Menopause & HRT... More Than Hot Flashes





L. Elizabeth Moreno, MD

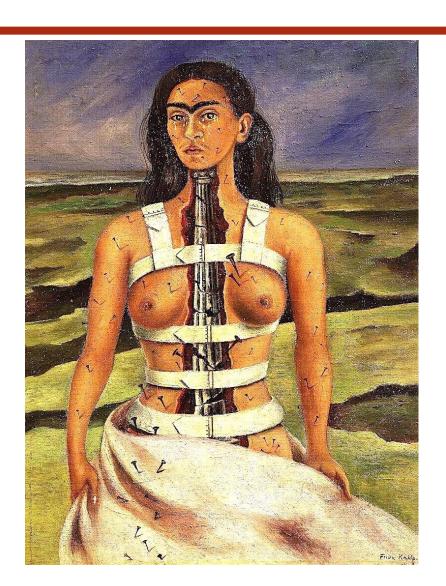
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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- 1. Categorize common symptoms of menopause.
- 2. Identify novel treatments for menopause related symptoms.
- 3. Review menopause hormonal therapy treatment options.
- 4. Contrast applications, indications and risks of menopause hormonal therapy.

DISCLOSURES



OUTLINE

WHAT

Definition Symptoms Treatment

HOW

Guidelines Recommendations

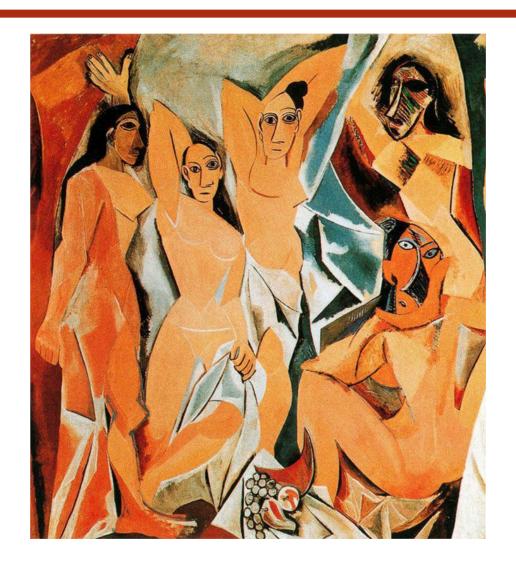
WHO

Patient profile EBM

WHY

Risks Benefits Importance

WHY





Competency in Menopause Management: Whither Goest the Internist?

Richard J. Santen, MD, Cynthia A. Stuenkel, MD, Henry G. Burger, MD, FRACP, and JoAnn E. Manson, MD, DrPH

Abstract

Background: After publication of the Women's Health Initiative study in 2002, use of menopausal hormone therapy (HT) has declined by nearly 80% worldwide and internists now play only a limited role in menopause management. Over the past decade, new data have increased our knowledge of the multiple effects and mechanisms of HT.

Methods: Existing literature was reviewed.

Results: A consensus has emerged that the benefits of HT outweigh the risks for the relief of symptoms in women who have recently undergone menopause and are not at excess risk of breast cancer and cardiovascular disease. Non-hormonal agents, selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs), and tibolone are also useful in management. Factors entering into the decision-making process regarding menopause management are increasingly complex and involve consideration of effects on multiple systems and potential disease-related events. These considerations suggest that internists trained to evaluate and integrate factors influencing multiple organ systems should re-engage in menopause management. Most internists currently lack the core competencies and experience necessary to address menopausal issues and meet the needs of women who have completed their reproductive years. We believe that this situation is detrimental to women's health, leads to fragmented care, and should change.

Menopause Management Knowledge in Postgraduate Family Medicine, Internal Medicine, and Obstetrics and Gynecology Residents: A Cross-Sectional Survey

Juliana M. Kling, MD, MPH; Kathy L. MacLaughlin, MD; Peter F. Schnatz, DO; Carolyn J. Crandall, MD, MS; Lisa J. Skinner, MD; Cynthia A. Stuenkel, MD; Andrew M. Kaunitz, MD*; Diana L. Bitner, MD; Kristin Mara, MS; Karla S. Fohmader Hilsaca, PhD; and Stephanie S. Faubion, MD

Abstract

Objective: To evaluate the knowledge of and nature of training for menopause management in postgraduate residents.

Participants and Methods: A cross-sectional, anonymous survey was e-mailed to trainees at all postgraduate levels in family medicine, internal medicine, and obstetrics and gynecology at US residency programs between January 11, and July 4, 2017. The survey was adapted from an existing instrument and included questions regarding knowledge of hormone therapy (HT) and other menopause management strategies, availability and type of training in menopause medicine, and demographic information.

Results: Of the 703 surveys sent, a total of 183 residents representing 20 US residency programs responded (26.0% response rate). Most trainees were between 26 and 30 years of age (133 of 172 [77.3%]), female (114 of 173 [65.9%]), and believed it was important or very important to be trained to manage menopause (165 of 176 [93.8%]). Although most respondents answered some of the menopause competency questions correctly, important gaps were identified. Of 183 participants, 63 (34.4%) indicated they would not offer HT to a symptomatic, newly menopausal woman without contraindications, and only 71 (38.7%) indicated they would prescribe HT until the natural age of menopause to a prematurely menopausal woman. Of 177 respondents, 36 (20.3%) reported not receiving any menopause lectures during residency, and only 12 of 177 (6.8%) reported feeling adequately prepared to manage women experiencing menopause.

Conclusion: Family medicine, internal medicine, and obstetrics and gynecology residency trainees recognize the importance of training in menopause management, but important knowledge gaps exist. Investing in the education of future clinicians to provide evidence-based, comprehensive menopause management for the growing population of midlife women is a priority.

