

Centro Salute Donna
Azienda USL Ferrara

OSTETRICIA e GINECOLOGIA 2025



4 APRILE

Salone Palazzo Roverella

C.so della Giovecca, 47
Ferrara

7 Crediti E.C.M. per
Medici, Ginecologi e Ostetriche

Innovazione ed efficacia del nuovo COC a rilascio prolungato

Dott.ssa Francesca Manganello
AULSS3 Serenissima – Referente di Branca
Delegato Nazionale AGEO Giovani
Consigliere Direttivo AGEO

Disclaimer

Exeltis

Gedeon Richter

Shionogi

Italfarmaco

Innovazione

innovazione s. f. [dal lat. tardo *innovatio -onis*]. – **1. a.** L'atto, l'opera di innovare, cioè **di introdurre nuovi sistemi**, nuovi ordinamenti, **nuovi metodi di produzione** e sim.: *la nostra società richiede una profonda i., o, al plur., profonde i.; i. politiche, sociali, economiche.* **b.** In senso concr., ogni novità, mutamento, **trasformazione che modifichi radicalmente o provochi comunque un efficace svecchiamento** in un ordinamento politico o sociale, in un metodo di produzione, in una tecnica, ecc.: *un'i. felice, ricca di conseguenze e di risultati; le i. sinora introdotte si sono dimostrate insufficienti; proporre, progettare, tentare innovazioni; i. tecnologica; i. organizzativa* (in un'azienda); *incentivare le i. dei processi produttivi*; anche in particolari meccanismi o prodotti dell'industria: *nell'ultimo modello sono state apportate interessanti innovazioni.*



Innovazione First-in-Class

Contraccettivo Orale Combinato

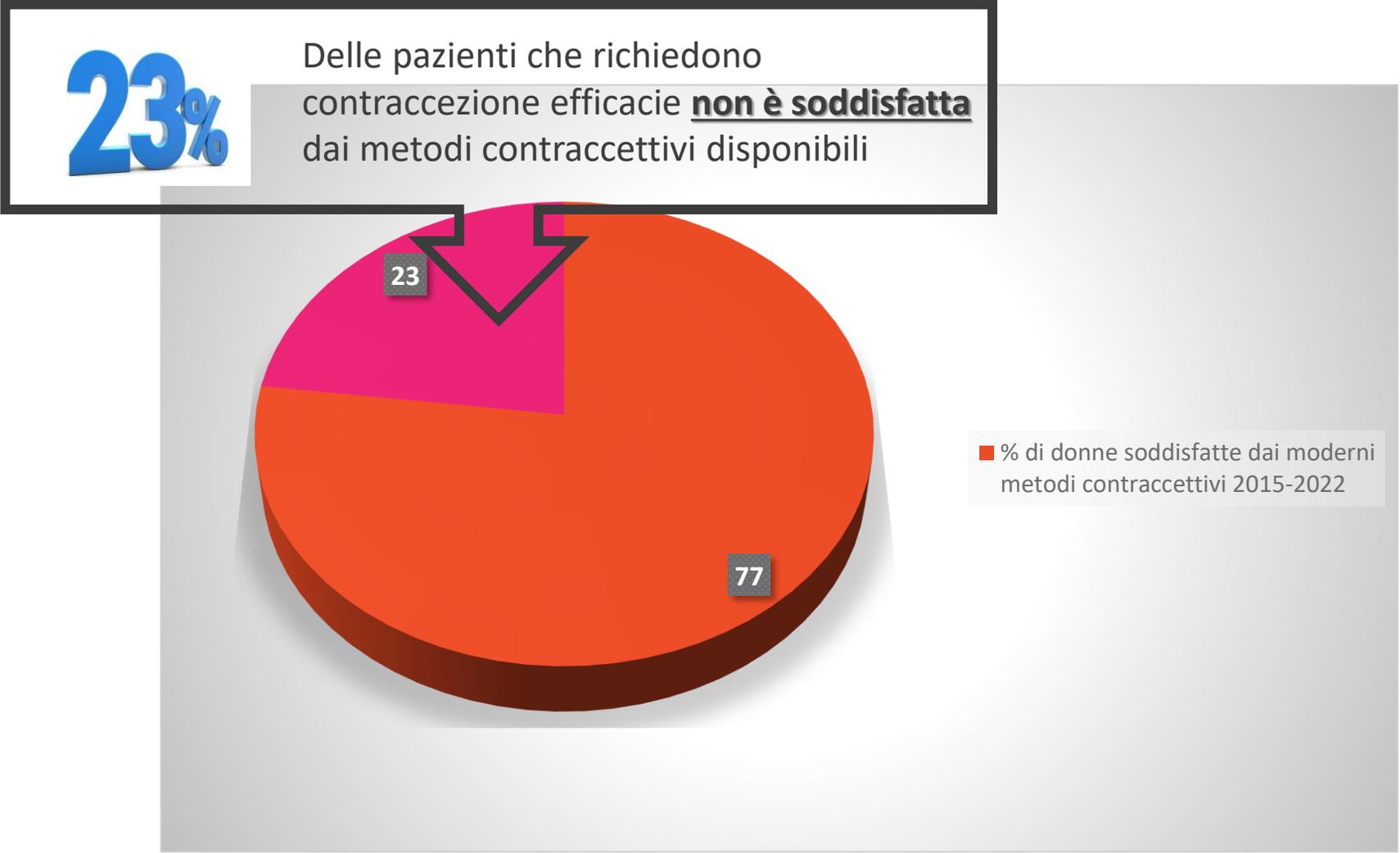
contenente

Dienogest (DNG) 2 mg/Etinilestradiolo (EE) 0.02 mg

a rilascio prolungato

In regime esteso 24/4

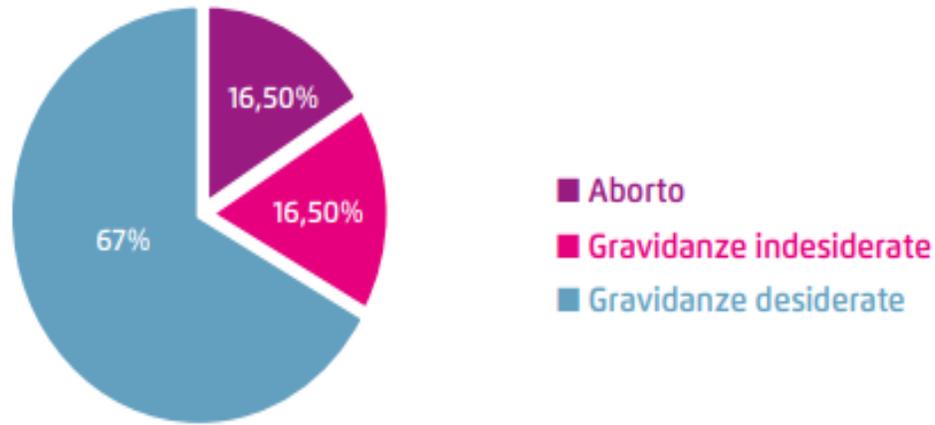
La percentuale di donne la cui pianificazione familiare è **soddisfatta** con l'uso di metodi moderni è **rimasta stabile a livello globale intorno al 77% dal 2015 al 2022**



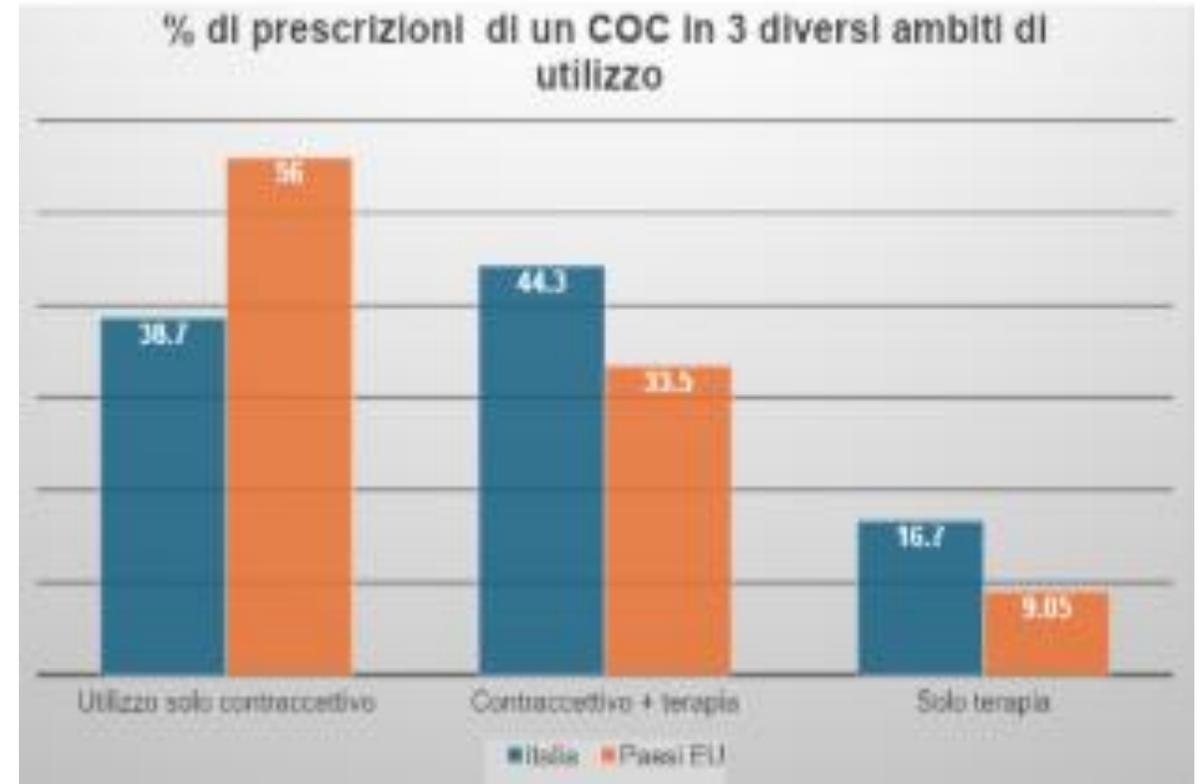
E in Italia?

Le gravidanze indesiderate, ancora oggi, sono frequenti in tutto il mondo. In Italia circa un terzo delle gravidanze sono indesiderate e circa la metà di queste esitano in interruzione volontaria (Figura 1).

FIGURA 1 • Gravidanze in Italia



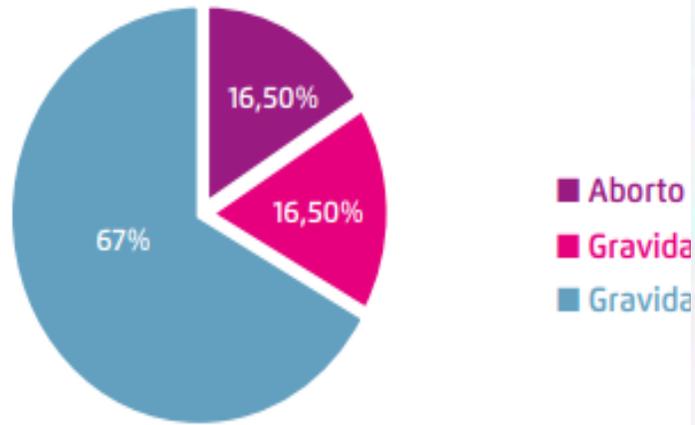
Da Carbone MM et al, rivista di ginecologia consultoriale 2009



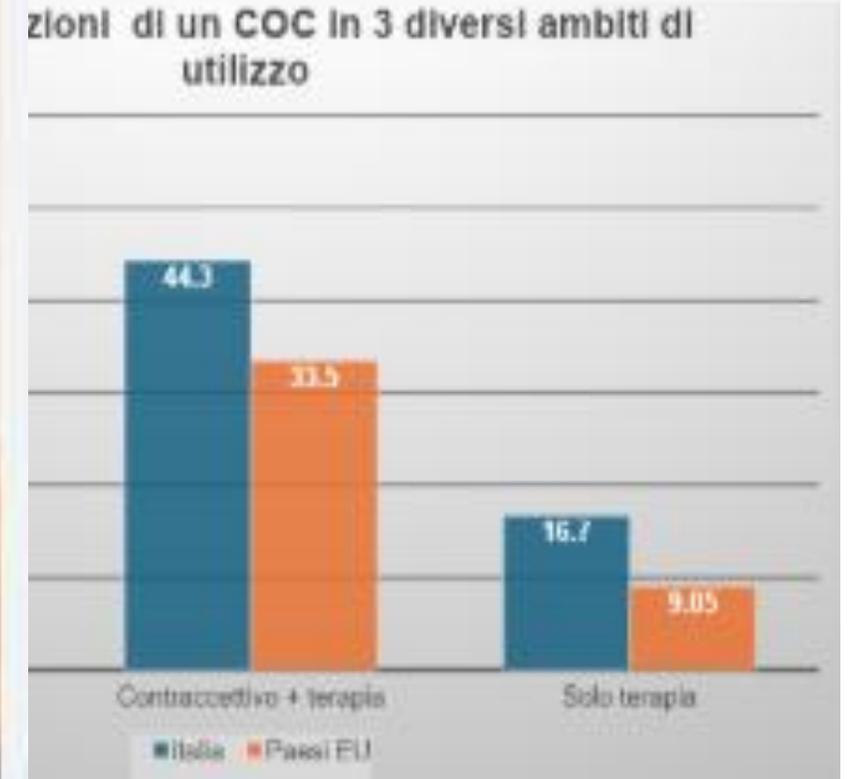
E in Italia?

