Objective: To determine the effect of Danazol intravaginal use on duration and bleeding volume in heavy menstrual bleeding (menorrhagic) patients.

Study Design: This interventional clinical pre-posttest trial study was performed at the outpatient clinics of Adam Malik General Hospital, Pirngadi General Hospital, and Halim Fertility Centre from January 2011 to June 2011 or until a minimum number of samples were obtained.

Material and Methods: For one menstrual period prior to treatment, all samples were not administered with danazol, after which bleeding volume and duration were assessed, followed by administering intravaginal Danazol for 10 days during the next 2 consecutive menstrual cycles. Menstrual bleeding duration and volume were self-measured, assessed and recorded using the Pictorial Blood Loss Assessment Chart (PBAC) by each patient. Data was statistically analysed after which results were presented in frequency distribution tables.

Results: Results showed that mean menstrual lengths prior to, 1 month and 2 months after danazol intravaginal use were 8.83 ± 1.11, 6.63 ± 1.08 and 5.95 ± 1.22 days, respectively. Mean PBAC scores prior to, 1 month and 2 months after danazol intravaginal use were 201.4 ± 57.7, 103.1 ± 33.23 and 73.7 ± 34.34 points, respectively.

Conclusion: Intravaginal Danazol could be used as an alternative treatment in cases of menorrhagia to reduce menstrual bleeding duration and volume with minimal side effects.

Key words: Intravaginal Danazol, Heavy Menstrual Bleeding, Pictorial Blood loss Assessment Chart (PBAC).