© 2018 Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research Mayo Clin Proc. 2019;94(2):242-253

Definition

Women older than 45 years who:

- a) 1 year after last menses
- b) TAH, BSO
- c) >55 yo TAH, ovaries preserved
- d) TAH, ovaries preserved, †FSH, †LH, ↓E₂ serially

Definition

Mean age: 51 years

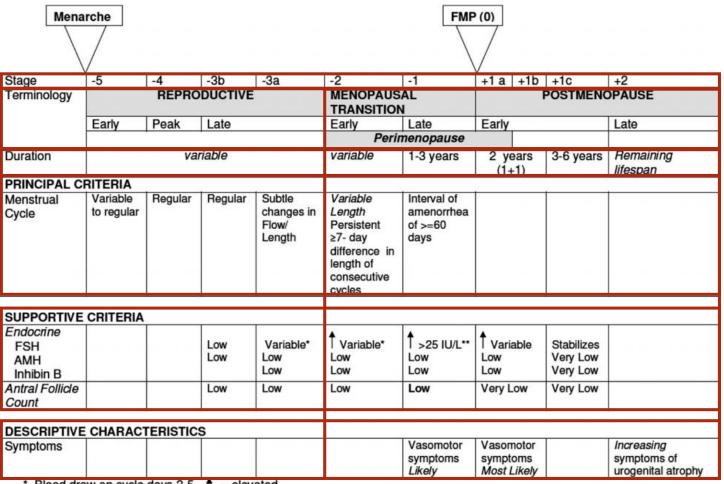
Final menstrual period (FMP) 45 – 55 years







Vasomotor symptoms



^{*} Blood draw on cycle days 2-5 † = elevated

FIG. 2. The Stages of Reproductive Aging Workshop + 10 staging system for reproductive aging in women.

^{**}Approximate expected level based on assays using current international pituitary standard⁶⁷⁻⁶⁹

Symptoms

Hot flashes (80%)

Sleep disturbance (32 – 40%)

Depression

Vaginal dryness

Reduced sexual function

Cognitive changes

Joint pain

Breast pain

Menstrual migraines

Bone loss

CVD

Dementia

Osteoarthritis

Body composition

Skin changes

Balance

TREATMENT

Menopause Hormonal Therapy

Antidepressants

α-Blockers

Vaginal estrogen

Gabapentin

Nonprescription

Menopause Hormonal Therapy (MHT)

Hormone therapy

Hormonal replacement therapy

MHT

- Unopposed estrogen
- Combined estrogen-progestin

WOMAN'S HEALTH INITIATIVE (WHI)

- Sponsored by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)
- Long-term national health study strategies for preventing heart disease, breast and colorectal cancer, and osteoporosis in postmenopausal women
- Three parts—a clinical trial, an observational study, and a community prevention study

WOMAN'S HEALTH INITIATIVE (WHI)

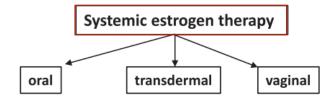
- 160,000 post-menopausal women
- 50 79 yo
- 15 years

Breast cancerHeart diseaseStrokeBlood clotsUrinary incontinence

Fractures
Colorectal CA

MHT

HORMONES



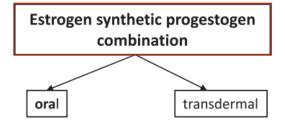
- micronized E₂
- Conjugated equine estrogen (CEE)
- E₂ patchE₂ gel
- E₂ nasal spray
- Estradiol
- acetate ring

E₂ + Neta

• E₂ + norethindrone



- Megestrol acetate
- Dydrogesterone
- Chlormadinone acetate
- Medrogestone
- · Nomegestrol acetate
- promegestone



- CEE+MPA
- E₂ + Neta
- E₂ + drosperinone
- E₂ + norgestimate
- E₂ + dydrogesterone
- E₂ + cyproterone acetate
- · Estradiol + progesterone

Other agents

CEE+bazedoxifene

Systemic progestogen therapy

tibolone

intrauterine

levonorgestrel



| Drug and US brand name | Available strengths | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Estrogen preparations and doses for the management of vasomotor symptoms | | | | | | |
| Oral estradiol* | | | | | | |
| Estrace ¶ | 0.5, 1, 2 mg | | | | | |
| Oral esterified estrogen* | | | | | | |
| Menest | 0.3, 0.625, 1.25 mg | | | | | |
| Oral estropipate | | | | | | |
| Generic (previously available as Ortho-Est) | 0.75, 1.5, 3 mg estropipate (equivalent to 0.625, 1.25, 2.5 mg conjugated equine estrogen) | | | | | |
| Oral conjugated equine estrogen (CEE)* | | | | | | |
| Premarin 0.3, 0.45, 0.625, 0.9, 1.25 mg | | | | | | |
| Oral conjugated synthetic estrogens (A)* | Oral conjugated synthetic estrogens (A)* | | | | | |
| A: Cenestin 0.3, 0.45, 0.625, 0.9 mg | | | | | | |
| Oral estrogen-progestin combinations | | | | | | |
| Prempro [∆] | 0.3 mg CEE/1.5 mg medroxyprogesterone, 0.45/1.5 mg, 0.625/2.5 mg, 0.625/5 mg | | | | | |
| Prefest | 1 mg estradiol/0.09 mg norgestimate (cyclic) | | | | | |
| Activella, Amabelz, Mimvey ¶ | 0.5 mg estradiol/0.1 mg norethindrone acetate, 1 mg/0.5 mg | | | | | |
| FemHRT, Jevantique Lo | 2.5 mcg ethinyl estradiol/0.5 mg norethindrone acetate | | | | | |
| Jinteli | 5 mcg ethinyl estradiol/1 mg norethindrone acetate | | | | | |
| Angeliq | 0.5 mg estradiol/0.25 mg drospirenone, 1 mg/0.5 mg | | | | | |
| Oral conjugated equine estrogens and bazedoxifene | | | | | | |
| Duavee | 0.45 mg CEE/20 mg bazedoxifene | | | | | |