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FIGURA 1 • Gravidanze in Italia



Da Carbone MM et al, rivista di ginecologia consultoriale 2009



La necessità di contraccettivi innovativi

«Si auspica che l'introduzione di nuovi contraccettivi con ulteriori benefici per la salute possa aiutare le donne e le coppie con unmet needs ad ottenere l'accesso

a una gamma più ampia di contraccettivi che favoriscono una migliore accettabilità»



NIH Public Access

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CONTRACEPTION TECHNOLOGY: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

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^{***}University of Southern California, Keck School of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Los Angeles, 90033 USA

Abstract

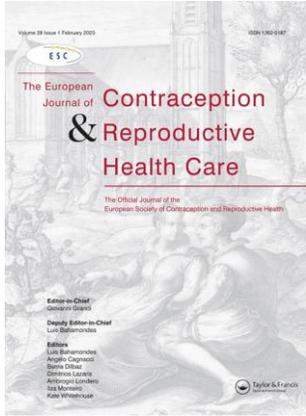
Steady progress in contraception research has been achieved over the past 50 years. Hormonal and non-hormonal modern contraceptives have improved women's lives by reducing different health conditions that contributed to considerable morbidity. However the contraceptives available today are not suitable to all users and the need to expand contraceptive choices still exists. Novel products such as new implants, contraceptive vaginal rings, transdermal patches and newer combinations of oral contraceptives have recently been introduced in family planning programs and hormonal contraception is widely used for spacing and limiting births. Concerns over the adverse effects of hormonal contraceptives have led to research and development of new combinations with improved metabolic profile. Recent developments include use of natural compounds such as estradiol (E2) and estradiol valerate (E2V) with the hope to decrease thrombotic risk, in combination with newer progestins derived from the progesterone structure or from spiro lactone, in order to avoid the androgenic effects. Progesterone antagonists and progesterone receptor modulators are highly effective in blocking ovulation and preventing follicular rupture and are undergoing investigations in the form of oral pills and in semi long-acting delivery systems. Future developments also include the combination of a contraceptive with an antiretroviral agent for dual contraception and protection against sexually transmitted diseases, to be used before intercourse or on demand, as well as for continuous use in dual-protection rings. Although clinical trials of male contraception have reflected promising results, limited involvement of industry in that area of research has decreased the likelihood of having a male method available in the current decade. Development of non-hormonal methods are still at an early stage of research, with the identification of specific targets within the reproductive system in ovaries and testes, as well as interactions between spermatozoa and ova. **It is hoped that the introduction of new methods with additional health benefits would help women and couples with unmet needs to obtain access to a wider range of contraceptives with improved acceptability.**



Welcome To
The Future

2 mg/0,02 mg compresse
a rilascio prolungato
clonazepam/levetiracetam

In regime esteso 24/4



RESEARCH ARTICLE

OPEN ACCESS Check for updates

A randomised double-blind trial to determine the bleeding profile of the prolonged-release contraceptive dienogest 2 mg/ethinylestradiol 0.02 mg versus an immediate-release formulation of drospirenone 3 mg/ethinylestradiol 0.02 mg

Kristina Biskupska-Bodova^{a,b}, Joanna Sójka-Kupny^c, Tamás Nyirády^d, Anne E. Burke^e, Alicyoy Angulo^f and Pedro Antonio Regidor^g

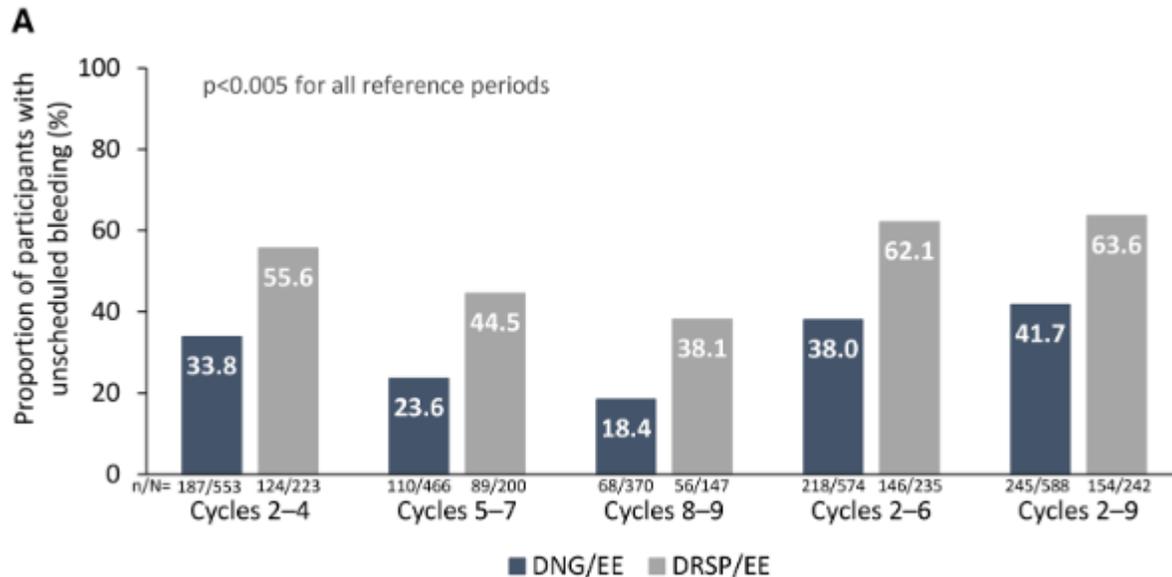
^aAetas, Private Gynecology Practice, Turcianske Teplice, Slovakia; ^bDepartment of Gynecology and Obstetrics, University Hospital, Martin, Slovakia; ^cMedicor Medical Center, Bieruń, Poland; ^dGynecology Private, Híroslezer Center, Kecskemet, Hungary; ^eDepartment of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, USA; ^fChemo Group, Exeltis Pharma, Madrid, Spain; ^gExeltis Healthcare, Ismaning, Germany

- During Cycles 2–6, 50.5% of participants in the prolonged-release group experienced unscheduled bleeding, compared to 72.8% in the immediate-release group

- The prolonged-release pill was well-tolerated

- The prolonged-release pill had a high contraceptive efficacy

- The prolonged-release pill had a low adverse event profile





The prolonged-release oral formulations: a new era in hormonal contraception technology?

Giovanni Grandi, Vincenzo Bettoli, Vincenzina Bruni, Alessandro Gambera, Rossella E. Nappi & Angelo Cagnacci

To cite this article: Giovanni Grandi, Vincenzo Bettoli, Vincenzina Bruni, Alessandro Gambera, Rossella E. Nappi & Angelo Cagnacci (02 Jan 2025): The prolonged-release oral formulations: a new era in hormonal contraception technology?, The European Journal of Contraception & Reproductive Health Care, DOI: [10.1080/13625187.2024.2444241](https://doi.org/10.1080/13625187.2024.2444241)

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.1080/13625187.2024.2444241>



Editoriale



EDITORIAL

The prolonged-release oral formulations: a new era in hormonal contraception technology?

Combined oral contraceptives (COCs) are one of the most common reversible birth control methods, used by approximately 150 million women globally. However, oral administration of contraceptive steroids is associated with daily peaks of oestrogens and progestins [1]: these fluctuations could probably be associated with lower cycle control, especially if very low dose oestrogens are used [ethinyl-estradiol (EE) ≤ 0.02 mg]. The same is not true for the vaginal administration of steroids: vaginal contraceptive rings that continuously deliver low-dose oestrogen and progestin levels appear to have a better cycle control [2].

Dienogest (DNG)/EE COC formulations were first developed in the 1990s and proved to be a reliable oral contraception association. DNG is an estrane-derived progestin that has properties of both 19-norprogesterins and progesterone derivatives. It is used in combination with various oestrogens for hormonal contraception and postmenopausal hormonal replacement therapies, and as monotherapy for treating endometriosis. DNG has a robust progestogenic effect on the endometrium and inhibits ovulation in a dose-dependent manner. In the absence of oestrogens, a minimum oral daily dose between 1 and 2 mg [3–5] is necessary to inhibit ovulation. DNG shows a high antiandrogen potency. Additional characteristics of this progestin are the absence of mineralocorticoid or glucocorticoid effects *in vivo*. It binds to albumin with low affinity and has no binding affinity to sex hormone-binding globulin (SHBG). EE is a potent, orally active synthetic oestrogen derived from 17 β -estradiol (E2) and it is currently used in most marketed COCs. However, the reduction of EE to doses below 0.03 mg/day is associated with an increased rate of unscheduled bleedings [6].

A first-in-class low-dose prolonged-release COC containing DNG 2 mg and EE 0.02 mg has been recently developed to reduce daily plasma fluctuations of active ingredients. Indeed, it decreases peak values (maximal concentration [C_{max}] occurring after 1.5 h) and increases the time length to maximal concentration [T_{max}], by few hours. In comparison to the immediate, the prolonged-release formulation guarantees a global similar total exposure to hormones, with a reduced peak intensity.

This prolonged-release characteristic is achieved by using selected excipients in the manufacturing of the tablets (wet granulation). Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose polymer and povidone K-30 are the selected excipients to delay the pharmacokinetic profile. When immersed in aqueous media, i.e. gastrointestinal fluids, the polymer of the hydrophilic matrix hydrates and swells and a gel layer forms around the tablet, that increases in size. After some time, the matrix

dissolves or erodes, allowing drug release. The soluble portion of the drug is released by the process of diffusion through the gel layer, while the insoluble portion is released through tablet erosion.

Up to now, COCs with prolonged-release formulation were not available. Recently, the clinical efficacy of this first-in-class low-dose prolonged-release COC containing EE/DNG was shown in two multicentre Phase III European clinical trials. In the pooled analysis of these two studies the Pearl Index calculated in women 18–35 years of age ($n = 12,196$ cycles) was 0.2 [95% upper confidence interval (CI) of 0.77].

In a double-blind, double-dummy clinical trial, published on this issue of the Journal [7], it was evaluated the cycle control during the administration of a prolonged-release DNG 2 mg/EE 0.02 mg vs. an immediate-release DRSP3 mg/EE0.02 mg formulation, both given in a 24/4-day regimen over nine cycles. DNG 2 mg/EE 0.02 mg demonstrated superior cycle control in terms of a significantly lower proportion of participants with unscheduled bleeding/spotting during cycles 2–6, as well as significantly fewer days of bleeding/spotting in each cycle. Overall, the proportion of participants with scheduled bleeding/spotting or scheduled bleeding for each specific reference period was similar in both groups of treatment. In both treatments the numbers of participants with scheduled bleeding/spotting tended to decrease with time and that of participants with no bleeding/spotting to increase. Moreover, the number of days for cycle with bleeding or spotting also decreased over time, with both treatments. Yet in the DNG/EE group, the reduction from cycle 1 to cycle 9 of the mean number of days with unscheduled bleeding was about three times more pronounced than in the DRSP/EE group. Discontinuation rates due to bleeding was very low in both groups of treatment and the small differences probably due to aleatory randomisation effects.

The prolonged-release formulation of EE/DNG could then represent a significant step forward in oral contraception technology. Despite the low EE dose, the smaller fluctuations in serum levels induced by the prolonged-release EE/DNG formulation can probably lead to an improved cycle control similarly to what observed with the low EE hormonal contraceptive vaginal ring. The intrinsic properties of DNG versus DRSP may also contribute to the control of the cycle. A low proportion of DNG in plasma (9%) is bound to proteins, causing a high bioavailability of the molecule (>90%). This translates into a higher availability of DNG in the endometrium, that with EE, contributes to endometrium stabilisation during the 24 days of use. The 4-day pill free interval then allows the endometrium to shed in a more predictable manner, resulting



Effect over coagulation and fibrinolysis parameters of a prolonged release 24+4 daily use regime contraceptive formulation containing 2 mg dienogest/0.02 mg ethinylestradiol

Pedro-Antonio Regidor^a , Alicyoy Angulo^b and Enrico Colli^b

^aExeltis HealthCare, Germany, Ismaning, Germany; ^bExeltis HealthCare Madrid, Madrid, Spain

ABSTRACT

Background: A prolonged release combined oral contraceptive (COC) pill, containing 2 mg dienogest (DNG)/0.02 mg ethinylestradiol (EE) in a 24+4 daily dosing regimen has recently been approved in Europe. **Objective:** To determine if this COC impacts coagulation and fibrinolytic factors in comparison to an immediate release COC containing 3 mg drospirenone (DRSP)/0.02 mg EE.

Method: Forty-four patients received the novel product, and forty-seven the comparator (immediate release formulation) during nine complete cycles. Coagulation and fibrinolytic parameters were evaluated: activated protein C resistance ratio, Antithrombin III (AT III), C-reactive protein, Factor VII, Factor VIII, and D-Dimer.

Results: Compared to baseline, at the end of the study both groups displayed significantly higher mean values for AT III: 1.06 mg/mL (standard deviation [SD], 95% CI, 0.98–1.15) for the DNG/EE formulation and 1.04 mg/mL (SD 95% CI, 0.96–1.12) for the comparator ($p=0.0006$ and $p=0.0009$, respectively). D-dimer showed a non-significant slight reduction in the DNG/EE group, from 276.62 ng/mL (SD, 95% CI, 228.92–334.26) before treatment to 243.98 ng/mL (SD, 95% CI, 192.45–309.31) ng/mL after treatment. Contrarily, the comparator displayed a non-significant rise in D-dimer values from 246.46 ng/mL (SD, 95% CI, 205.44–295.66) ng/mL to 275.30 ng/mL (SD, 95% CI 219.21–345.75; $p=0.4520$). All other parameters showed no significant differences before and after the treatment for both groups.

Conclusion: The COC 2 mg DNG/0.02 mg EE was not associated with any meaningful changes in the analyzed coagulation and fibrinolytic parameters indicating that a prolonged release formulation does not impact on these factors.

Clinical trial registry: EudraCT: 2019-0018-77-97

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 2 December 2024
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KEYWORDS

Coagulation; fibrinolysis; combined oral contraceptive; dienogest; prolonged release

Introduction

Shortly after introducing the first combined oral contraceptives (COC) in the 1950s, the first cases of venous thromboembolism (VTE) associated with the use of COCs were registered [1]. When using a COC, the estrogen compound is the primary cause of the thrombotic risk. Estrogens are also related to other adverse events such as weight gain, bleeding disorders, nausea, and bloating; hence, the estrogen dosage has been continuously reduced since the 1970s. Indeed, the reduced estrogen dosage has resulted in a lower incidence of VTE [2–4].

