

Effects of *Citrus Aurantium* (Bitter Orange) on the Severity of First-Stage Labor Pain.

Masoumeh Namazi^a, Seddigheh Amir Ali Akbari^{a*}, Faraz Mojab^b, Atefe Talebi^c,
Hamid Alavi Majd^c and Sharareh Jannesari^a

^aDepartment of Midwifery, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ^bDepartment of Pharmacognosy, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, ^cDepartment of Biostatistics, Faculty of Paramedicine, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

Abstract

Considering that vaginal delivery is a painful process, the present study investigated the effects of *Citrus aurantium* on the severity of first-stage labor pain in primiparous women. This study was a randomized clinical trial conducted with 126 eligible primiparous patients. The pain severity of patients was measured at the time of enrolling in the study. In the intervention group, (aromatherapy) gauze squares were soaked in 4 ml of *C. aurantium* distilled water, and in the control group, gauze squares were soaked in 4 ml of normal saline; each gauze square was attached to the respective patients' collar. The intervention was repeated every 30 min. Pain severity was measured after the intervention at 3–4, 5–7, and 8–10 cm cervix dilatations. The two groups were standardized with regard to age, profession, education, desire to conceive, and number and severity of uterine contractions. The Bishop's score was also calculated. Before intervention, pain severity was the same for both groups, but following intervention, pain severity reduced in the intervention group at 3–4 centimeter ($P < 0.05$), 7–5 centimeter ($P < 0.05$), and 8–10 centimeter ($P < 0.05$) dilatations compared with that in the control group. The findings of the study revealed that aromatherapy using *C. aurantium* distilled water alleviates labor pain. This method is recommended because of its ease of use and low cost and because it is a non-aggressive method to reduce labor pain.

Keywords: *Citrus aurantium*; Pain; Complementary medicine; Medicinal plants; Aromatherapy; Labor.

Introduction

Pain is a common and integral part of childbirth (1). Contrary to progress in medical sciences, controlling labor pain is still a challenge in obstetrics (2). Tournaire states that delivery is a physiological process, and it is still associated with a severe, unendurable pain (3).

Trout describes labor pain as a consequence of stimulation of neural receptors caused by uterine contractions that are passed to visceral, pelvic, and lumbosacral areas (4). Labor pain can contribute to mothers losing their psychological control and can be a key factor in traumatic delivery and mental disorders (5).

Management and control of labor pain is a main objective of obstetric care and support (6). Attending to reducing the labor pain and paving the way for application of pain-reduction

* Corresponding author:

E-mail: asa_akbari@yahoo.com

methods in hospitals and birth centers throughout the country will enhance mothers' acceptance of natural labor (5, 7). Generally speaking, there are two methods in use for reducing the labor pain: pharmacological and non-pharmacological approaches (8). The pharmacological methods include systemic medication, general anesthesia, inhalational anesthesia, and topical anesthesia, while light therapy, aromatherapy, reflexology, hypnotism, massage, and acupuncture fall under the category of non-pharmacological methods (9). Simkin and Bolding believe that non-pharmacological methods should be preferred over the pharmacological ones for reasons of their lower cost, ease of application, non-invasiveness, the feeling of self-esteem it brings to women, and finally, patients' participation (10).

One of the non-pharmacological methods of pain control is aromatherapy. Aromatherapy encompasses using aromatic herbal extracts and base oils (essential oils) for massage and other treatments (11). Different studies have shown that when used as inhalers, the oil essences create endorphins and reduce pain (12). A comprehensive study carried out in England on 8000 pregnant women during 1990–1998 showed the effects of aromatherapy on reduction of fear, pain, and anxiety associated with delivery. In this study, 61% women used lavender and frankincense to reduce fear and anxiety. Another 71% women identified rose flower extract as having a positive effect on pain reduction (10, 13). In a study by Vakilian *et al.* that investigated the effects of using lavender as an inhaler on labor pain results showed that the pain average for the lavender group was meaningfully lower than that of the control group (12). In a study that used peppermint oil as an inhaler, Ozgoli *et al.* showed it could reduce labor pain and anxiety in the first stage of delivery in primiparous women (14). Yip and Ying Tam's study (2008) showed that *Citrus aurantium* was effective in reduction of moderate and severe knee pain (15). A study conducted between 2000 and 2002 by Mousely in England involved 80 pregnant women and showed that aromatherapy using lavender and frankincense extract had a positive effect on labor pain and anxiety reduction (16). A similar study in 2003 investigated the effects of aromatherapy

on labor pain and showed that using jasmine, lavender and frankincense alleviated labor pain and reduced the need to take painkillers (17).