| Drug and US brand name | Available strengths | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Estrogen preparations and doses for the management of vasomotor symptoms (continued) | | | | | | |
| Estradiol patches* | | | | | | |
| Alora (twice weekly) | 0.025, 0.05, 0.075, 0.1 mg per day | | | | | |
| Generic (twice weekly) | 0.025, 0.0375, 0.05, 0.075, 0.1 mg per day | | | | | |
| Minivelle (twice weekly) | 0.025, 0.0375, 0.05, 0.075, 0.1 mg per day | | | | | |
| Vivelle-Dot (twice weekly) | 0.025, 0.0375, 0.05, 0.075, 0.1 mg per day | | | | | |
| Climara [¶] (weekly) | 0.025, 0.0375, 0.05, 0.06, 0.075, 0.1 mg per day | | | | | |
| Menostar (weekly) | 0.014 mg per day | | | | | |
| Estrogen-progestin patches | | | | | | |
| Combi-Patch (twice weekly) | 0.05 mg estradiol/0.14 mg norethindrone, 0.05 mg/0.25 mg per day | | | | | |
| Climara Pro (weekly) | 0.045 mg estradiol/0.015 mg levonorgestrel per day | | | | | |
| Topical gel* | | | | | | |
| EstroGel 0.06% | 0.75 mg estradiol per pump | | | | | |
| Elestrin 0.06% | 0.52 mg estradiol per pump | | | | | |
| Divigel 0.1% | 0.25, 0.5, 1 mg estradiol per pouch | | | | | |
| Topical spray* | | | | | | |
| EvaMist | 1.53 mg estradiol per spray | | | | | |
| Intravaginal rings* | | | | | | |
| Femring | 0.05 mg estradiol per day over three months, 0.1 mg estradiol per day over three months | | | | | |
| Depot options (oil, intramuscular) | | | | | | |
| Estradiol cypionate | | | | | | |
| Depo-Estradiol | 5 mg/mL (5 mL) | | | | | |
| Estradiol valerate | | | | | | |
| Delestrogen | 10, 20, or 40 mg/mL (all 5 mL) | | | | | |
| Vaginal estrogen preparations for treatment of gen | itourinary atrophy (inadequate dose to relieve vasomotor symptoms) | | | | | |
| Vaginal ring | | | | | | |
| Estring | 7.5 mcg estradiol per day, released over three months | | | | | |
| Vaginal tablet | | | | | | |
| Vagifem | 10 mcg estradiol per vaginal tablet | | | | | |
| Yuvafem | 10 mcg estradiol per vaginal tablet | | | | | |
| Vaginal cream | | | | | | |
| Estrace 0.01% | 0.1 mg estradiol per gram cream | | | | | |
| Premarin vaginal | 0.625 mg CEE per gram cream | | | | | |

Martin, Kathryn. 2020. UptoDate. Available from https://www-uptodatecom.ezproxy.lib.utah.edu/contents/tre atment-of-menopausal-symptomswith-hormone-therapy

MHT

| Table 5. Co | ommonly Prescribed | Hormone Therapies |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|

| Preparation | Doses | Comments | Comments | | | |
|--|---|---|----------|--|--|--|
| Systemic estrogen therapies ^a Oral estrogen tablets Micronized E2 Estradiol valerate ^b CEE | 0.5, 1.0, 2.0 mg/d 1.5 mg/d 0.3, 0.45, 0.625 mg/d | Higher doses available Preparation used in WHI | _ | | | |
| Transdermal estrogens | | | | | | |
| Estradiol patch | 0.025 to 0.1 mg once or twic depending on preparation 0.014 mg/wk | Ce weekly Corresponds to 0.5 to 2.0 mg estradiol tablets Diffusion can be different from one patch to anoth Preserved bone in women >60 y old | ier | | | |
| Estradiol percutaneous gel | 0.25–1.5 mg qd | Corresponds to 0.5 to 2.0 mg estradiol tablets Can be transferred to persons and pets by skin contact | | | | |
| Estradiol transdermal spray | 1.5 mg qd | Estradiol via spray Can be transferred to persons and pets by skin contact | | | | |
| Vaginal ring Estradiol acetate | 0.05-0.10 mg/d | Systemic levels of estradiol provide relief of VMS; 90-d duration/ring | | | | |
| Progestogen therapies Oral progestin tablets Medroxyprogesterone acetate | | Utilized in WHI | | | | |
| Norethindrone Neta Megestrol acetate Dydrogesterone ^b Chlormadinone acetate ^b | 0.35 mg/d 5.0 mg/d 20, 40 mg/d 10 mg/d 5, 10 mg/d | | | | | |
| Medrogestone ^b Nomegestrol acetate ^b Promegestone ^b | 5 mg/d 5 mg/d 3.75, 5 mg/d 0.125, 0.25, 0.5 mg/d | | | | | |
| Oral progesterone capsule | | | | | | |
| Micronized progesterone | 100, 200 mg/d | In peanut oil; avoid if peanut allergy. May cause drowsiness and should be taken at bedtime | | | | |
| Intrauterine system progestin ^c LNorg | 20 μg released/d | IUD for 5-y use | | | | |
| Vaginal gel progesterone ^c | 6 μg/d 4%, 8% | IUD for 3-y use 45- or 90-mg applicator | | | | |
| Combination hormone therapies | | | | | | |
| Oral CEE + MPA | 0.3-0.625 mg/1.5-5 mg/d | Cyclic or continuous | | | | |
| E2 + Neta | 0.5–1 mg/0.1–0.5 mg/d | Continuous Continuous | | | | |
| E2 + drospirenone E2 + norgestimate | 0.5–1 mg/0.25–1 mg/d 1 mg/0.09 mg/d | Cycle 3 d E alone, 3 d E + progesterone | | | | |
| E2 + dydrogesterone ^b | 1–2 mg/5–10 mg/d | Cyclic and continuous | | | | |
| E2 + cyproterone acetate ^b | 2 mg/1 mg/d | Continuous | | | | |
| E2 + MPA ^b | 1–2 mg/2–10 mg/d | Continuous | | | | |
| CEE + BZA ^d | 0.45 mg/20 mg/d | Continuous | ith | | | |
| Transdermal E2 + Neta | 50 μg/0.14-0.25 mg/patch | Twice weekly Me | tak | | | |
| E2 + LNorg | 45 μg/0.015 mg/patch | Once weekly | | | | |