Changes in the progestin compound of COCs were subsequently introduced to continue efforts at reducing risks. The first COCs contained progestins like lynestrenol and ethynodiol-diacetate, while in the 1970s, levonorgestrel (LNG) and the 1980s, progestins like gestodene and desogestrel were introduced as new compounds. Four studies published in 1995

the European Medicines Agency (EMA) and a Cochrane meta-analysis revealed that the risk of VTE in women using COC with cyproterone acetate or drospirenone is two-fold higher than with COCs containing LNG [9,10]. These studies further confirmed that the use of gestodene or desogestrel was associated with a higher VTE risk than LNG [9,10].

Historically, most available COCs use ethinylestradiol (EE) as an estrogenic compound; in particular, this molecule seems to trigger the occurrence of VTE in women. Progestins administered orally without any estrogen do not increase VTE risk. Combined with EE, progestins with partial androgenic activity, such as LNG, counteract the intense EE-induced stimulation of liver proteins by changing pro-coagulatory, anti-coagulatory, and fibrinolytic factors. EE leads to higher levels of fibrinogens, prothrombin, and coagulation factors VII, VIII, and X, and slightly lower levels of factor V. In contrast, non-androgenic or antiand-

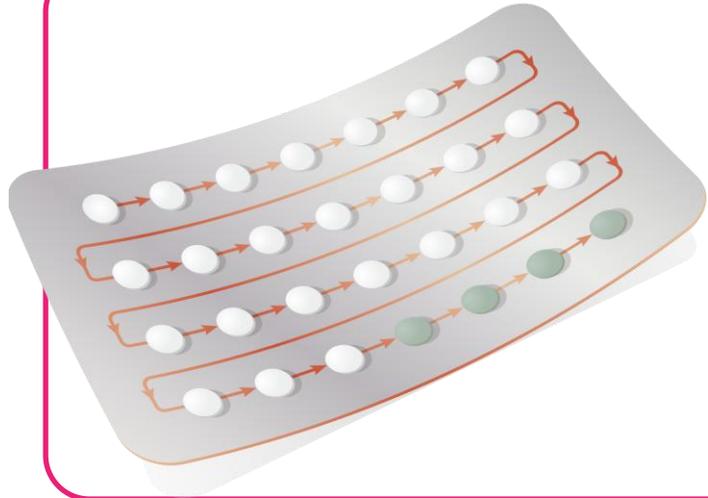
Dati sui principali parametri di coagulazione



- The study compared a prolonged release COC to an immediate release COC.
- The study found that both groups had significantly higher mean values for AT III at the end of the study.
- The study concluded that the prolonged release COC was not associated with any meaningful changes in the analyzed coagulation and fibrinolytic parameters.

20
25

Dienogest (DNG) 2 mg/Etinilestradiolo (EE) 0.02 mg – rilascio prolungato



Blister con 24
compresse bianche
rivestite con film



**2 mg di dienogest e
0,02 mg di EE**



4 compresse verdi
rivestite con film



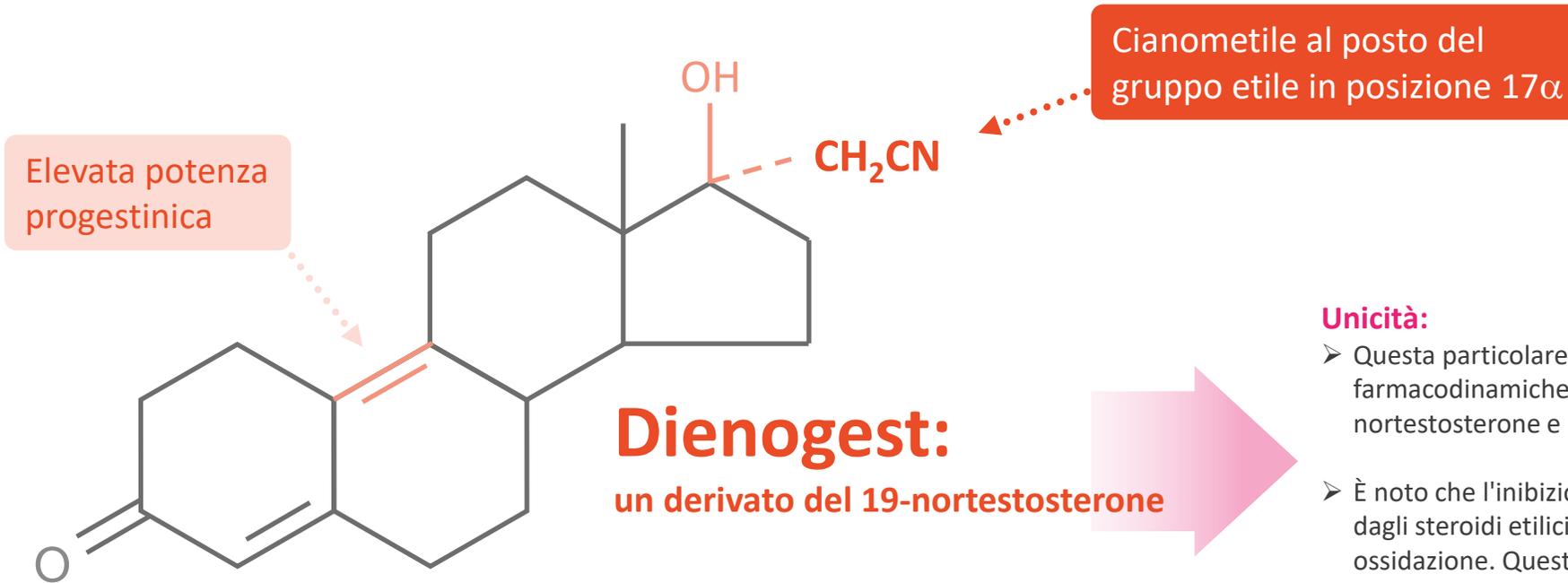
Placebo

24 giorni di trattamento attivo
seguiti da
4 giorni senza ormone

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

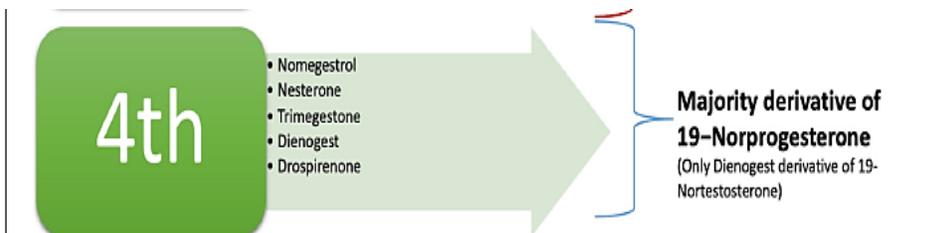
Il regime 24/4 è il primo
della sua categoria come
contraccettivo orale
combinato a rilascio
prolungato

DNG: struttura chimica di un progestinico unico nel suo genere



Unicità:

- Questa particolare struttura chimica gli conferisce le proprietà farmacodinamiche tipiche dei derivati del C-19 nortestosterone e dei derivati del progesterone.
- È noto che l'inibizione irreversibile degli enzimi CYP deriva dagli steroidi etilici attraverso il gruppo etile attivato per ossidazione. Questa mancanza nel Dienogest porta alla sua mancata azione sugli enzimi CYP



Dienogest è l'unico progestinico che combina i benefici dei derivati del 19-nortestosterone e del progesterone

Il primo COC a rilascio prolungato



Sviluppato con l'obiettivo di :
ridurre le fluttuazioni plasmatiche giornaliere
dei principi attivi, tipici delle formulazioni a
rilascio immediato, **mantenendo un'elevata**
efficacia contraccettiva e un profilo di
sanguinamento favorevole

Formulazioni a rilascio prolungato: le
formulazioni a rilascio prolungato sono
formulazioni a rilascio modificato che mostrano
una modalità di rilascio più esteso nel tempo
rispetto a quello di una forma di dosaggio a rilascio
immediato somministrata per la stessa via.



EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY
SCIENCE MEDICINES HEALTH

20 November 2014
EMA/CHMP/EWP/280/96 Rev1
Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP)

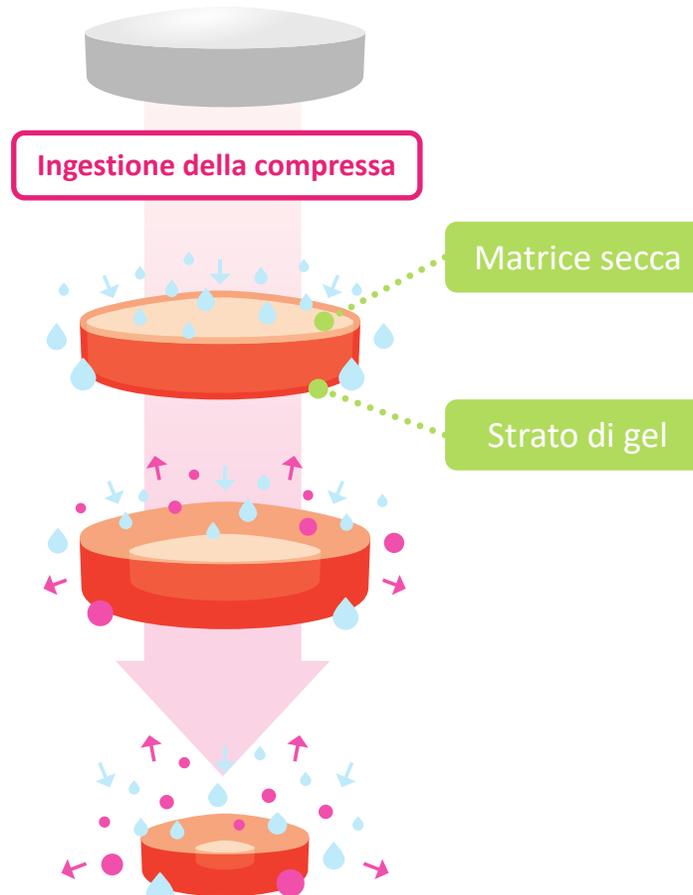
Guideline on the pharmacokinetic and clinical evaluation
of modified release dosage forms

Formulazione a rilascio prolungato – swelling-controlled drug delivery system

1. La superficie della compressa si bagna quando entra in contatto con i liquidi e inizia a formarsi uno strato di gel superficiale, da cui vengono rilasciati i principi attivi solubili.
2. Man mano che i liquidi penetrano nella matrice polimerica, la struttura si rigonfia determinando un aumento delle dimensioni.
3. Con l'avanzare del processo, si ha una contemporanea erosione della struttura che in seguito determina il rilascio della parte di farmaco insolubile, concentratosi maggiormente nel core della struttura

Farmaco solubile
Rilasciato principalmente per
DIFFUSIONE
attraverso lo strato di gel.

Farmaco insolubile
Rilasciato principalmente tramite
EROSIONE della compressa.



FASE 1: Il polimero si bagna

FASE 2: idratazione del polimero

FASE 3: formazione di gel

FASE 4: dilatazione del gel

FASE 5: dissoluzione del polimero

Cosa si intende per rilascio prolungato

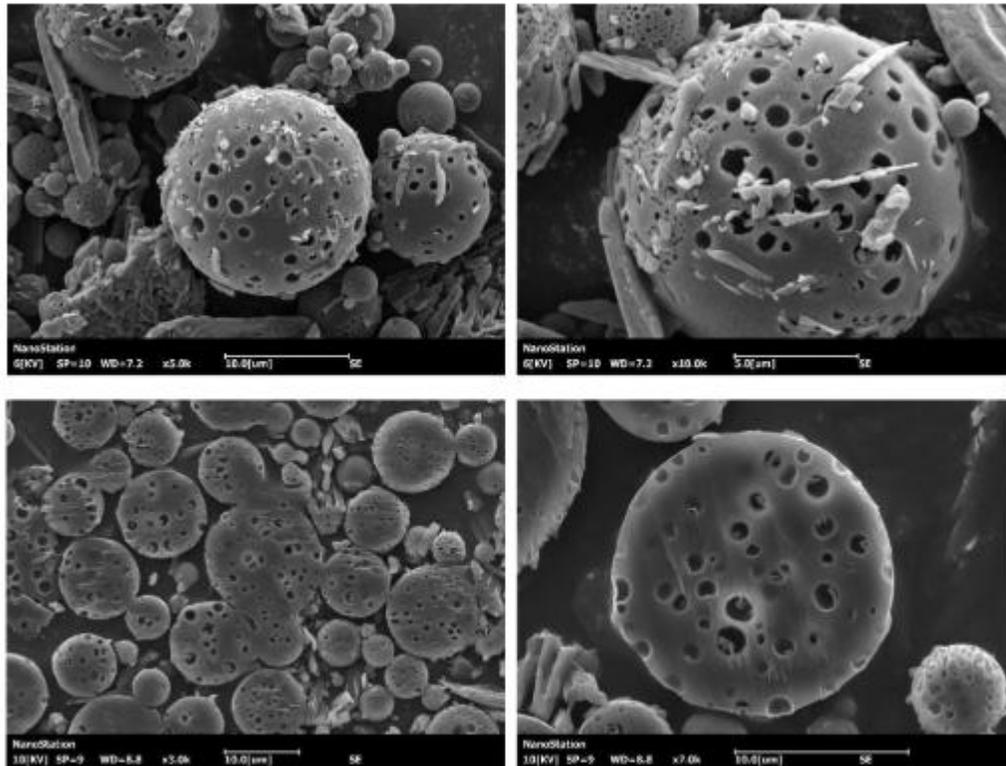


Fig.1 – Morfologia superficiale e sezione trasversale di particelle di farmaci generici