Citrus aurantium oil is commonly used in aromatherapy. Bitter orange (*C. aurantium*) is derived from a small shrub that typically reaches to 3–4 meters in height and grows in the northern and southern areas of Iran. The flowers grow in isolation or in groups, dispersed on the branches. The flowers are scented with thick, juicy petals in yellowish white. On the surface of the leaves there are very small openings called stomata that can easily be seen; these can act as exit pathways for the plant's essential oil (18, 19).

Only 0.2% of the density of *C. aurantium* flower is composed of its essential oil, called neroli oil. There are more than ten components in the *C. aurantium* oil, which are mostly the following monoterpenes: limonene, linalool, linalyl acetate, geranyl acetate, geraniol, nerol, neryl acetate (20).

The oil has the effects of being an anti-depressive, anti-septic, anti-spasmodic, enhancer of sexual desire, and a mild sedative (2). The limonene found in the *C. aurantium* oil controls cyclooxygenase I and II, prevents prostaglandin activity and reduces pain (21). Although aromatherapy using other herbs has shown effects on the method on labor pain reduction, there is inadequate evidence based on clinical trials that have focused on the effects of *C. aurantium* on labor pain. Recognizing its sedative and pain-reducing effects the researchers focused on the effects of *C. aurantium* oil on labor pain reduction as an adjunct to midwives' role in reducing labor pain and the increased interest in the use of pain-reduction methods with fewer side effects for mother and the fetus.

Experimental

The present study was a randomized clinical trial and open label investigating the effects of *C. aurantium* on labor pain. The study was conducted with the permission of vice president for registrar affairs of Shahid Beheshti Medical University and approval of the University Ethics Committee. Written consent was acquired from the participants and the clinical trial was registered on the website of the Ministry of

Health. The study was registered in the Iranian Center for Clinical Trials under registration No. N6 201301306807 IRCT. After consulting with statistical professor the minimum number of sample size calculated through the below formula:

$$n = \frac{2(z_{\alpha} + z_{\beta})^2 \sigma^2}{(\mu_1 - \mu_2)^2} = \frac{2(1.96 + 0.48)^2}{0.5^2}$$

$$63, \alpha = 0.05, \beta = 0.2$$

$$\frac{\mu_1 - \mu_2}{\sigma} = 0.5 : \text{effect size}$$

A total of 126 pregnant women admitted to Valie-asr Hospital in Toyserkan (Hamadan Province, West of Iran) who were eligible to participate in the study were chosen through simple method of randomization. Sampling was carried out between June and September, 2013. The inclusion criteria were: Iranian ethnicity, being primiparous, aged between 18–35 years, full-term pregnancy, singleton pregnancy, cephalic presentation of the fetus, having automatic contractions, examining the dilatations (3–4 cm) at the moment of enrolling in the study, suitable pelvis status, having intact amniotic sac, not having consumed painkillers within 8 hours before enrolling in the study, absence of any identified liver, pancreas or respiratory diseases, not suffering from pregnancy and obstetric symptoms (*e.g.*, preeclampsia, chorioamnionitis, placenta abruption, abnormal fetal heart rate at the moment of enrolling in the study), absence of olfactory disorders or sensitivity to herbal medicine according to the participant.

