

CLINICAL REPORT

ON

MIL-SAN.

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"I have carried out experiments with MIL-SAN in connection with a number of my patients with a view to arriving at the information necessary to enable me to make a report. My examination was directed to deciding:

1. The probable degree of protection against conception.
2. Whether harmless.
3. Whether the method of application was satisfactory.
4. Whether noticeable during intercourse.

For this purpose the preparation was examined:

- Point 1.**—(a) By depositing in the vagina the quantity of MIL-SAN substance directed by means of the special canule supplied in the packing, according to the instructions and under observation by the speculum with a view to deciding whether the substance adhered sufficiently to form an adequate barrier before the *portio*.
- (b) By the introduction deep into the vagina of a quantity of the MIL-SAN substance and examination as to whether this mixed sufficiently with the vaginal secretion and whether it actually occasioned a sufficient increase in the biological spermicidal characteristics of the vaginal secretion.
- (c) Samples of MIL-SAN were given to a number of presumably fruitful married couples with a view to observation of the effects of its use under normal conditions and as to its efficacy in preventing pregnancy.

Point 2.—Tested in the same manner.

Point 3.—Tested in the same manner.

Point 4.—Test ' (c) ' only was employed.

My examination caused me to form the following conclusions:

The quantity of MIL-SAN injected by one filling of the canule flows with such a slow motion that the *portio* must necessarily be covered for a considerable time with a thick layer of MIL-SAN. Observation 15 minutes after injection showed that the substance still formed a massive barrier before the *portio*. It is a logical presumption that even a mere film of MIL-SAN would be sufficient to act as a barrier against the entry of sperm to the uterus.

The intimate mixture between the MIL-SAN substance and the vaginal secretion which, in my opinion, is the first essential for effective contraceptive action, was in every respect satisfactory, and the increase in the natural spermicidal character of the vaginal secretion was entirely adequate. A particular test was made in the case of a woman where, after abortion, there was still discharge of blood and decidua, together with an incomplete closure of the os. Also in this case there was intimate admixture between the MIL-SAN substance and the products of the discharge, whilst its use was accompanied by no unpleasant reactions (sensation of burning, irritation, or increase of temperature, etc.).

The MIL-SAN substance is so bland that neither during my tests, nor when used in intercourse, was its presence felt in any way by either man or woman, let alone that any discomfort was occasioned. IN MY OPINION, MIL-SAN MAY, WITHOUT RESERVE OF ANY KIND, BE DECLARED TO BE ENTIRELY HARMLESS IN ALL RESPECTS.

The method of application is as simple and hygienic as possible. There is, however, a slight possibility that if the substance be deposited too high in the vagina, it may flow to either side of the projecting cervical cone in such a manner that it fails to cover the *orificium externum uteri* during its passage. In this connection the low viscosity of MIL-SAN, compared with the excessive tenacity of other jellies, is an advantage, since it facilitates the distribution of the substance during coitus over the os and vaginal walls, where it forms a strong and continuous film.

My conclusions are, therefore:

That failure can never be the result of any insufficiency in the spermicidal action or in the chemical composition of the preparation, but only, possibly, from some technical mistake connected with the manner in which it is used."

(Signed) Dr. H. RIESE.

Translated from the German.