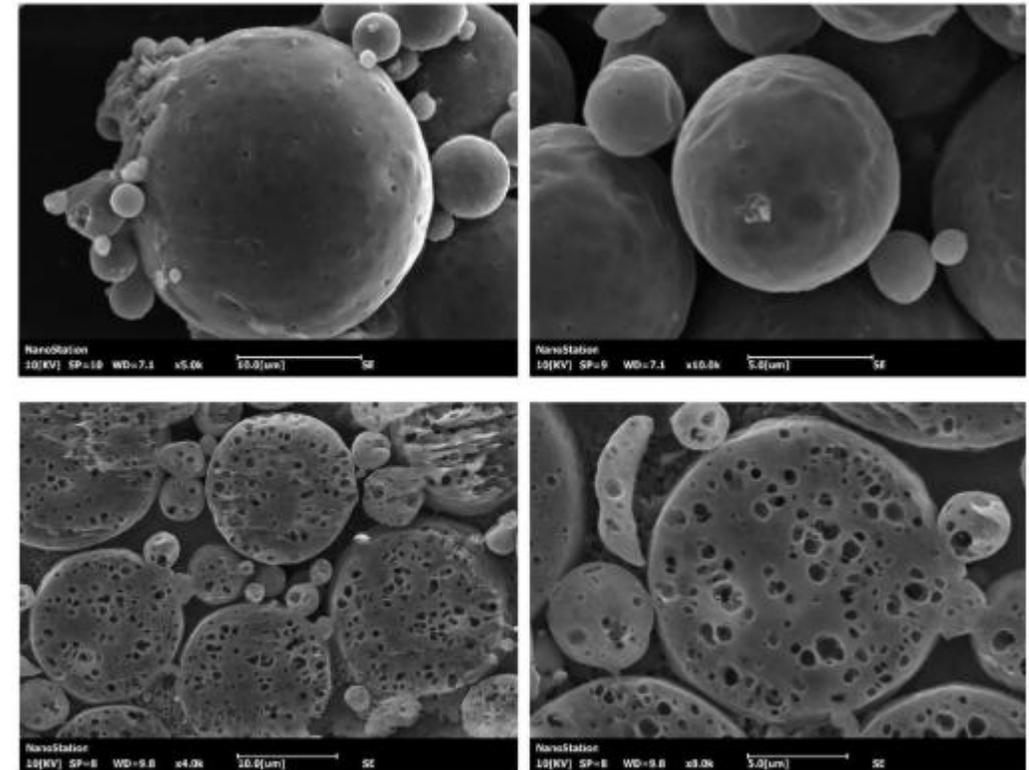
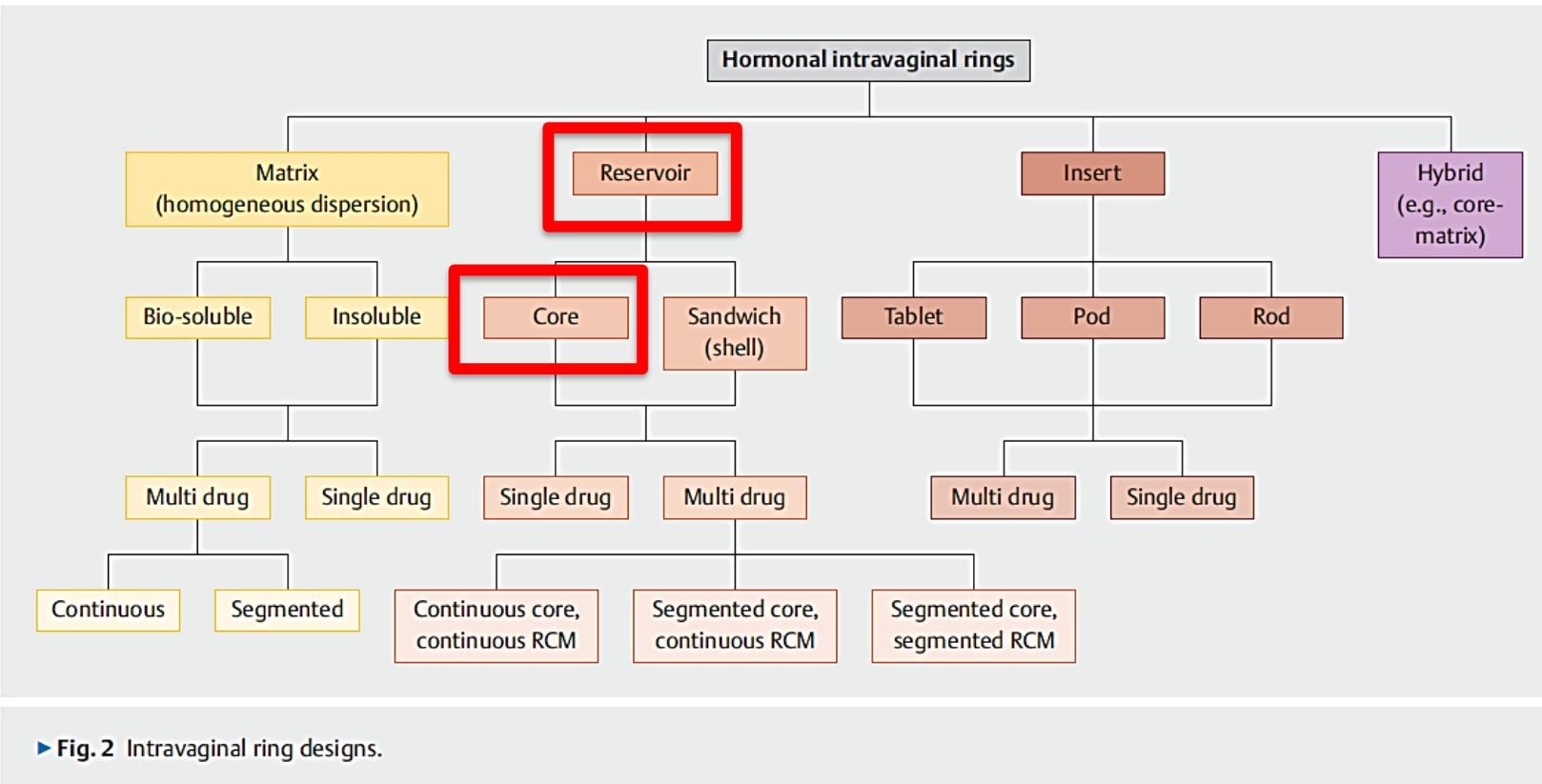


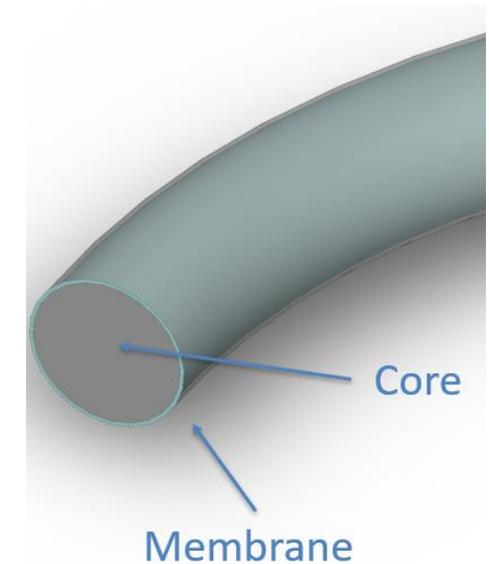
Fig.2 – Morfologia superficiale e sezione trasversale di particelle di farmaci ottenute con un metodo innovativo

Perché è vantaggiosa la cinetica
caratterizzante il
RILASCIO PROLUNGATO?



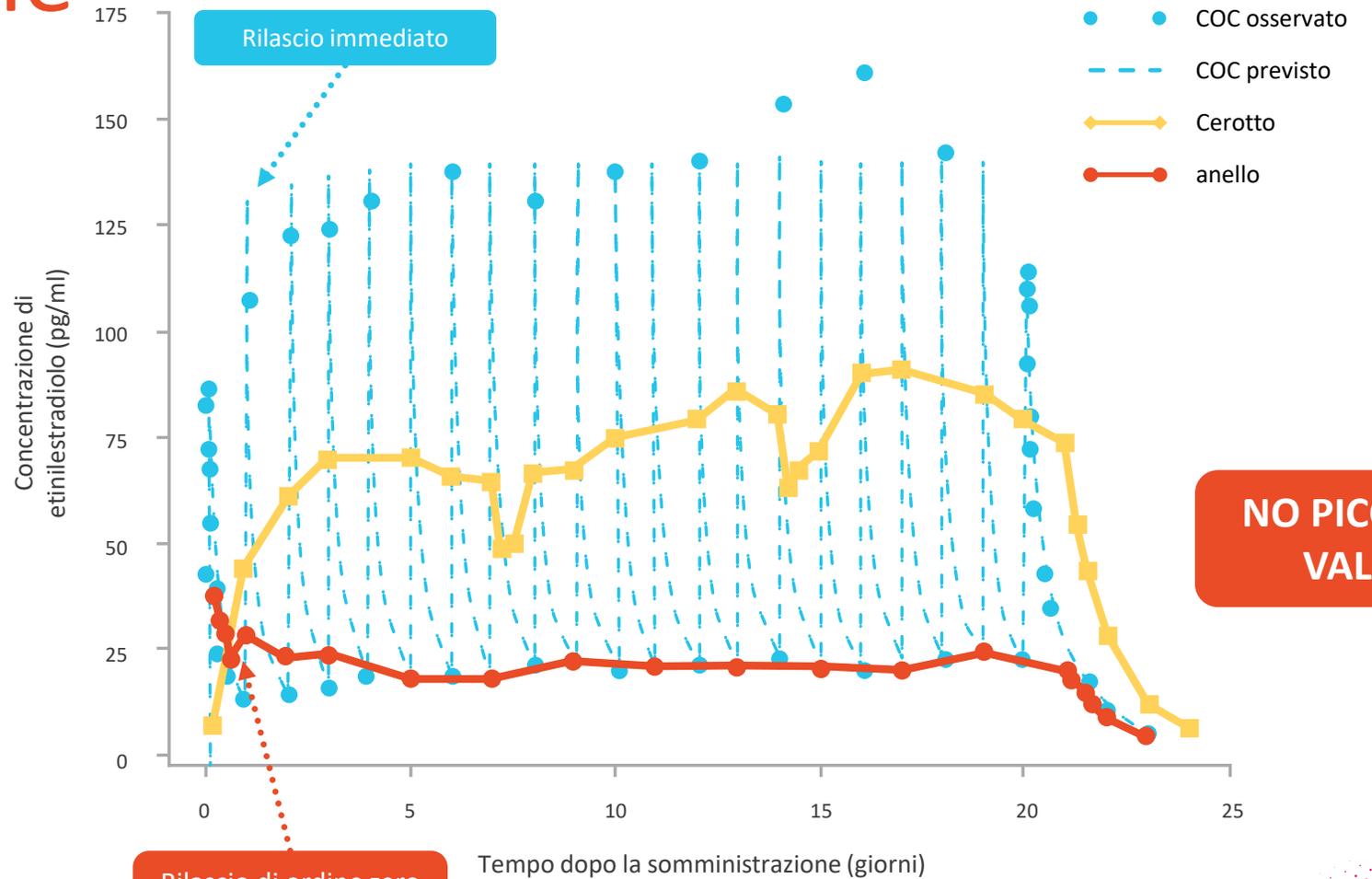


Un vantaggio degli IVR core è che il rilascio dei farmaci avviene **per ordine zero** rispetto agli IVR a matrice



Riassunto dei parametri farmacocinetici EE dell'anello vaginale

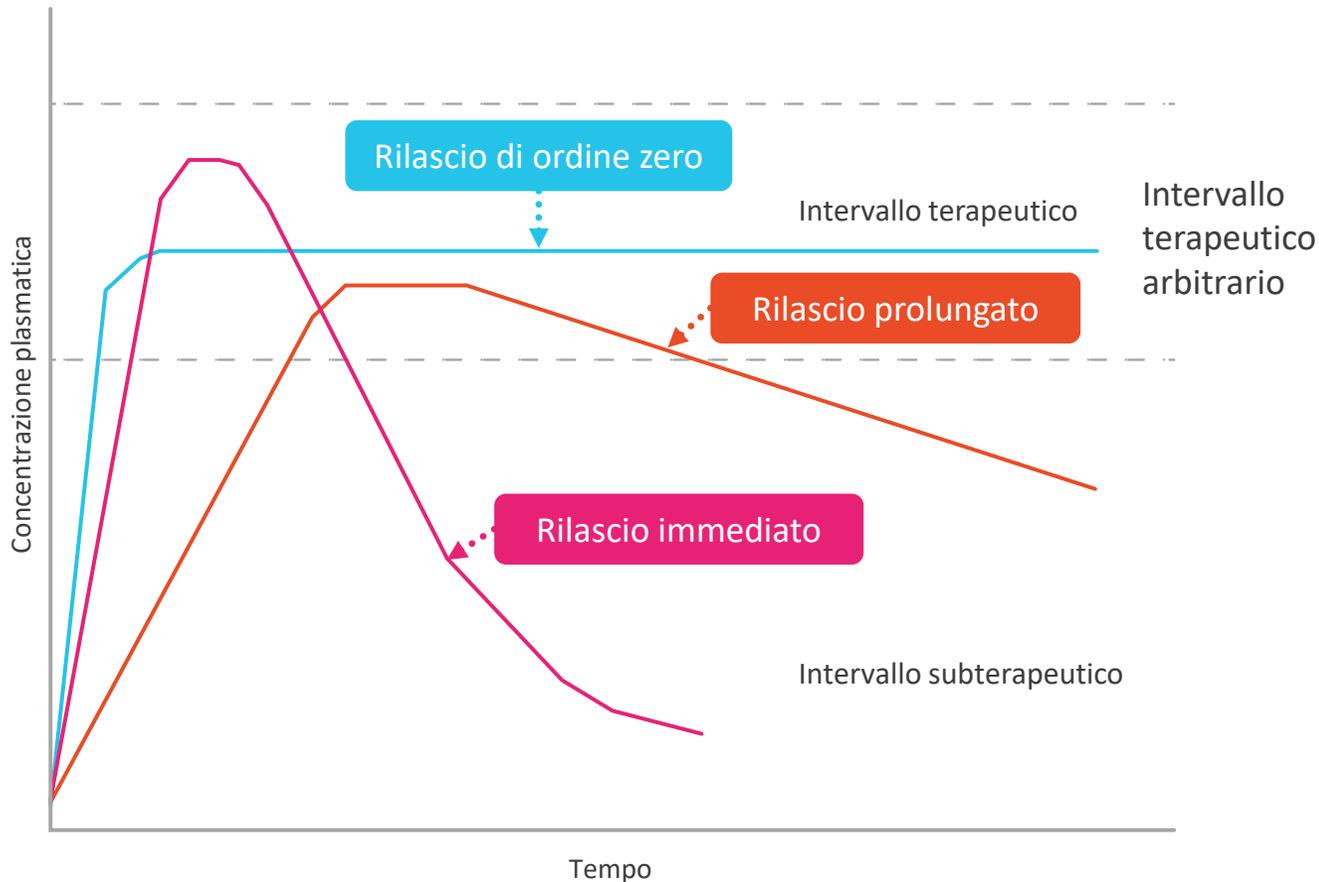
	anello (n=8)
C_{max} (pg/ml)	37,1±5,1
T_{max} (h)	6,0 (6,0-11,8)
$t_{1/2}$ (h)	20,7±4,1
AUC_{0-21} (ng · h/ml)	10,6±2,5
$AUC_{0-tlast}$ (ng · h/ml)	11,1±2,7
$AUC_{0-\infty}$ (ng · h/ml)	11,2±2,7
C_{av} (pg/ml)	21,1±5,01



NO PICCHI E VALLI

Compressa a rilascio prolungato

Confronto tra diverse formulazioni (concentrazione plasmatica e profilo temporale)



Modificato da: PAVANI J. et al. FORMULATION DEVELOPMENT AND IN VITRO EVALUATION OF SUSTAINED RELEASE MATRIX TABLETS OF TRAMADOL HYDROCHLORIDE. Innovat International Journal Of Medical & Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2017; 2(6).