Participants were excluded from the study if urgent cesarean section was required before completion of the study, unbearable sensitivity to *C. aurantium* experienced, and the presence of signs indicating delivery, such as vaginal bleeding. The researchers chose the eligible participants from patients in the obstetrics ward of Valie-asr Hospital and provided them with necessary information. A written consent was obtained from all participants. The eligible primiparous women were then assigned on random days to either the *C. aurantium* or control groups. Randomization of the days was

carried out using randomized table of numbers and on each day only aromatherapy or normal saline was used. The *C. aurantium* distilled water used in this study was produced by the Garreban Company, Iran. Each 100 mL of the product contained 8 mg *C. aurantium* oil, the density of which was measured and approved by the School of Pharmacy, Shahid Beheshti Medical University. In the aromatherapy group, gauze squares were soaked in 4 mL *C. aurantium* distilled water and in the control group gauzes were soaked in 4 mL of normal saline and were attached to the participants' collars, with the intervention repeated every 30 min. The women's pain severity was measured before and after intervention at dilatation stages of 3–4, 5–7, and 8–10 cm. Data analysis was carried out using the demographic and obstetrics questionnaire, observation and exam checklist, and the numerical scale of pain measurement. In order to examine the validity of the demographic and obstetrics questionnaire content validity method was implemented. In this way after reviewing related articles and reference books and according to the objectives of the research the demographic and obstetrics questionnaire perpetrated and approved by 10 members of Midwifery Faculty of Shahid Beheshti Medical University. In order to investigate the stability of the observation and examination checklist, parallel reliability was implemented. The observation and examination checklist completed by researcher and a colleague with experience matched with researcher for 10 Participants and the correlation coefficient was 0.85. The numerical pain scale has consistent correlation with other pain measurement scales (22) and has been used in other studies (14, 23–25). In a controlled randomized clinical trial in admitted patients in the first and second days after Cardiac surgery, the stability of the two pain rulers (*i.e.*, visual and numerical) were measured using a 15-minute retest where the stability for the visual scale was between 0.73–0.82 and the numerical 10-digit score was 0.72–0.78 (26). Farrar *et al.* (27) carried out a retest in a 7–14-day interval to evaluate the reliability of the numerical pain scale and determined a correlation coefficient of 0.83. The pain measuring instrument is scaled from 0 to 10 with 0–3 indicating 'mild pain',