Cynthia A. Stuenkel, The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism, Volume 100, Issue 11, 1 November 2015, Pages 3975–401

Real life hot flashes...

- 49 yo F healthy. Sx 6 mo + mood swings. LMP 4 mo ago.
- 60 yo F healthy. FMP 3 years ago. Sx now getting worse.
- 56 yo F w HTN, depression and anxiety.
- 67 yo F w High BP and severe depression on MHT x 7 years wants refill.

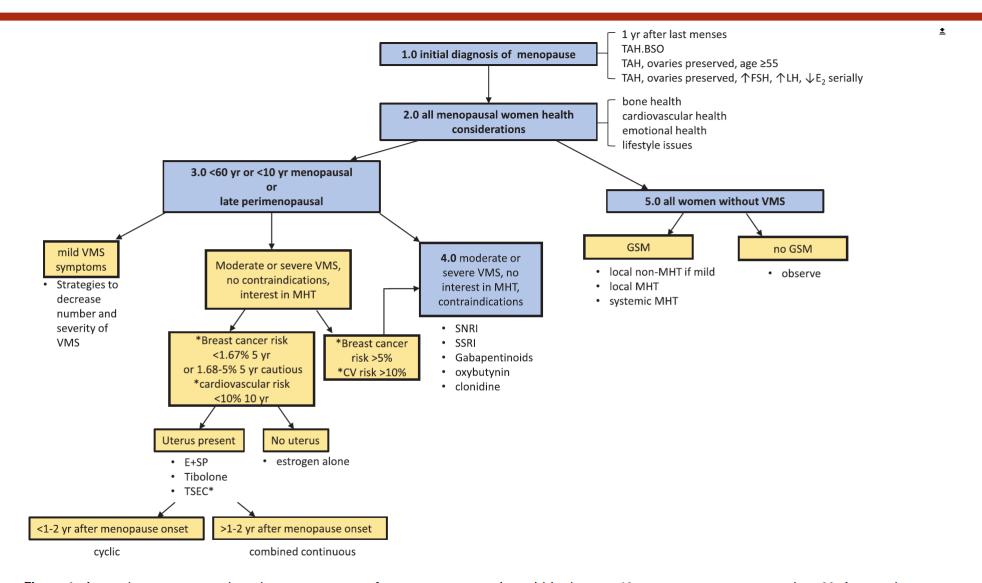


Figure 1. A step-by-step approach to the management of menopause occurring within the past 10 years or at age younger than 60. Approach recommended in the Endocrine Society Guidelines. From Stuenkel. et al (7).

Oral vs Transdermal Estrogen











Estrogen dosing

ORAL 17 β estradiol 1 mg/day = 0.65MG/day ORAL CONJUGATED

0.05 mg/day TRANSDERMAL

Start LOW

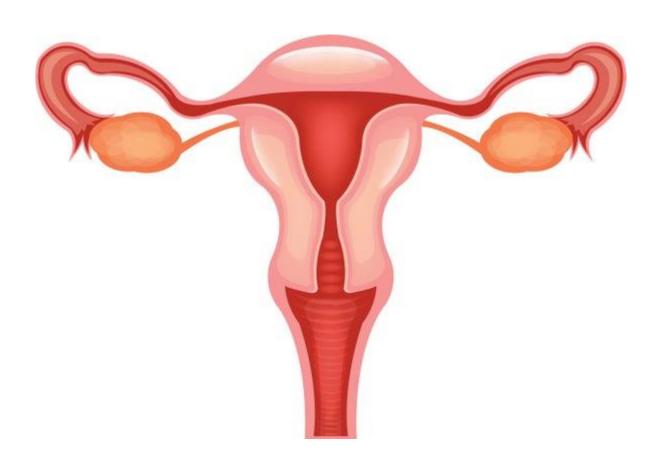
Oral 0.5 mg/day / transdermal 0.025 mg/day



Estrogen dosing

| | ORAL | TRANSDERMAL |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Lipids | ↑HDL ↓LDL ↑ Triglycerides | ↓HDL ↓LDL ↓ Triglycerides |
| Sex hormone- binding globulin | ↑↑↑ ↓Free testosterone | ↑ |
| Thyroxine-binding globulin | † | ↑ |

PROGESTINS



PROGESTINS



NDC 0009-0065-01 Store at controlled room GTIN: temperature, 20° to 25°C 00300090065010 (68° to 77°F) [see USP]. Provera[®] Dispense in tight (USP), medroxyprogesterone child-resistant containers. acetate tablets, USP Notice: Include one patient insert with each Rx. 2.5 mg DOSAGE AND USE: See accompanying prescribing information. Each tablet contains 2.5 mg 100 Tablets Rx only medroxyprogesterone acetate. Distributed by: Pharmacia & Upjohn Co PAA112558 Division of Pfizer Inc. NY, NY 10017

Cyclic = 200mg/day x 12 days/month Continuous = 100mg/day **Continuous** = 2.5mg/day

Menopause & HRT

HOW

PROGESTINS



*Endometrial data safety limited

WHY

Real life hot flashes...