REVIEW

Hall of Fame Article



Advances in Biomaterials for Drug Delivery

Owen S. Fenton, Katy N. Olafson, Padmini S. Pillai, Michael J. Mitchell,* and Robert Langer*

- Grafico della concentrazione plasmatica delle sostanze rispetto al tempo per: formulazioni a rilascio controllato, a rilascio prolungato e a rilascio immediato.
- La compressa a rilascio prolungato è il sistema che più si avvicina alle forme a rilascio di ordine zero, come l'anello contraccettivo vaginale



Perché un regime
24/4?

A decorative graphic on the right side of the slide. It features a white circle with a halftone dot pattern. The dots are arranged in a grid that tapers towards the right edge of the circle, creating a gradient effect from solid white to a sparse dot pattern. The background of the slide is a gradient from red on the left to white on the right.

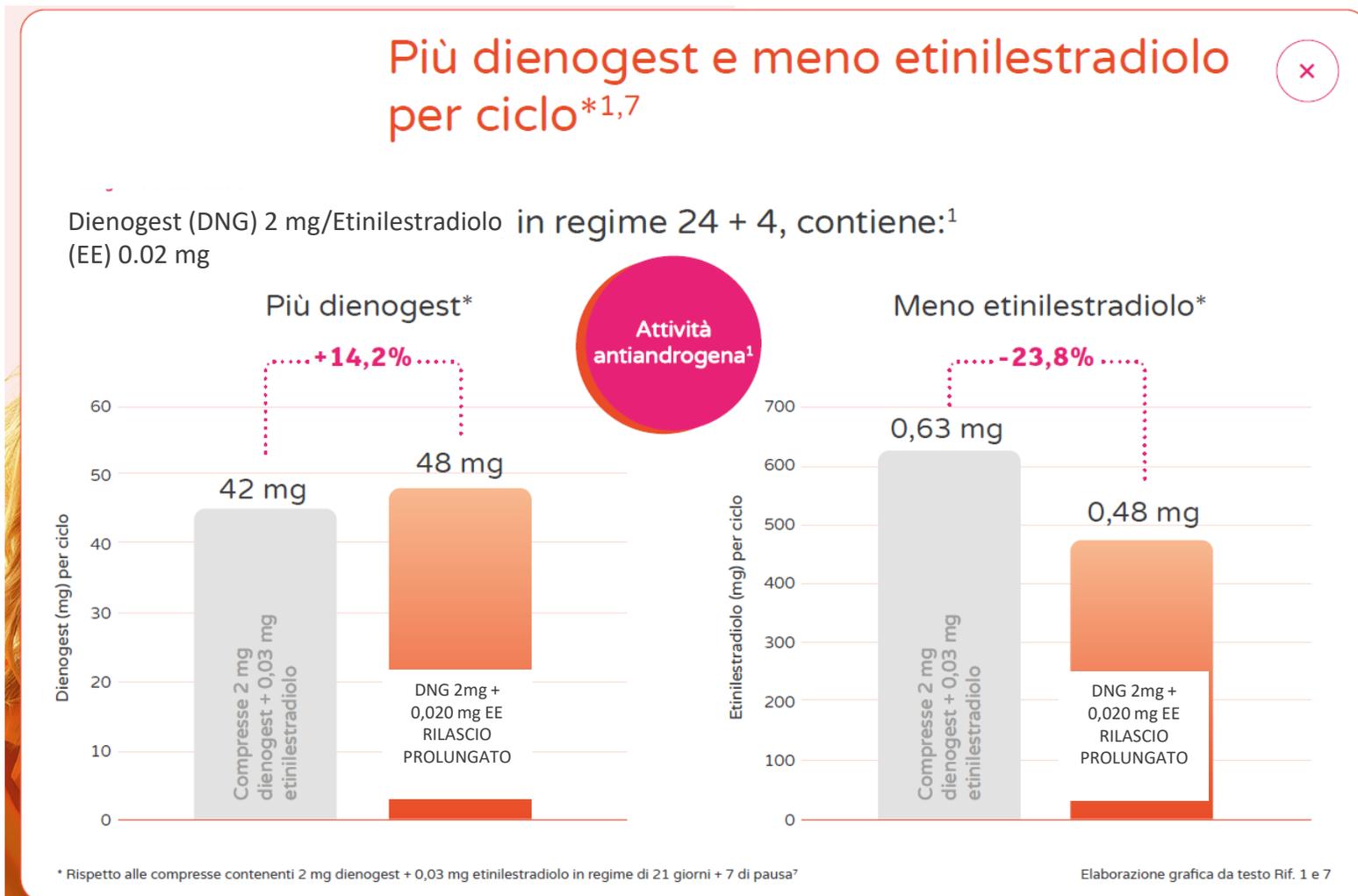
Confronto dei rapporti

- Nel **primo caso** (42 mg di dienogest e 0,63 mg di etinilestradiolo), il rapporto tra dienogest ed etinilestradiolo è **66,67**.
- Nel **secondo caso** (48 mg di dienogest e 0,48 mg di etinilestradiolo), il rapporto è **100**.

Conclusione

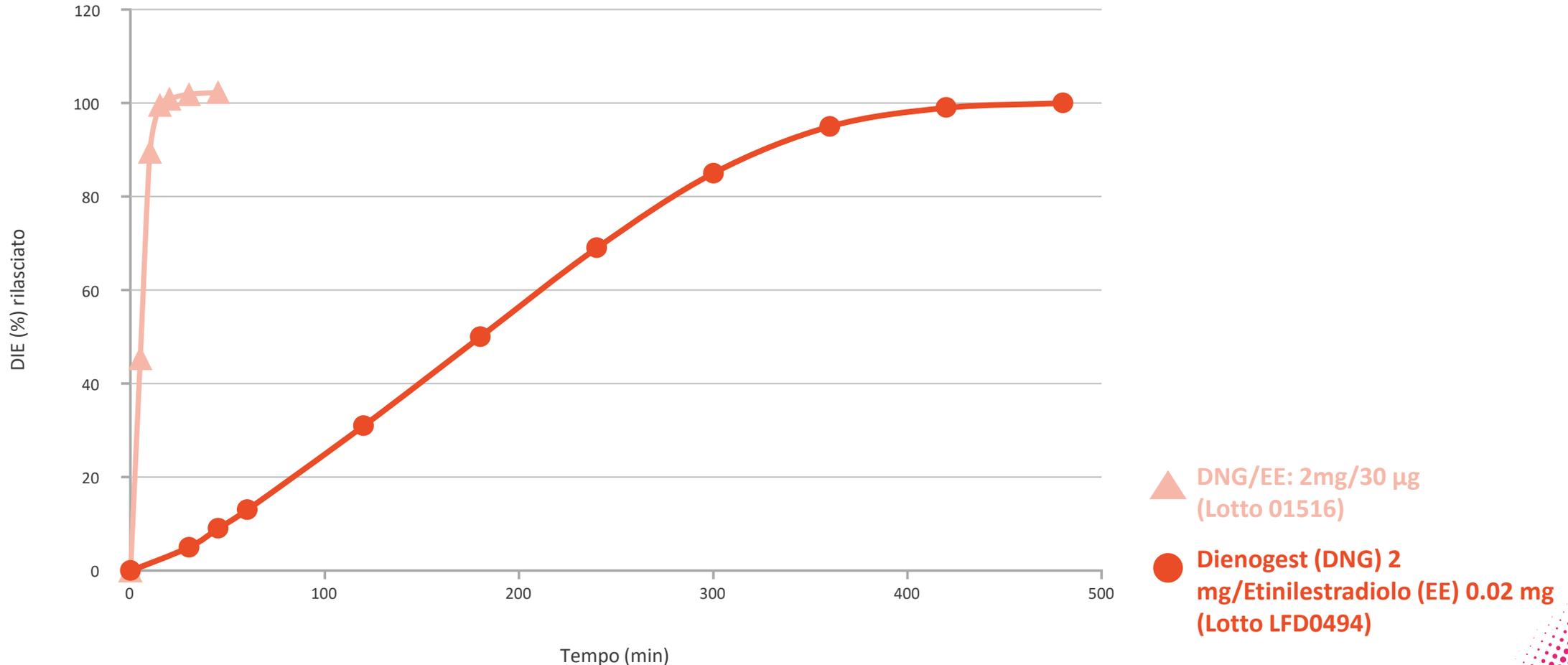
- Nel **primo caso**, la quantità di **dienogest** è inferiore rispetto alla quantità di etinilestradiolo rispetto al secondo caso. In altre parole, il **rapporto tra dienogest ed etinilestradiolo** è più basso.
- Nel **secondo caso**, c'è **più dienogest per ogni unità di etinilestradiolo**, quindi il rapporto è più alto (100 vs 66,67).

Maggiore azione antiandrogena e maggiore sicurezza per minore esposizione all'etinilestradiolo

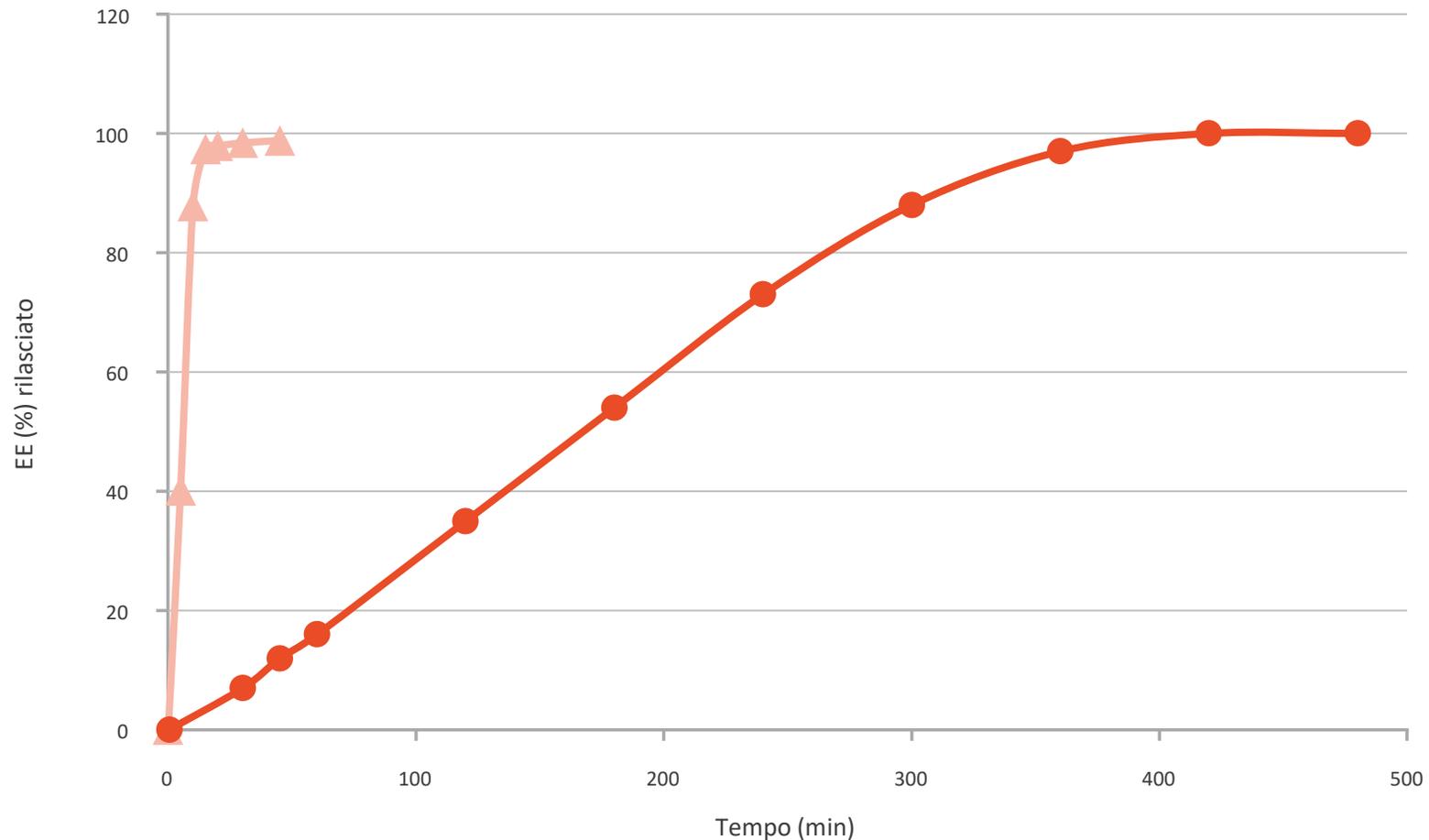




Profilo di dissoluzione in vitro di dienogest per il prodotto a rilascio prolungato e per il prodotto di riferimento a rilascio immediato (DNG/EE: 2mg/30 µg)



Profilo di dissoluzione in vitro dell'etinilestradiolo per il prodotto a rilascio prolungato e per il prodotto di riferimento a rilascio immediato (DNG/EE: 2mg/30 µg)



▲ DNG/EE: 2mg/30 µg
(Lotto 01516)

● Dienogest (DNG) 2
mg/Etinilestradiolo (EE) 0.02 mg
(Lotto LFD0494)

Dissoluzione in vitro



- La compressa di confronto **a rilascio immediato** (DNG/EE: 2mg/30 µg) presenta un profilo di dissoluzione **entro 30 minuti**; a questo punto **almeno l'80%** è disciolto.