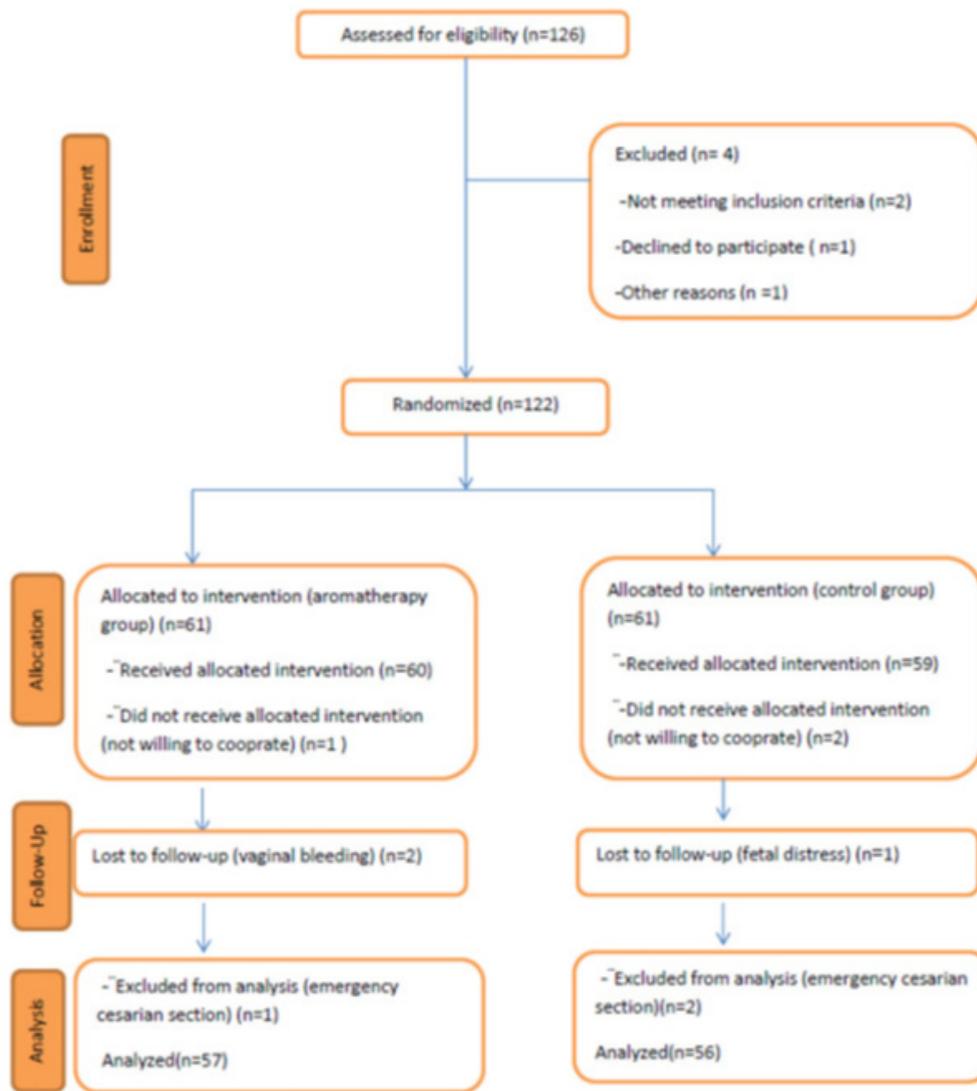


Figure 1. Consort flowchart of study. Figure 1. consort flowchart of study..

4–7 ‘moderate pain’ and 8–10 ‘severe pain’. The gathered data were analyzed using SPSS v22, independent T test, Chi-squared and Mann-Whitney U test. Parametric tests were performed where the data were normally distributed.

Results

The study was conducted on 126 primiparous women. Table 1 shows the personal, social and obstetrics characteristics of the participants. There was no meaningful difference between groups regarding participants’ age, education, profession, pregnancy age, receiving prenatal

care, type of childbirth and the frequency and length of uterus contractions before the intervention ($P>0.05$).

The mean age of women in the aromatherapy group was 26.43 years (SD = 3.216) and in the control group it was 26.60 years (SD = 3.406). Most of the participants and their husbands in both groups had high school and lower level education and were housekeepers. The mean age of pregnancy in the aromatherapy group was 38.30 weeks (SD = 0.978) and in the control group was 38.08 weeks (SD = 1.067). Most of the participants in both groups had Wanted pregnancy. Most of the participants in

Table 1. Distribution of primiparous women based on their personal, social and obstetrics characteristics.

Variable	Aromatherapy group	Control group	p-value
Standard deviation and mean of mothers' age (year)	26.43±3.216	26.60±3.406	0.768
Education			
high school and lower	79.4%	82.5%	0.967
university degree	20.6%	17.5%	
Profession			
Housewife	79.4%	82.5%	0.650
Working	20.6%	17.5%	
Husband's Education			
high school and lower	84.2%	87.3%	0.895
university degree	15.8%	12.7%	
Husband's profession			
Unemployed	14.3%	12.7%	0.948
Free work	69.8%	69.8%	
employee	15.9%	17.5%	
Standard deviation and mean of pregnancy age(week)	38.30±0.978	38.08±1.067	0.225
Wanted pregnancy	79.4%	82.5%	0.650
Receiving prenatal care			
Yes	92.5%	96.8%	0.650
No	4.8%	3.2%	
Type of childbirth			
Normal vaginal delivery	98.4%	96.8%	0.561
Cesarian section	1.6%	3.2%	
Standard deviation and mean of contraction length in 3-4 cm dilatation	44.08±0.703	43.94±0.759	0.275
Standard deviation and mean of contraction length in 5-7 cm dilatation	47.40±0.493	47.27±0.447	0.133
Standard deviation and mean of contraction length in 8-10 cm dilatation	49.44±0.501	49.43±0.499	0.859
Standard deviation and mean of contraction frequency during 10 minutes in 3-4 cm dilatation	2.27±0.447	2.27±0.447	1.000
Standard deviation and mean of contraction frequency during 10 minutes in 5-7 cm dilatation	3.16±0.368	3.22±0.419	0.368
Standard deviation and mean of contraction frequency during 10 minutes in 8-10 cm dilatation	3.81±0.396	3.73±0.447	0.294

both groups received prenatal care and also had normal vaginal delivery childbirth.