- 49 yo F healthy. Sx 6 mo + mood swings. LMP 4 mo ago.
- 60 yo F healthy. FMP 3 years ago. Sx now getting worse.
- 56 yo F w HTN, depression and anxiety.
- 67 yo F w High BP and severe depression on MHT x 7 years wants refill.

WHY

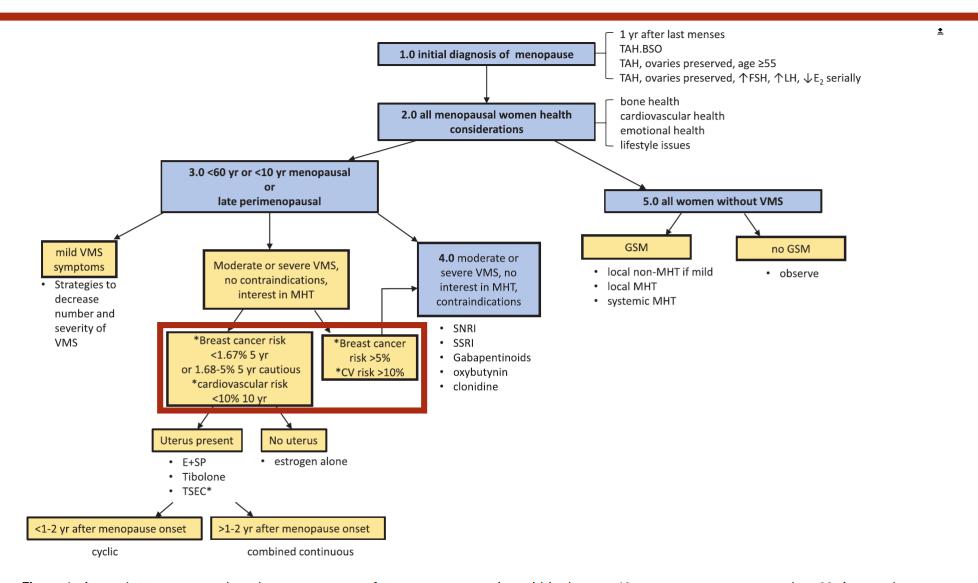


Figure 1. A step-by-step approach to the management of menopause occurring within the past 10 years or at age younger than 60. Approach recommended in the Endocrine Society Guidelines. From Stuenkel. et al (7).

RISK EVALUATION

Table 6. Evaluating CVD Risk in Women Contemplating MHT

| | Years Since Menopause Onset | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| 10-y CVD Risk | <5 y | 6 to 10 y | | |
| Low (<5%) Moderate (5–10%) | MHT ok MHT ok (choose transdermal) | MHT ok MHT ok (choose transdermal) | | |
| High (>10%) ^a | Avoid MHT | Avoid MHT | | |

CVD risk calculated by ACC/AHA Cardiovascular Risk Calculator (144). Methods to calculate risk and risk stratification vary among countries. Derived from J. E. Manson: Current recommendations: what is the clinician to do? *Fertil Steril.* 2014;101:916–921 (63), with permission. © Elsevier Inc.

^a High risk includes known MI, stroke, peripheral artery disease, etc.

RISK EVALUATION

Table 7. Breast Cancer Risk Cutoffs for Counseling Before Recommending MHT^a

| Risk Category ^a | 5-y NCI or IBIS Breast Cancer Risk Assessment, % | Suggested Approach |
|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Low | <1.67 | MHT ok |
| Intermediate | 1.67–5 | Caution ^b |
| High | >5 | Avoid |

Abbreviations: IBIS, International Breast Intervention Study; NCI, National Cancer Institute.

^a Categories here are newly defined for these guidelines and based on recommendations published for use of antiestrogens for breast cancer prevention (126, 153, 322, 323). The assumption is that candidates for breast cancer prevention with antiestrogens should not be candidates for initiating MHT. Method to calculate risk varies among countries.

benefits and risks of MHT with strong consideration of nonhormonal therapies for symptom relief, and possible consideration of chemopreventive strategies for women who meet suggested criteria.

MRT



COST & COVERAGE

Utah Medicaid Preferred Drug List - Effective November 1, 2020

| Estrogens | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Oral Single Ingredient | | | | | | | |
| Preferred Drugs | Status | Туре | Last Update | Limits | Mandatory 3-Month | Brand Required | Additional Note |
| estradiol | Preferred | Generic | 10/01/11 | | | | |
| Premarin | Preferred | Brand | 01/01/17 | | | | |
| Non Preferred Drugs | Status | Туре | Last Update | Limits | Required Prior Authorization Form | Brand Required | Additional Note |
| Estrace | Non Preferred | Brand | 10/01/11 | | Medication Coverage Exception | | |
| estropipate | Non Preferred | Generic | 01/01/18 | | Medication Coverage Exception | | |
| Menest | Non Preferred | Brand | 01/01/20 | | Medication Coverage Exception | | |
| | | | | Oral Combination | | | |
| Preferred Drugs | Status | Туре | Last Update | Limits | Mandatory 3-Month | Brand Required | Additional Note |
| Angeliq | Preferred | Brand | 01/01/19 | | | | |
| Premphase | Preferred | Brand | 01/01/17 | | | | |
| Prempro | Preferred | Brand | 10/01/11 | | | | |
| Non Preferred Drugs | Status | Туре | Last Update | Limits | Required Prior Authorization Form | Brand Required | Additional Note |
| Activella | Non Preferred | Brand | 01/01/19 | | Medication Coverage Exception | | |
| amabelz | Non Preferred | Generic | 01/01/18 | | Medication Coverage Exception | | |
| Duavee | Non Preferred | Brand | 11/01/16 | | Medication Coverage Exception | | |
| estradiol/norethindrone | Non Preferred | Generic | 01/01/18 | | Medication Coverage Exception | | |
| FemHRT | Non Preferred | Brand | 12/01/16 | | Medication Coverage Exception | | |
| fyavolv | Non Preferred | Generic | 11/01/16 | | Medication Coverage Exception | | |
| jevantique | Non Preferred | Generic | 01/01/18 | | Medication Coverage Exception | | |
| jinteli | Non Preferred | Generic | 10/01/11 | | Medication Coverage Exception | | |
| lopreeza | Non Preferred | Generic | 05/01/19 | | Medication Coverage Exception | | |
| mimvey | Non Preferred | Generic | 10/01/11 | | Medication Coverage Exception | | |
| mimvey lo | | Generic | 10/01/11 | | Medication Coverage Exception | | |
| Prefest | Non Preferred | Brand | 10/01/11 | | Medication Coverage Exception | | |