Dienogest (DNG) 2 mg/Ethinilestradiolo (EE) 0.02 mg
supera queste tempistiche e
l'80% si dissolve dopo 5 ore.



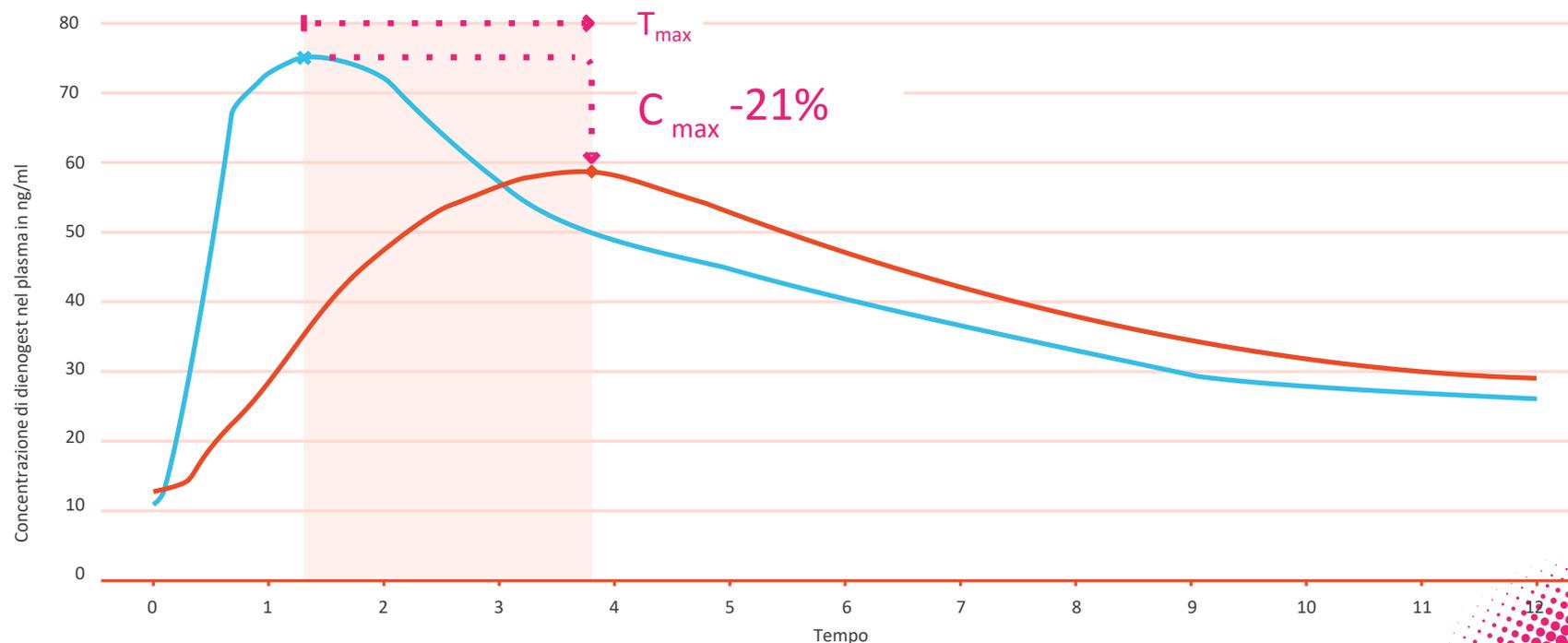
Concentrazione plasmatica media di **dienogest** al giorno 1 -

studio in vivo

Dienogest (DNG) 2 mg/Etinilestradiolo (EE) 0.02 mg a rilascio prolungato. Concentrazione di Dienogest: C_{max} inferiore e T_{max} più tardivo

◆ 20 µg etinilestradiolo/
2 mg dienogest

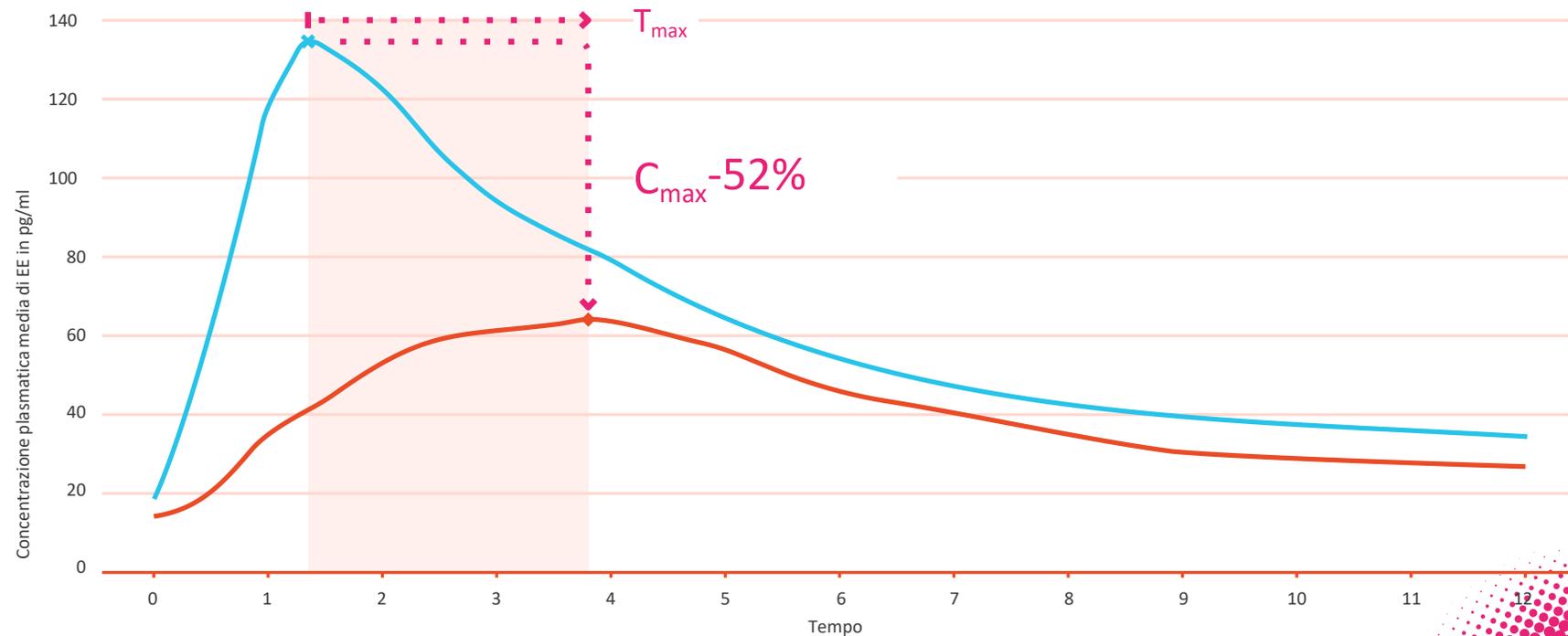
◆ 30 µg etinilestradiolo/
2 mg dienogest



Curve di concentrazione plasmatica media di **etinilestradiolo** corretta per la dose versus tempo al giorno 1 - studio in vivo

Pillola a rilascio prolungato. Concentrazione di etinilestradiolo: C_{max} inferiore T_{max} più tardivo

- ◆ 20 µg etinilestradiolo/
2 mg dienogest
- ◆ 30 µg etinilestradiolo/
2 mg dienogest



Farmacocinetica

- C_{\max} inferiore
- T_{\max} prolungato
- Variazioni ormonali sistemiche minori

➤ Obiettivo → Miglioramento del controllo del ciclo e riduzione dei giorni di sanguinamento non programmati



Inibizione dell'attività ovarica

Studio 201

Inibizione dell'ovulazione

Risultati

Table 2.7.2-10. Inhibition of ovulation (Full analysis set)

TC No	Inhibition
TC 1	No
	Yes
	CI for yes
TC 4	No
	Yes
	CI for yes

100%

Adobe Stock | #193030320

T3 N=25 n (%)	DRPS 3mg/ EE 20 mcg N=24 n (%)	Total N=98 n (%)
0	0	1 (1.0)
25 (100.0)	24 (100.0)	97 (99.0)
86.3; 100.0	85.8; 100.0	-
0	0	3 (3.5)
22 (100.0)	20 (100.0)	83 (96.5)
84.6; 100.0	83.2; 100.0	-

Abbreviations: CI=Clopper-Pearson confidence interval; DNG=Dienogest; DRSP=Drospirenone; EE=Ethinyl estradiol; N=Number of subjects; n (%)=Number and percentage of subjects in the category; No.=Number; T1=DNG/EE 1mg/10 µg; T2=DNG/EE 2 mg/10 µg; T3=DNG/EE 2°mg/20 µg; (EE 20 µg/DRSP 3 mg); TC=Treatment cycle

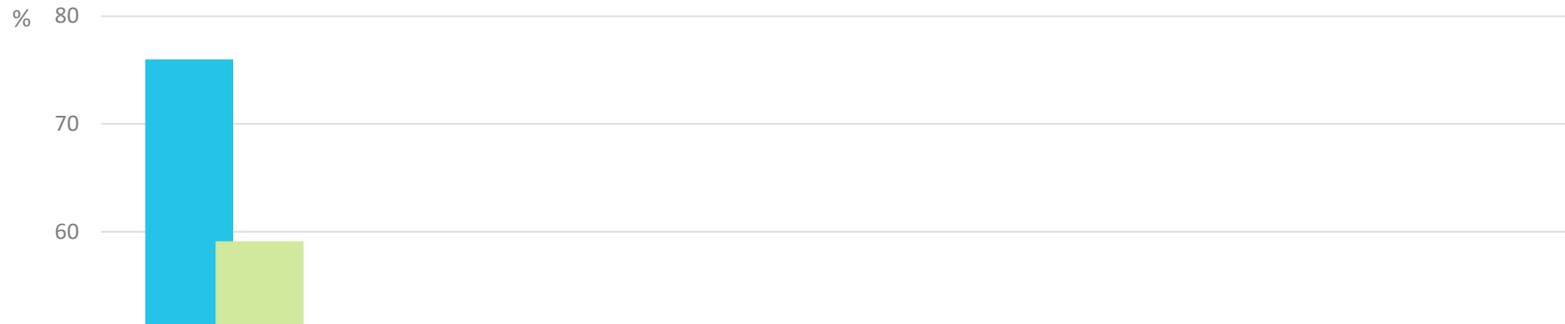
Source: Table 11.4 in section 11.4.1 of study report LPRI-421/201

L'inibizione dell'ovulazione era completa per la dose più alta (DNG/EE 2 mg/0,02 mg)

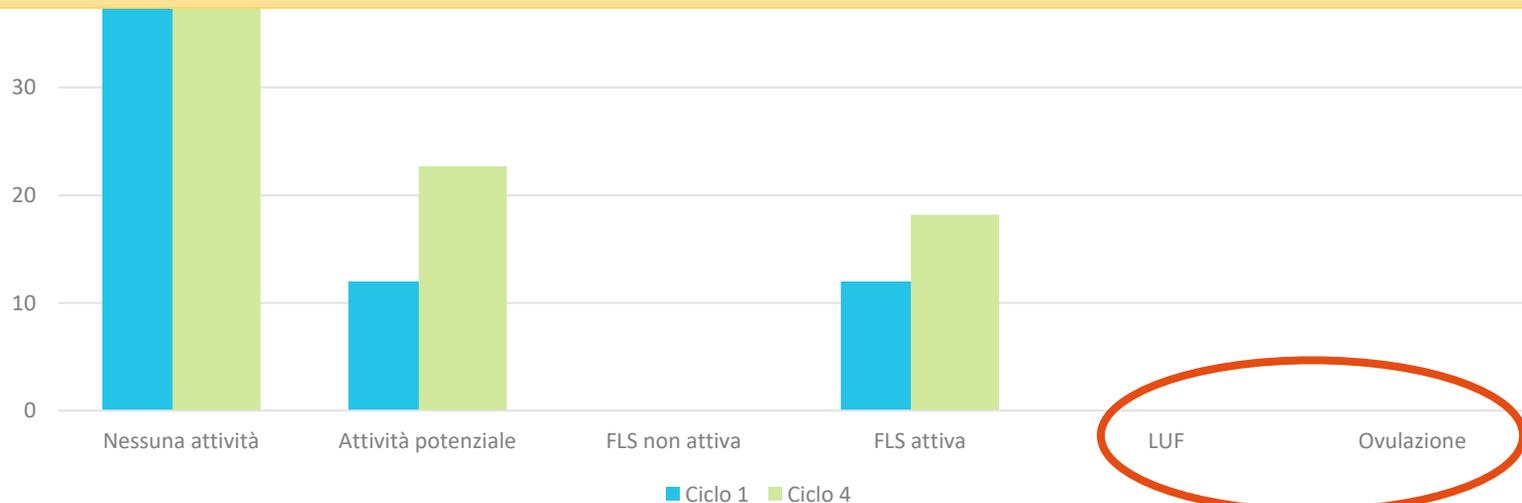
L'inibizione dell'ovulazione era completa con T3 (dose più alta) e Velmari® (100% nel TC 1 e nel TC 4), ma incompleta con T2 (100% nel TC 1, 95,5% nel TC 4) e con T1 (96,0% nel TC 1, 90,9% nel TC 4).