Before intervention, pain severity was the same for both groups, but following intervention, pain severity reduced in the intervention group at 3–4 centimeter ($P < 0.05$), 7–5 centimeter ($P < 0.05$), and 8–10 centimeter ($P < 0.05$) dilatations compared with that in the control group (Table 2).

Discussion

In the present study, the difference in

pain scale of the two groups showed that aromatherapy using *C. aurantium* reduces participants' labor pain. O'Flaherty *et al.* (2012) showed that aromatherapy using *C. aurantium* and lavender oils could be used to reduce the pain associated with burns (28). Since there were no other bodies of research focusing on the effects of *C. aurantium* on labor pain, previous studies using orange oil are mentioned here as it has a similar chemical composition (29). Rashidi Fakari *et al.* (2013) investigated the effects of orange oil on pain severity of the first stage of delivery in primiparous women. In this study

Table 2. Distribution of average pain score of primiparous women in different dilatations according to study groups.

Dilatation stages	The mean and standard deviation of the aromatherapy group	The mean and standard deviation of control group	Result of the independent t-test
before intervention	7.38±0.888	7.52±0.948	p=0.384
3-4 cm dilatation	4.97±0.740	8.08±0.679	p<0.001
5-7 cm dilatation	6.65±0.481	8.67±0.568	p<0.001
8-10 cm dilatation	7.57±0.560	9.46±0.534	p<0.001

of 150 primiparous women, pain severity was measured before and after aromatherapy. The results showed that aromatherapy using orange oil reduced pain in primiparous women (30). It is worth noting that in this study the pain severity was only measured at 3–4 cm dilatations, while in the present study, aromatherapy was continued until the end of the active phase and its effect on pain severity was measured. In a study in 2008, Yip *et al.* showed that massage and aromatherapy using a combination of orange and *Zingiber officinale* (ginger) was effective in reducing knee pain during the first week of treatment (15). Ozgoli *et al.* (2012) showed that using oral orange oil reduced breast pain caused by premenstrual syndrome (PMS) (31). The results of these studies are in line with the results of the present study. The aforementioned studies show the effects of aromatherapy on uterus-related pain like dysmenorrhea using orange oil, which has a similar chemical composition to those of *C. aurantium*. Because the cause of uterine pain in the present study and these other studies are the same, these results may be regarded as likely candidates to confirm the results of the present study.

Aromatic oil used in aromatherapy reduces pain and instill tranquility by affecting the olfactory system through neurotransmitters in the olfactory glands and the limbic systems and motivating emotions (32–34). Prostaglandins cause pain and inflammation in the human body. These compositions are identified by cyclooxygenase I and II from arachidonic acid (35). Most of the painkiller and anti-inflammatory drugs reduce pain and inflammation by controlling these enzymes (21, 36). It seems that the limonene in *C. aurantium*

oil controls the enzymes in prostaglandins and reduces pain (21). Limonene is one of the main components also found in fennel. The oil in these herbal medicines controls the contractions caused by oxytocin and prostaglandins and exert anti-uterine pain effects. Several studies have shown the positive effects of this herbal medicine in reducing dysmenorrhea (37–39).

The researchers investigated all the participants regarding possible side effects. No serious side effects occurred during the study. The mean of the 1st and 5th minutes' Apgar scores for infants born in both groups showed no significant difference ($P>0.05$). Aromatherapy using *C. aurantium* has shown no negative effects on the fetus. In this study, the research units were asked for their views on the degree of satisfaction for aromatherapy using *C. aurantium*. Responses indicated that 88.1% of participants in the aromatherapy group were satisfied with the method applied and 92.1% stated that they would use this method in future deliveries.

Due to the limited number of studies on the effects of *C. aurantium* on labor pain and reports of no side effects, further studies on this strategy are strongly recommended to explore the pain-reduction biochemical mechanism of *C. aurantium*.

Conclusion

The results of the study showed that aromatherapy using *C. aurantium* reduces labor pain. The method is recommended for implementation as an approach to reduce labor pain based on its low cost, ease of application, and non-invasiveness.