COST & COVERAGE

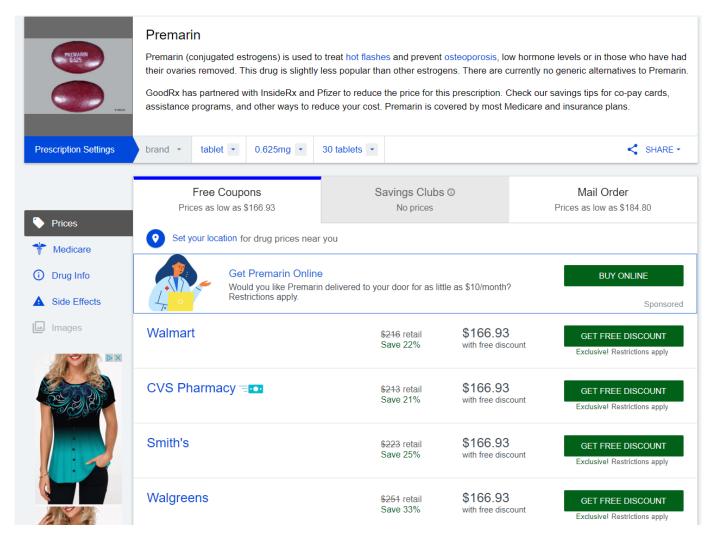
Utah Medicaid Preferred Drug List - Effective November 1, 2020

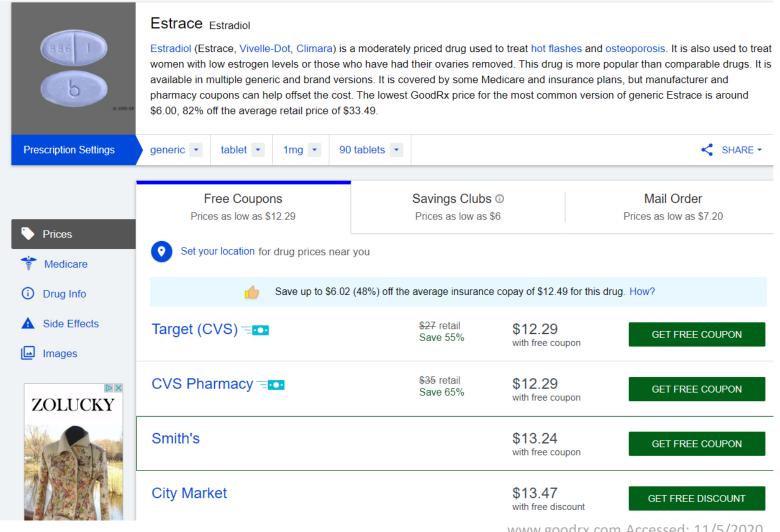
| Topical & Miscellaneous | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Preferred Drugs | Status | Туре | Last Update | Limits | Mandatory 3-Month | Brand Required | Additional Note |
| Climara Pro | Preferred | Brand | 01/01/16 | | | | |
| Combipatch patch | Preferred | Brand | 01/01/14 | | | | |
| Divigel | Preferred | Brand | 01/01/16 | | | I | |
| Elestrin gel | Preferred | Brand | 01/01/18 | | | | |
| Evamist spray | Preferred | Brand | 01/01/19 | | | | |
| Menostar | Preferred | Brand | 01/01/19 | | | | |
| Non Preferred Drugs | Status | Туре | Last | Limits | Required Prior | Brand | Additional Note |
| | N | | Update | | Authorization Form | Required | |
| Alora patch | Non Preferred | Brand | 01/01/20 | | Medication Coverage Exception | | |
| Climara patch | Non Preferred | Brand | 01/01/16 | | Medication Coverage Exception | | |
| estradiol patch | Non Preferred | Generic | 10/01/11 | | Medication Coverage Exception | | |
| Minivelle patch | | Brand | 01/01/20 | | Medication Coverage Exception | | |
| Vivelle-DOT patch | Non Preferred | Brand | 01/01/18 | | Medication Coverage Exception | | |
| | | | | Vaginal | | | |
| Preferred Drugs | Status | Туре | Last Update | Limits | Mandatory 3-Month | Brand Required | Additional Note |
| Estring | Preferred | Brand | 01/01/20 | | 90 Day Supply Required | | |
| Femring | Preferred | Brand | 01/02/20 | | 90 Day Supply Required | | |
| Premarin cream | Preferred | Brand | 10/01/11 | | | | |
| Vagifem | Preferred | Brand | 01/01/17 | | | Vagifem | |
| Non Preferred Drugs | Status | Туре | Last Update | Limits | Required Prior Authorization Form | Brand Required | Additional Note |
| Estrace | Non Preferred | Brand | 02/01/18 | | Medication Coverage Exception | | |
| estradiol cream | Non Preferred | Generic | 02/01/18 | | Medication Coverage Exception | | |
| estradiol vaginal tablet | Non Preferred | Generic | 01/01/17 | | Medication Coverage Exception | Vagifem | |

