# NOW AVAILABLE

DEMONSTRATED TO SIGNIFICANTLY DECREASE MODERATE TO SEVERE **DYSPAREUNIA DUE TO MENOPAUSE**<sup>1</sup>



# NON-ESTROGEN BASED, CONVERTS TO ESTROGENS AND ANDROGENS\*

Prasterone is a precursor that is locally converted to estrogens and androgens with minimal systemic exposure.<sup>1,2</sup> \*The mechanism of action of INTRAROSA is not fully established<sup>1</sup>



#### **ONCE-DAILY TREATMENT**

Individually wrapped vaginal inserts with disposable applicators<sup>1</sup>





NO FDA BOXED WARNING<sup>2</sup>

No restrictions on duration of use<sup>2,3</sup>

To order samples and learn more about INTRAROSA, including our patient savings program, visit IntrarosaHCP.com

#### Indication

INTRAROSA is a steroid indicated for the treatment of moderate to severe dyspareunia, a symptom of vulvar and vaginal atrophy, due to menopause.

## **Important Safety Information**

INTRAROSA is contraindicated in women with undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding. Estrogen is a metabolite of prasterone. Use of exogenous estrogen is contraindicated in women with a known or suspected history of breast cancer. INTRAROSA has not been studied in women with a history of breast cancer.

In four 12-week randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trials, the most common adverse reaction with an incidence  $\geq$ 2 percent was vaginal discharge. In one 52-week open-label clinical trial, the most common adverse reactions with an incidence  $\geq$ 2 percent were vaginal discharge and abnormal Pap smear.

**Brief Summary:** Consult full Prescribing Information for complete product information.

### CONTRAINDICATIONS

**Undiagnosed abnormal genital bleeding:** Any postmenopausal woman with undiagnosed, persistent or recurring genital bleeding should be evaluated to determine the cause of the bleeding before consideration of treatment with INTRAROSA.

# WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS Current or Past History of Breast Cancer

Estrogen is a metabolite of prasterone. Use of exogenous estrogen is contraindicated in women with a known or suspected history of breast cancer. INTRAROSA has not been studied in women with a history of breast cancer.

## **ADVERSE REACTIONS Clinical Trials Experience**

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

In four (4) placebo-controlled, 12-week clinical trials [91% - White Caucasian non-Hispanic women, 7% - Black or African American women, and 2% - "Other" women, average age 58.8 years of age (range 40 to 80 years of age)], vaginal discharge is the most frequently reported treatment-emergent adverse reaction in the

INTRAROSA treatment group with an incidence of ≥2 percent and greater than reported in the placebo treatment group. There were 38 cases in 665 participating postmenopausal women (5.71 percent) in the INTRAROSA treatment group compared to 17 cases in 464 participating postmenopausal women (3.66 percent) in the placebo treatment group.

In a 52-week non-comparative clinical trial [92% - White Caucasian non-Hispanic women, 6% - Black or African American women, and 2% - "Other" women, average age 57.9 years of age (range 43 to 75 years of age)], vaginal discharge and abnormal Pap smear at 52 weeks were the most frequently reported treatment-emergent adverse reactions in women receiving INTRAROSA with an incidence of ≥2 percent. There were 74 cases of vaginal discharge (14.2 percent) and 11 cases of abnormal Pap smear (2.1 percent) in 521 participating postmenopausal women. The eleven (11) cases of abnormal Pap smear at 52 weeks include one (1) case of low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LSIL), and ten (10) cases of atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance (ASCUS).

References: 1. Intrarosa [package insert]. Waltham, MA: AMAG Pharmaceuticals, Inc.; 2017. 2. Archer DF, Labrie F, Bouchard C, et al; VVA Prasterone Group. *Menopause*. 2015;22(9):950-963. 3. Labrie F, Archer DF, Koltun W, et al; VVA Prasterone Research Group. *Menopause*. 2016;23(3):243-256.