References

- (1) Dolatian M, Hasanpour A, Heshmat R and Alavimajd H. The effect of reflexology on pain intensity of labor. *Zanjan Univ. Med. Sci. J.* (2009) 18: 52-61.
- (2) Leite M, Fassin J, Baziloni F, Almeida R, Rita M and Leite R. Behavioral effects of essential oil of *Citrus aurantium* L. inhalation in rats. *Brazil. J. Pharmacognosy* (2008) 18: 661-666.
- (3) Tournaire M and Theau-Yonneau A. Complementary and alternative approaches to pain relief during labor. *Evid. Based Complement. Alternat. Med.* (2007) 4: 409-441.
- (4) Trout K. The nero matrix theory of pain: implications for selected nonpharmacologic methods of pain relief for labor. *J. Midwifery Women's Health* (2004) 49: 482-488.
- (5) Saghiri M, Satarzadeh N and Nosrat T. A comparative study on the severity of labor pain with or without entonox and its effects on the new-born of the primiparas. *J. Ardabil Univ. Med. Sci.* (2008) 8: 62-67.
- (6) Lang AJ, Sorrell JT, Rodgers CS and Lebeck MM. Anxiety sensitivity as a predictor of labor pain. *Eur. J. Pain* (2006) 10: 263-270.
- (7) Geranmayeh M, Hadian T, Rezaepour A, Akhondzadeh E and Haghani H. Effect of education on midwives' knowledge, attitude and practice about non-pharmacologic labor pain relieving methods. *J. Qazvin Univ. Med. Sci.* (2011) 15: 34-40.
- (8) Ahmadi Z. Evaluation of the effect of continuous midwifery support on pain intensity in labor and delivery. *Rafsanjan Univ. Med. Sci. J.* (2010) 9: 293-304.
- (9) Ranjbar A. *Education of Convenient, Painless Labor and Post Partum Care*. Saeedloo Publication, Tehran (2002) 12-20.
- (10) Simkin P and Bolding A. Update on nonpharmacologic approaches to relieve labor pain and prevent suffering. *J. Midwifery Women's Health* (2004) 49: 489-504.
- (11) Steflitsch W and Steflitsch M. Clinical aromatherapy. *J. Men's Health* (2008) 5: 74-85.
- (12) Vakilian K, Karamat A, Mousavi A, Shariati M, Ajami M and Atarha M. The effect of Lavender essence via inhalation method on labor pain. *J. Shahrekord University Med. Sci.* (2011) 14: 34-40.
- (13) Burns E, Zobbi V, Panzeri D, Oskrochi R and Regalia A. Aromatherapy in childbirth: a pilot randomised controlled trial. *Int. J. Obstet. Gynaecol.* (2007) 114: 838-844.
- (14) Ozgoli G, Aryamanesh Z, Mojab F and AlaviMajd H. Study of inhalation of peppermint aroma on the pain and anxiety of the first stage of labor in nulliparous women: a randomized clinical trial. *Qom Univ. Med. Sci. J.* (2013) 7: 21-27.
- (15) Yip YB and Tam ACY. An experimental study on the effectiveness of massage with aromatic ginger and orange essential oil for moderate-to-severe knee pain among the elderly in Hong Kong. *Complement. Ther. Med.* (2008) 16: 131-138.
- (16) Imura M, Misao H and Ushijima H. The psychological effects of aromatherapy-massage in healthy postpartum mothers. *J. Midwifery Women's Health* (2006) 51: 21-27.
- (17) Audet D, Blanchette L, Bouchard S and Cusson JC. Anxiety disorders in pregnant and postpartum mothers. *J. Midwifery Women's Health* (2010) 17: 132-140
- (18) Khouri V, Nayeypour M, Rakhshan E and Mirabbasi A. The effect of essence of *Citrus aurantium* on the electrophysiological properties of isolated perfused rabbit av-node. *J. Gorgan Univ. Med. Sci.* (2006) 8: 1-7.
- (19) Ade MP, Galino L and Costa M. Effects of the essential oil from *Citrus aurantium* L. in experimental anxiety models in mice. *Life Sci.* (2006) 78: 1720-1725.
- (20) LaGow L. (ed.) *PDR for Herbal Medicines*. 3rd ed., Thomson, Montvale (2004) 88-89.
- (21) Cheraghi J and Valadi A. Effects of anti-nociceptive and anti-inflammatory component of limonene in herbal drugs. *Iran. J. Med. Aromatic Plants* (2010) 26: 415-422.
- (22) McMahon S and Koltzenburg M. *Wall and Melzack's Textbook of Pain*. 2nd ed. Elsevier publication, London (2006) 465-478.
- (23) Alavi N, Nematie M, Kaviani M and Tabaie M. The effect of lavender aromatherapy on the pain intensity perception and intrapartum outcomes in primipare. *Armaghan Danesh* (2005) 15: 30-37.
- (24) Emshoff R, Bertram S and Emshoff I. Clinically important difference thresholds of the visual analog scale: A conceptual model for identifying meaningful intraindividual changes for pain intensity. *Pain* (2011) 152: 2277-2282.
- (25) Handrakis JP, Friel K, Hoeffner F, Akinkunle O, Genova V and Isakov E. Key characteristics of low back pain and disability in college-aged adults: a pilot study. *Arch. Phys. Med. Rehabil.* (2012) 12: 132-137
- (26) Good M, Stiller C, Zauszniewski JA, Gene C, Stanton-Hicks M and Grass J. Seneation and distress of pain scales: reliability validity and sensitivity. *J. Nurs Meas.* (2001) 9: 219-238.
- (27) Farrar J, Troxel A, Stott C and Duncombe P. Validity, reliability and clinical importance of change in a 0-10 numeric rating measure of spasticity: a post hoc analysis of a double blind placebo controlled trial. *Clin. Ther.* (2008) 30: 974-985.
- (28) O'Flaherty LA, van Dijk M, Albertyn R, Millar A and Rode H. Aromatherapy massage seems to enhance relaxation in children with burns: An observational pilot study. *Burns* (2012) 12: 145-150.
- (29) Zargari A. *Medical Plants*. 2nd ed. Tehran University Publication, Tehran (1986) 13-20.
- (30) Fakari FR, Chehr MT, Fakari FR, Mortazavi H, Kamali H and Tayebi V. The effects of aromatherapy on pain of labor in nulliparous women. *J. North Khorasan Univ. Med. Sci.* (2013) 5: 363-370.
- (31) Ozgoli G, Esmaeili S and Nasiri N. The effect oral of orange peel on the severity of symptoms of premenstrual syndrome, double-blind, placebo-