Menopause & HRT

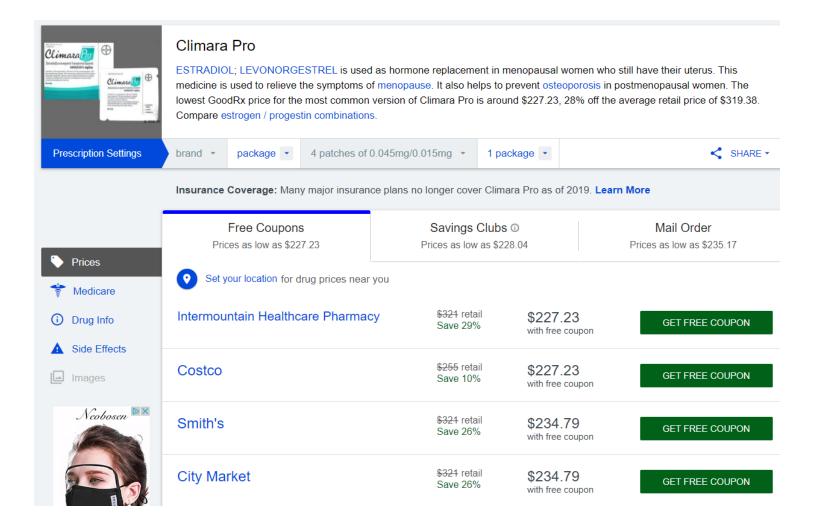
COST & COVERAGE

| Drug Name | Tier | Requirements/Limits |
|---|--------|---------------------------|
| DUAVEE ORAL TABLET 0.45-20 MG | Tier 3 | RM |
| estradiol oral tablet 0.5 mg, 1 mg, 2 mg | Tier 1 | RM |
| estradiol transdermal patch twice weekly 0.025 mg/24hr, 0.0375 mg/24hr, 0.05 mg/24hr, 0.075 mg/24hr, 0.1 mg/24hr | Tier 2 | RM; QL (8 EA per 30 days) |
| estradiol transdermal patch weekly 0.025 mg/24hr, 0.0375 mg/24hr, 0.05 mg/24hr, 0.06 mg/24hr, 0.075 mg/24hr, 0.1 mg/24hr | Tier 2 | RM; QL (4 EA per 28 days) |
| estradiol vaginal cream 0.1 mg/gm | Tier 2 | RM |
| estradiol vaginal tablet 10 mcg | Tier 2 | RM |
| estradiol valerate intramuscular oil 20 mg/ml, 40 mg/ml | Tier 2 | RO |
| etonogestrel-ethinyl estradiol vaginal ring 0.12-0.015 mg/24hr | Tier 2 | RM |
| gianvi oral tablet 3-0.02 mg | Tier 2 | RM |
| INTRAROSA VAGINAL INSERT 6.5 MG | Tier 4 | RM |
| junel fe 1.5/30 oral tablet 1.5-30 mg- mcg | Tier 2 | RM |
| junel fe 1/20 oral tablet 1-20 mg-mcg | Tier 2 | RM |
| kelnor 1/35 oral tablet 1-35 mg-mcg | Tier 2 | RM |
| levonorgestrel-ethinyl estrad oral tablet 0.1-20 mg-mcg | Tier 2 | RM |
| levonorg-eth estrad triphasic oral tablet 50-30/75-40/ 125-30 mcg | Tier 2 | RM |
| levora 0.15/30 (28) oral tablet 0.15-30 mg-mcg | Tier 2 | RM |
| medroxyprogesterone acetate intramuscular suspension 150 mg/ml | Tier 2 | RO |
| medroxyprogesterone acetate oral tablet 10 mg, 2.5 mg, 5 mg | Tier 1 | RM |
| megestrol acetate oral suspension 40 mg/ml | Tier 2 | RO; DL |
| megestrol acetate oral tablet 20 mg, 40 mg | Tier 2 | RM |
| MENEST ORAL TABLET 0.3 MG, 0.625 MG, 1.25 MG | Tier 4 | PA; RM |
| necon 0.5/35 (28) oral tablet 0.5-35 mg-mcg | Tier 2 | RM |