Swedish Medical Products Agency (Läkemedelsverket). 08.02.2024. Public Assessment Report, Scientific discussion: Dienogest/Ethinylestradiol Exeltis (ethinylestradiol, dienogest), SE/H/2380/01/DC. Disponibile su: https://docetp.mpa.se/LMF/Dienogest_Ethinylestradiol%20Exeltis%20prolonged-release%20tablet%20ENG%20PAR_09001bee83e5028c.pdf (ultimo accesso: 05.08.2024).

Punteggio di Hoogland modificato



L'inibizione dell'ovulazione è stata completa per DNG/EE a rilascio prolungato (100% in TC 1 e TC 4).
L'attività ovarica è stata nulla o minima durante l'intero ciclo di trattamento in più dell'80% dei soggetti T3



Con la formulazione a rilascio prolungato non è stato rilevato alcun follicolo luteinizzato e non rotto (LUF) o ovulazione

Studi clinici di Fase III

Pearl Index



Efficacia: programma di sviluppo clinico europeo



301

Non comparativo
13 cicli



302

Dienogest (DNG) 2
mg/Etinilestradiolo (EE) 0.02 mg –
rilascio prolungato
vs 3 mg drospirenone/0.02 mg EE
9 cicli



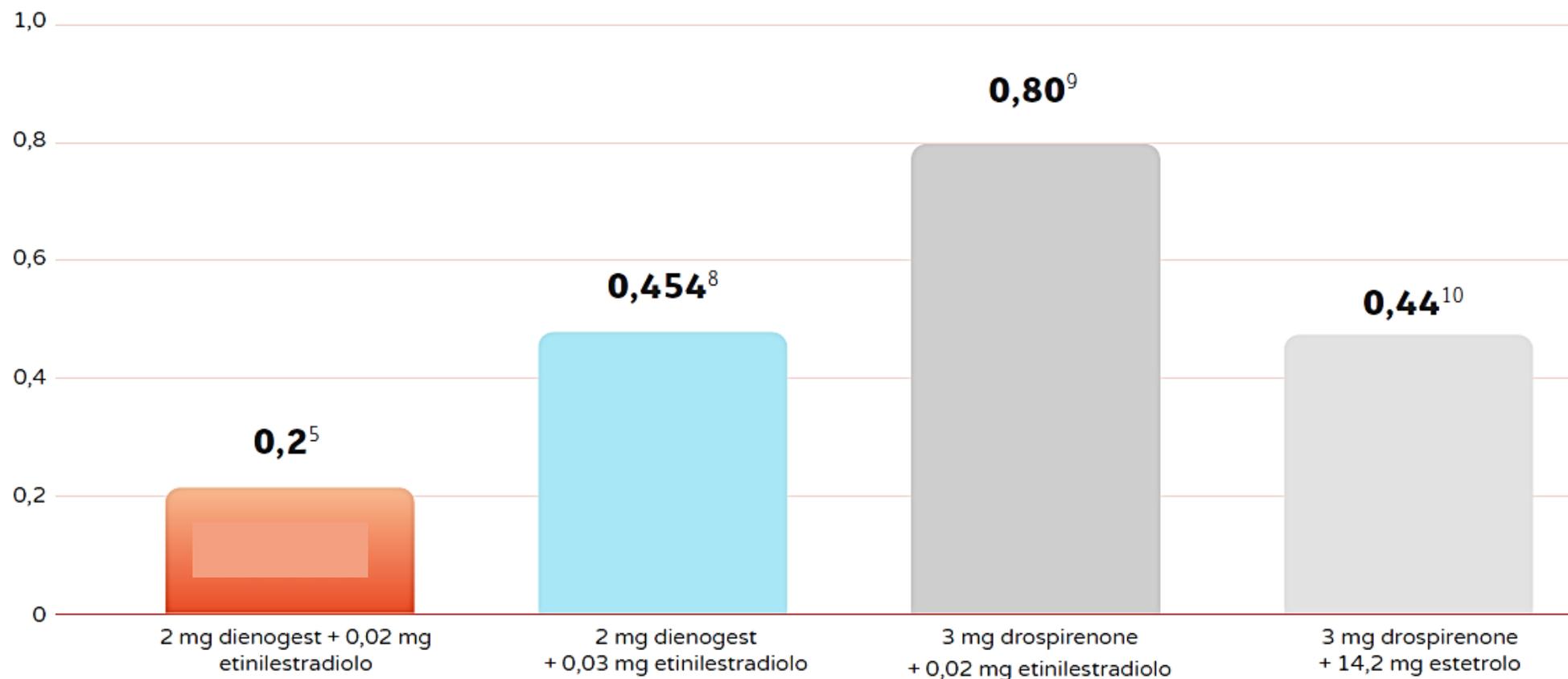
Caratteristiche di base degli Studi 301 e 302

n (%)	301		302	
	Pillola a rilascio prolung	Pillola la rilascio prolung	DRSP/EE a rilascio Imme.	
	(N=860)	(N=716)	(N=288)	
Età, media (DS), anni	27,8 (7,1)	27,4 (6,9)	27,2 (6,9)	
Gruppo per età	≤35 anni	704 (81,9%)	605 (84,5%)	246 (85,4%)
	> 35 anni	156 (18,1%)	111 (15,5%)	42 (14,6%)
IMC, media (DS) (kg/m2)	23,2 (3,6)	23,3 (3,3)	23,2 (3,4)	
Gruppo per IMC	< 30	831 (96,6%)	-	-
	≥30	29 (3,4%)	-	-
Gruppo per PA (mmHg)	PAS < 130, PAD < 85	744 (86,5%)	639 (89,2%)	264 (91,7%)
	PAS ≥130, PAD ≥85	116 (13,5%)	77 (10,8%)	24 (8,3%)
Presenza di ≥1 fattori di rischio TEV	196 (22,8%)	119 (16,6%)	44 (15,3%)	
Fumatrici	150 (17,4%)	152 (21,2%)	58 (20,1%)	
Menstruazione regolare durante gli ultimi 6 cicli	800 (93,0%)	690 (96,4%)	280 ()	
Tattamento precedente con ormoni sessuali e modulatori del sistema genitale	454 (52,8%)	423 (59,1%)	156 (54,2%)	
Nessun trattamento precedente	428 (49,8%)	313 (43,7%)	143 (49,7%)	

Eccellente efficacia contraccettiva¹

Elevata efficacia contraccettiva

Pearl Index



Qual è la copertura in caso di dimenticanza e vomito/diarrea?





Gestione delle pillole dimenticate

- Dienogest (DNG) 2 mg/Etinilestradiolo (EE) 0.02 mg

Se la donna è in ritardo nell'assunzione della compressa attiva bianca di **meno di 24 ore**, l'efficacia contraccettiva non è ridotta. La paziente deve assumere la compressa dimenticata appena se ne ricorda e le compresse successive devono quindi essere assunte alla solita ora.

- DNG/EE: 2mg/30 µg

Se la donna è in ritardo nell'assunzione della compressa di **meno di 12 ore**, l'efficacia contraccettiva non è ridotta. La paziente deve assumere la compressa dimenticata appena se ne ricorda e le compresse successive devono quindi essere assunte alla solita ora.

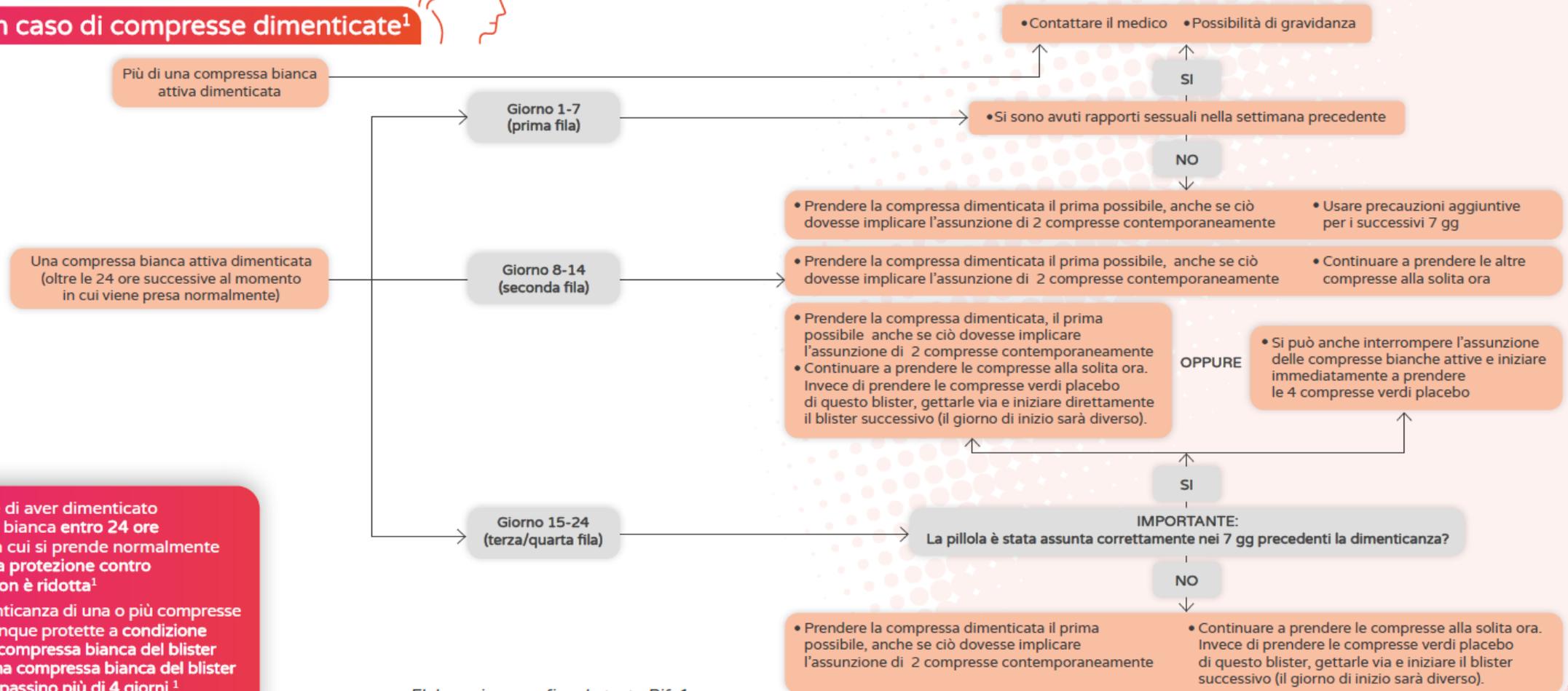
Gestione in caso di vomito o diarrea



Guida all'uso

2 mg/0,02 mg compresse
a rilascio prolungato
dienogest/etinilestradiolo

Cosa fare in caso di compresse dimenticate¹



NOTE

- Se ci si accorge di aver dimenticato una compressa bianca entro 24 ore dal momento in cui si prende normalmente la compressa, la protezione contro la gravidanza non è ridotta¹
- In caso di dimenticanza di una o più compresse verdi, si è comunque protette a condizione che tra l'ultima compressa bianca del blister attuale e la prima compressa bianca del blister successivo non passino più di 4 giorni.¹

Elaborazione grafica da testo Rif. 1



Profilo di sanguinamento di
Dienogest (DNG) 2 mg/Etinilestradiolo
(EE) 0.02 mg

Cenno 301

Bleeding pattern studio 301

301

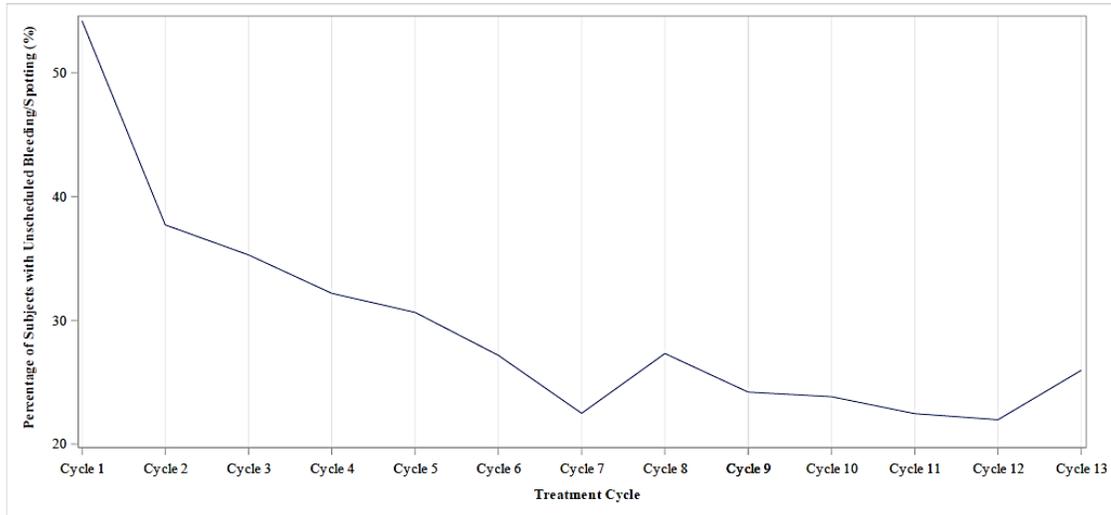


Figure 2.7.3-1. Percentage of Subjects with Unscheduled Bleeding/Spotting Days by Treatment Cycle

