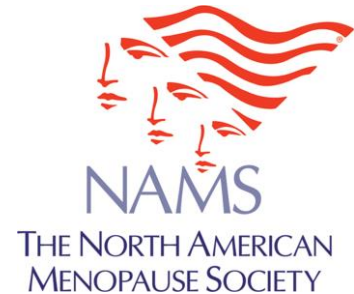


**EMBARGOED UNTIL
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 2015**

Contact:

The North American Menopause Society
Eileen Petridis
Phone: (216) 696-0229
epetridis@fallscommunications.com



**More Women Now Using Compounded Hormones without
Understanding the Risks**

CLEVELAND, Ohio (Thursday, February 19, 2015)—From 28% to 68% of women using hormones at menopause take compounded, so-called “bioidentical” hormones, but women don’t understand the risks of these unapproved, untested treatments, shows an analysis of two large surveys, which was published online today in *Menopause*, the journal of The North American Menopause Society.

Prescriptions of compounded hormones aren’t systematically tracked the way those for FDA-approved drugs are, so the analysts used two large internet surveys of middle-aged and older US women to gauge how commonly they use approved hormone therapy and compounded hormone therapy at menopause. Nearly 3,000 women completed the Harris Interactive Inc and Rose Research LLC surveys, and the researchers used their feedback and US Census data to estimate national use.

They calculated that each year 57 to 75 million prescriptions for all menopausal hormone therapies are filled. Thirty-six million prescriptions are written for FDA-approved hormone therapy, so the remaining 28 to 39 million prescriptions are likely for compounded hormones.

But it seems that women who take them don’t know what they’re getting into. One survey asked women “Do you believe that bioidentical hormone therapies compounded at a specialty pharmacy are FDA-approved?” Only 14% correctly answered “no.” Most—76%—weren’t sure, and 10% incorrectly answered “yes.”

The risks of taking unapproved compounded hormones are not well documented because the formulations are not tested in clinical trials before they are dispensed and there is no formal mechanism for reporting adverse events after women take them. But investigative news reporting in *MORE* magazine (October 2013) demonstrated that filled compounded hormone prescriptions often don’t have the amounts of hormone prescribed. That can be especially risky when a woman takes estrogen without enough progesterone, an imbalance that puts women at increased risk of endometrial cancer.

The Harris survey results show that most women (63%) are talking to their doctors about their menopausal symptoms and the treatment options. However, fewer women are using menopausal hormone therapy today—only 13% to 15% in these surveys. After evidence of adverse events from the Women’s Health Initiative made news in 2000, hormone therapy use plummeted. Concern about those adverse events seems to have prompted many women who want to take hormones to seek out physicians who

prescribe compounded hormones, which are marketed as “natural” or “bioidentical”—and therefore perceived as safer—even though many of the FDA-approved hormones are also the same as the body makes.

“These results indicate a general lack of understanding about key differences between compounded and FDA-approved hormone therapy. This publication establishes the need for better education on this topic,” commented Dr. Margery Gass, executive director of The North American Menopause Society.

The analysis, “Compounded bioidentical hormone therapy: identifying use trends and knowledge gaps among US women,” was funded by Therapeutics MD and will be published in the September 2015 print edition of *Menopause*.

###

Founded in 1989, The North American Menopause Society (NAMS) is North America’s leading nonprofit organization dedicated to promoting the health and quality of life of all women during midlife and beyond through an understanding of menopause and healthy aging. Its multidisciplinary membership of 2,000 leaders in the field—including clinical and basic science experts from medicine, nursing, sociology, psychology, nutrition, anthropology, epidemiology, pharmacy, and education—makes NAMS uniquely qualified to serve as the definitive resource for health professionals and the public for accurate, unbiased information about menopause and healthy aging. To learn more about NAMS, visit www.menopause.org.