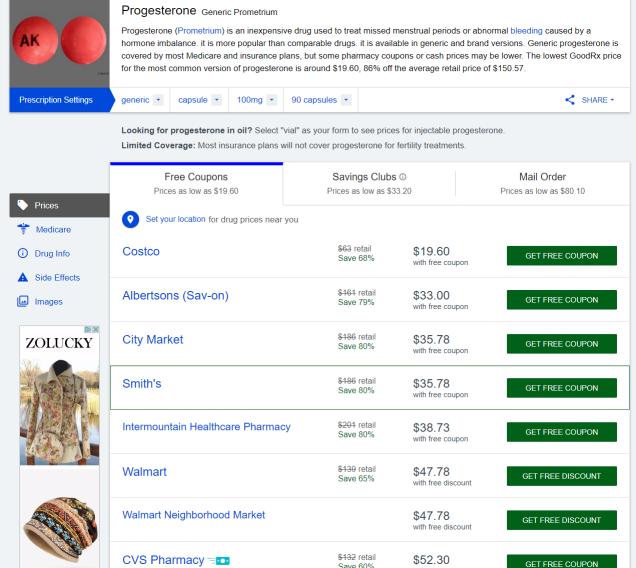
www.goodrx.com Accessed: 11/5/2020



Menopause & HRT

Treatment

COST & COVERAGE



1/5/2020

| Iriamterene/Hctz /5/50 Mg | lablet | 30 | 90 |
|--|---------|----|-----|
| Verapamil 80/120 Mg | Tablet | 30 | 90 |
| Warfarin 1/2/2.5/3/4/5*/6/7.5/10 Mg | Tablet* | 30 | 90 |
| Cholesterol | | | |
| Lovastatin 10/20 Mg | Tablet* | 30 | 90 |
| Pravastatin 10/20/40* Mg | Tablet* | 30 | 90 |
| Diabetes | | | |
| Chlorpropamide 100 Mg | Tablet* | 30 | 90 |
| Glimepiride 1/2/4 Mg | Tablet | 30 | 90 |
| Glipizide 5 Mg | Tablet | 30 | 90 |
| Glipizide 10 Mg | Tablet* | 60 | 180 |
| Glyburide 2.5/5 Mg | Tablet | 30 | 90 |
| Glyburide Micro 3/6 Mg | Tablet | 30 | 90 |
| Metformin 500/850/1000* Mg | Tablet* | 60 | 180 |
| Metformin Er 500 Mg | Tablet* | 60 | 180 |

| Hormones | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|--------|---------|
| Estradiol 0.5/1/2 Mg | Tablet | 30 | 90 |
| Estropipate 0.75/1.5* Mg | Tablet* | 30 | 90 |
| Medroxyprogesterone 2.5/5 Mg | Tablet | 30 | 90 |
| Medroxyprogesterone 10 Mg | Tablet | 10 | 30 |
| Incontinence | | | |
| Oxybutynin 5 Mg | Tablet | 60 | 180 |
| Muscle Relaxants | | | |
| Baclofen 10 Mg | Tablet | 30 | 90 |
| Cyclobenzaprine 5/10 Mg | Tablet | 30 | 90 |
| Other | | | |
| Allopurinol 100/300 Mg | Tablet | 30 | 90 |
| Carbamazepine 200 Mg | Tablet* | 60 | 180 |
| Chlorhexidine Gluconate 0.12% | Solution | 473 mL | 1419 mL |
| Cytra-2 | Solution | 180 mL | 540 mL |

https://tgtfiles.target.com/pharmacy/WCMP02-032536_RxGenericsList_NM7.pdf Accessed: 11/5/2020

Menopause & HRT Treatment

DURATION



≤ 5 years

<60 years old



Martin, Kathryn. 2020. UptoDate. Available from https://www-uptodate-com.ezproxy.lib.utah.edu/www.iced-inspirations.co.uk/anniversary-house-number-candle-gold-glitter-60-37912-p.asp

Numbersalive.org

Martin Ka, Mason JE. J clin Endocrinol Metab 2008; 93:4567

DISCONTINUATION

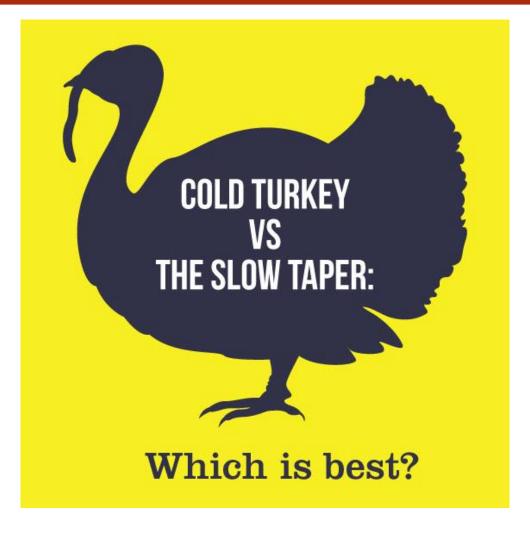


https://www.nationalelfservice.net/populations-and-settings

Menopause & HRT

Treatment

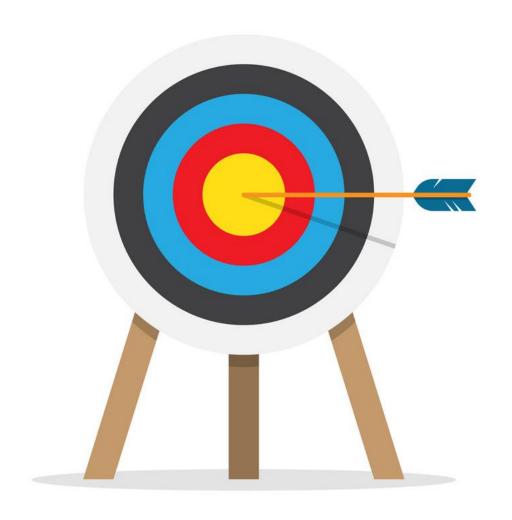
DISCONTINUATION



Martin, Kathryn. 2020. UptoDate. Available from https://www-uptodate-com.ezproxy.lib.utah.edu/https://www.vapemate.co.uk/blog/cold-turkey-vs-the-slow-taper-which-is-best/
Cynthia A. Stuenkel, The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism, Volume 100, Issue 11, 1 November 2015, Pages 3975–401

Menopause & HRT

DISCONTINUATION



SUMMARY

- MHT is term to describe unopposed estrogen and combined estrogen-progestin therapy.
- Primary goal is to relieve vasomotor symptoms = hot flashes
- Duration: 3 5 years
- All types and routes of estrogen are equally effective to treat hot flashes.
- Prefer 17-beta estradiol over CEE

SUMMARY

- Transdermal route recommended for women with hypertriglyceridemia, active GB disease or h/o factor V Leiden.
- UTERUS → Progestin
- Stop therapy → hot flashes → nonhormonal op → extension