- controlled clinical trial. *J. Reprod. Fertil.* (2011) 12: 123-129.
- (32) Storksen H, Eberhard-Gran M, Garthous-Niegel S and Eskild A. Fear of childbirth; the relation to anxiety and depression. *Acta Obstetr. Gynecol. Scan.* (2012) 91: 237-242.
- (33) Novey D. *Clinician's Complete Reference to Complementary Alternative Medicine*. Lippincott, Williams and Wilkins Co., Philadelphia (2000) 30-40.
- (34) Valipour NS, Kheirkhah M, Neisani L and Haghani H. Comparison of the effects of aromatherapy with essential oils of damask rose and hot footbath on the first stage of labor anxiety in Nulliparous women. *Complemen. Med.* (2012) 2: 1-8.
- (35) Williams LA. *Neuroscience and Physiology*. Bull Press, New York (2000) 13-20.
- (36) Uachilles A, Haase W and Reilander H. Biochemical and characterization of nociceptor antimicrobial chemotherapy. *Acta Obstetr. Gynecol. Scan.* (2001) 693: 243-244.
- (37) Delaram M and Forouzandeh N. The effect of fennel on the primary dysmenorrhea in students of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences. *Sci. Med. J.* (2011) 10: 81-88.
- (38) Khorshidi N, Ostad N, Mosaddegh M and Soodi M. Clinical effects of essential oil on primary dysmenorrhea. *Iran. J. Pharm. Sci.* (2003) 2: 89-93.
- (39) Namavar B, Tartifizadeh A and Khabnadideh S. Comparison of fennel and mefenamic acid for the treatment of primary dysmenorrhea. *Int. Fed. Gynecol. Obstet.* (2003) 80: 153-157.
-
- This article is available online at <http://www.ijpr.ir>