics and physicians. The physician who orders a half gross or more of jelly can have the formula he wishes made up at the same prices as our regular formulae, unless there is a serious increase in raw material costs, in which case only the actual difference in cost is added to the price.

Oxyquinoline Sulphate

LACTIKOL is more mild than LACTIKOL B. Since it is claimed that 2% lactic acid is sufficient to suspend the motility of the average sperm, and oxyquinoline sulphate (a strength of 1 to 4000) according to experiments made during the war, proves deadly to the gonococcus; LACTIKOL B would seem to be the better jelly to use especially in those cases of known fertility. The majority of the contraceptive clinics in this country use LACTIKOL B.

Some physicians have been prejudiced against prescribing a jelly containing oxyquinoline sulphate (commonly referred to as chinisol). Their prejudice has been substantiated in many instances, chiefly because too much oxyquinoline sulphate has been used in the preparations of other manufacturers.*

Less than a half dozen cases have been reported to us in which stinging was experienced; three of them were cases of newly married couples who reported that the stinging sensation disappeared completely within a week or two; one was a patient who had a badly lacerated cervix. Other cases are known to us of patients unable to use other preparations because of irritated vaginal conditions, who are able to use LACTIKOL B with no discomfort whatever. The plausible answer to the exceptions seems to be that in some few instances there is a susceptibility to the quinine salt.

For Use Alone or with Another Method

To be adequate a product must meet certain definite laboratory requirements. The last word, however, is from the users of the product. The consistent re-orders from physicians;

* Note:—Unless too much oxyquinoline sulphate has been used in the jelly it will have no harmful effect upon the properly vulcanized diaphragm.

clinics and prescription patients indicate the efficacy of these jellies.

To recommend the use of either jelly alone (without the diaphragm or sheath) is a question to be decided by the physician himself—after a careful examination of the patient. In general it may be suggested:

1. In the case where fertility is below average.
2. In the case of a nullipara (with uterus in position).
3. In the case of a patient unable to use any other accepted method.
4. In any case in which suppositories or other jellies have been prescribed or used successfully.

When the jelly is used alone the physician should teach the patient the location of her cervix and the importance of placing the jelly against it so that there is the mechanical barrier as well as the chemical action to render its use most effective.

Sometimes the physician will find that the patient can make the insertion by smearing the jelly on her finger tips. This suggestion has been made to us by those who have found it easier to insert the jelly in this manner than to locate the cervix with the nozzle. If there is any doubt in the matter of injecting the jelly properly, the nozzle should be inserted high into the vaginal vault and the key given a little less than a half turn. The nozzle should be withdrawn slowly, continuing to turn the key slightly until the tip of the nozzle is close to the vaginal orifice.

These jellies were especially prepared for effective use with the vaginal diaphragm. * (See note on page six.) One-half to one teaspoonful smeared about the rim and on the rubber

dome of the diaphragm will avert the possibility of sperm passing around the rim.

For the newly married woman who cannot be fitted with a diaphragm generally for a period of from three to six weeks, the jellies are strongly recommended as an additional precaution with the temporary method employed. If the sheath is advised it is suggested that it be lubricated with the jelly and that an injection be made into the vaginal vault as well.

It is advisable to suggest that an injection be made each time before coitus.

Approximately eight hours after the last injection has been made a douche may be taken or immediately if the douching instructions are followed carefully. Many physicians recommend a douche immediately following coitus—whatever the method employed. Unless coitus is distasteful to the woman this would seem an unfair additional burden to place on the patient at a time when she should be as relaxed as her partner.

Pertinent Facts about Lactikol Formulæ

LACTIKOL does not liquefy too readily at body temperature.

LACTIKOL B does not liquefy readily at body temperature, (a feature that patients appreciate since other jellies cause much annoyance in this respect).

Both formulæ—

Are soluble in water.

Are not poisonous.

They have no objectionable odor—

Leave no stain on clothing.

Do not deteriorate within one year.

(Carry same yearly guarantee that all our products do.)

The key on the bottom of the tube regulates

the quantity to be injected. The two and one-half ounce tubes (used by us and in general by manufacturers of similar products) contain about eight full turns of the key or sixteen half turns. The experimentally minded physician will find this to be true regardless of the absurd claims made by some manufacturers to the effect that there are more than this number of applications per tube.

The nozzle is not too slender so that the urethra could be entered by mistake. It is a length which will facilitate injection into any type of vaginal vault. Glass has been selected by our Laboratories because it is transparent and the patient can note when the nozzle is filled to the tip or when there is an air spacing for which she should make allowance. The glass employed is practically non-breakable in ordinary use and is easily sterilized.

* * * *

Sanitation and convenience have been considered in their containers. Tube, key, nozzle for application and cork for nozzle are packed in an attractive box of sufficient length to be used permanently as a receptacle for the tube with nozzle attached.

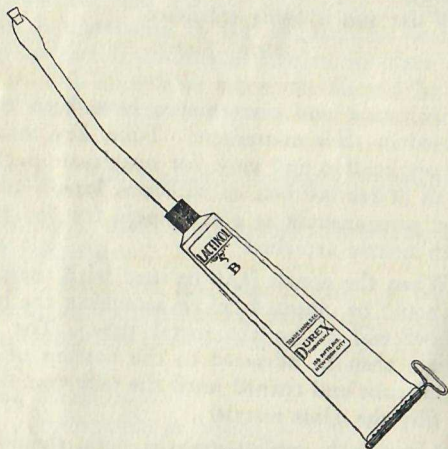
When the nozzle is to be used with the tube it should be cleansed before attaching the hard rubber end on to the metal tube. The key should then be adjusted to the bottom of the metal tube and turned until the jelly completely fills the glass nozzle.

After each application the cork should be inserted in the end of the nozzle and the nozzle rinsed off. The jelly inside does not have to be washed out, and therefore, this quantity is not wasted each time. The tube and nozzle should be kept intact in the box provided, after removing the blocks at either end of the container.

When the metal tube is empty the old nozzle, which will still contain some jelly, should be attached to the new tube. The cork disc on the new tube should be removed first.

A specimen tube of the jelly will be mailed to any physician writing in for it.

(Telephone requests cannot be granted.)



(One-quarter actual size)

OTHER PRODUCTS FROM THE LABORATORIES OF DUREX INCLUDE:

Mayer Pessary Director

(An instrument to facilitate insertion and removal of all spring and hard rubber pessaries.) (Patent pending.)

Durex Measuring or Fitting Rings

(An entirely new development anywhere.)

Durex Coiled Spring Type of Vaginal Diaphragm

(An entirely new process for an improved coil spring type.)

Durex Flat Spring Type of Vaginal Diaphragm (Mensinga)

(Developed for the first time in America in Durex Laboratories.)

Durex Matrisalus Type of Vaginal Diaphragm

(An entirely new development for America.) Made to order only and in so far as possible in accordance with physicians' specifications.

Durex Antiseptic Cream

(An antiseptic douche cream in convenient tube form.)

Durex Lubricating Jelly

(An ointment jelly for lubricating surgical instruments.)

The above products are sold only to the physician or upon his prescription.

All products from Durex Laboratories carry a guarantee of one year.