Source: [Figure 15.4.1.2.1](#) from LPRI-424/301 CSR

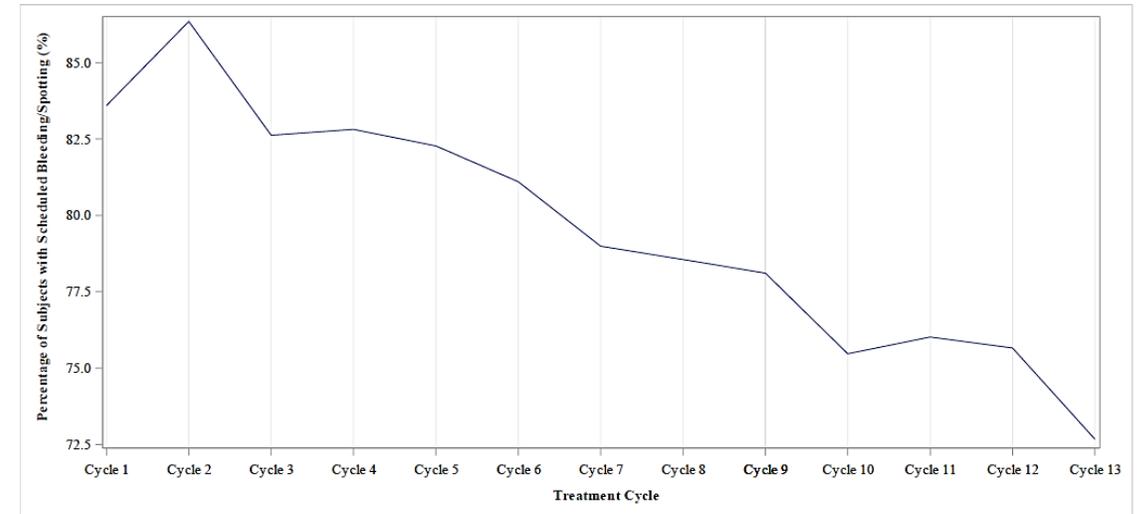


Figure 2.7.3-3. Percentage of Subjects with scheduled Bleeding/Spotting Days by Treatment Cycle

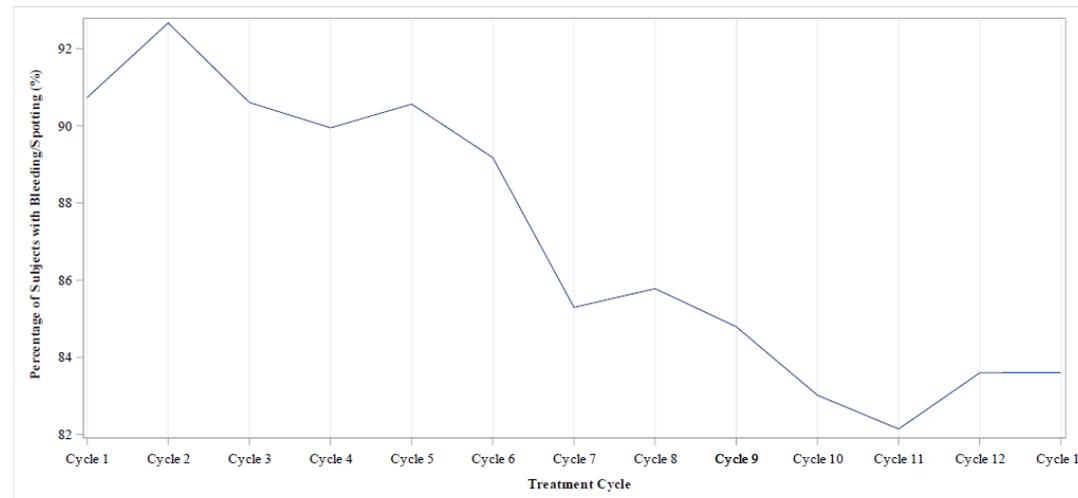
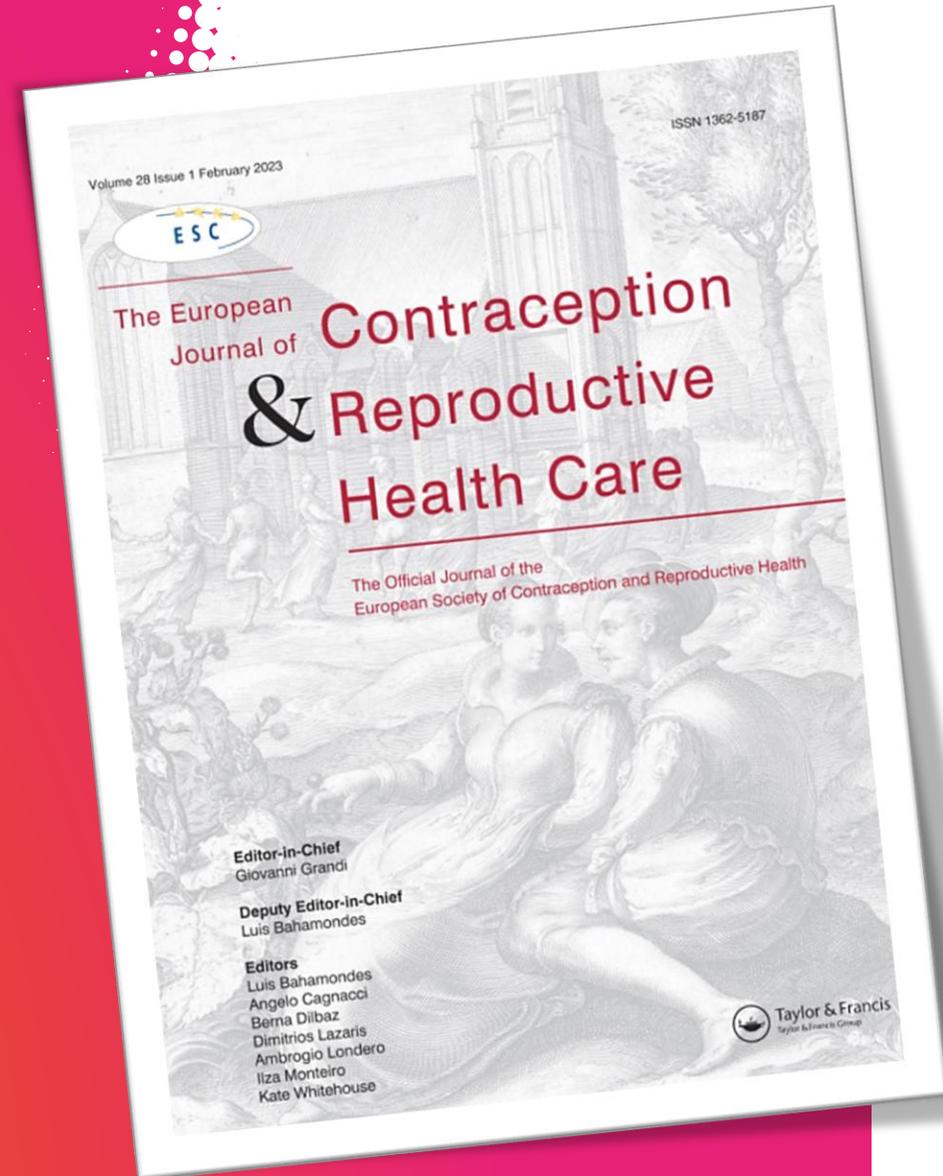


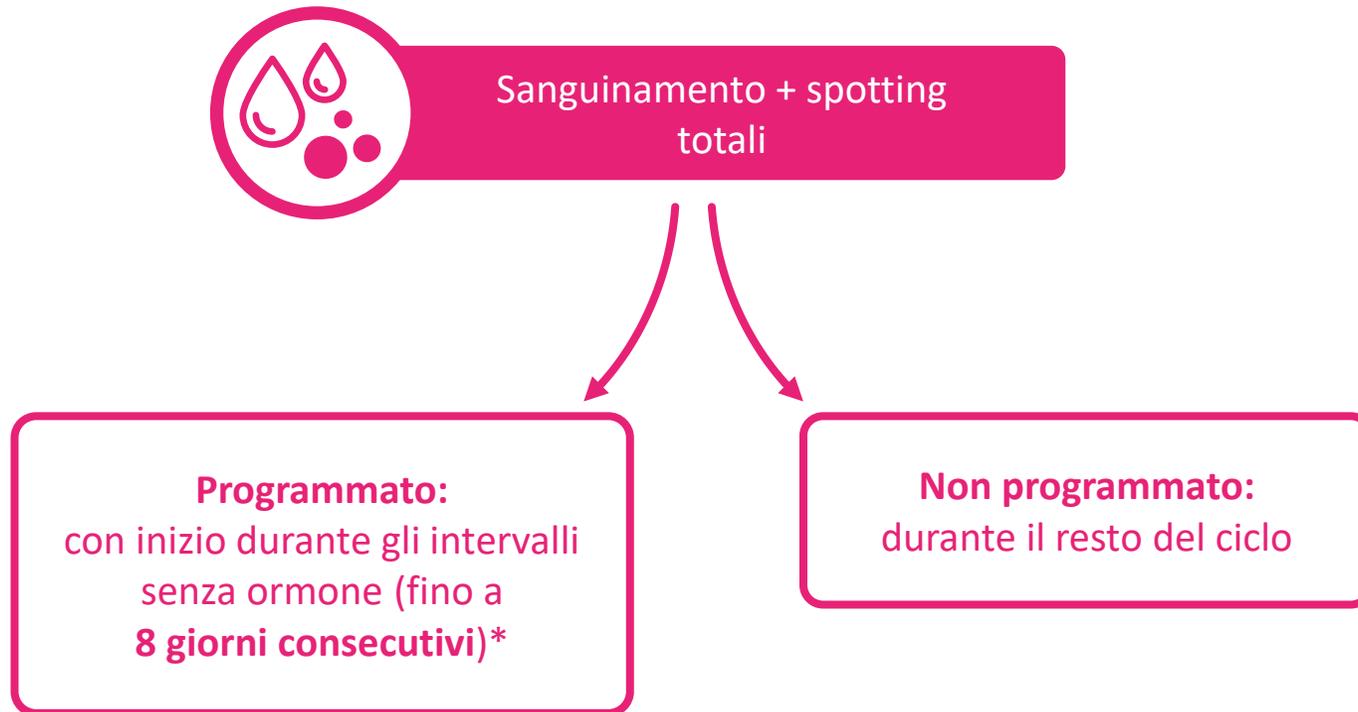
Figure 2.7.3-2. Percentage of Subjects with Bleeding/Spotting Days by Treatment Cycle



Profilo di sanguinamento studio 302



Definizione delle tipologie di sanguinamento



Qualsiasi sanguinamento o spotting che si verifica durante gli intervalli liberi da ormoni (definiti come giorni 25-28 ± 1 giorno), indipendentemente dalla durata del regime e **può continuare ENTRO i primi 4 giorni (giorni 1-4) del ciclo successivo**

Sanguinamento:

perdita evidente di sangue che richiede l'utilizzo di assorbenti o simili¹

Spotting:

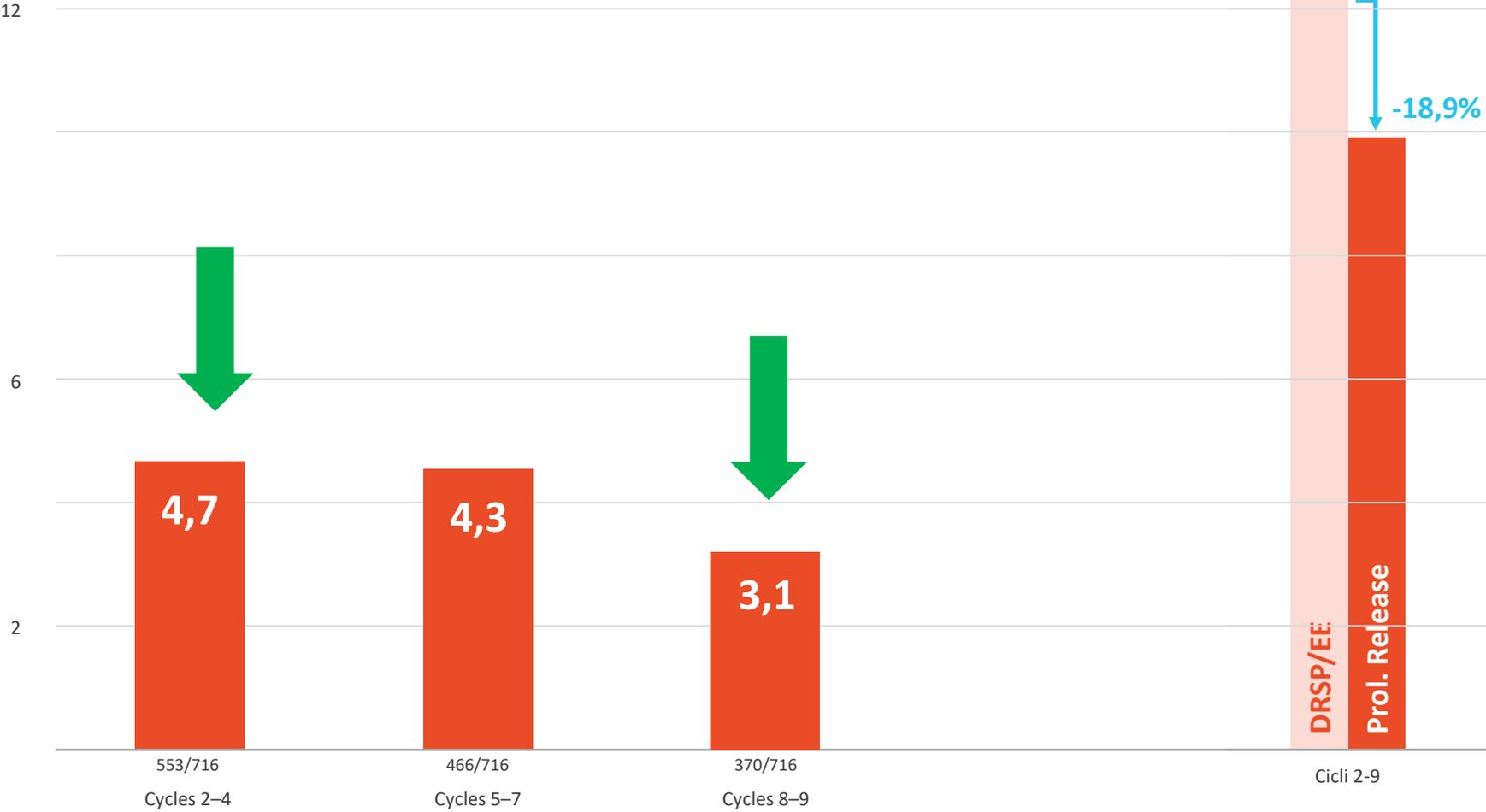
perdite di sangue minime che **non richiedono l'utilizzo di qualsiasi tipo di assorbenti, inclusi i salvaslip**¹

Numero di giorni con sanguinamento programmato

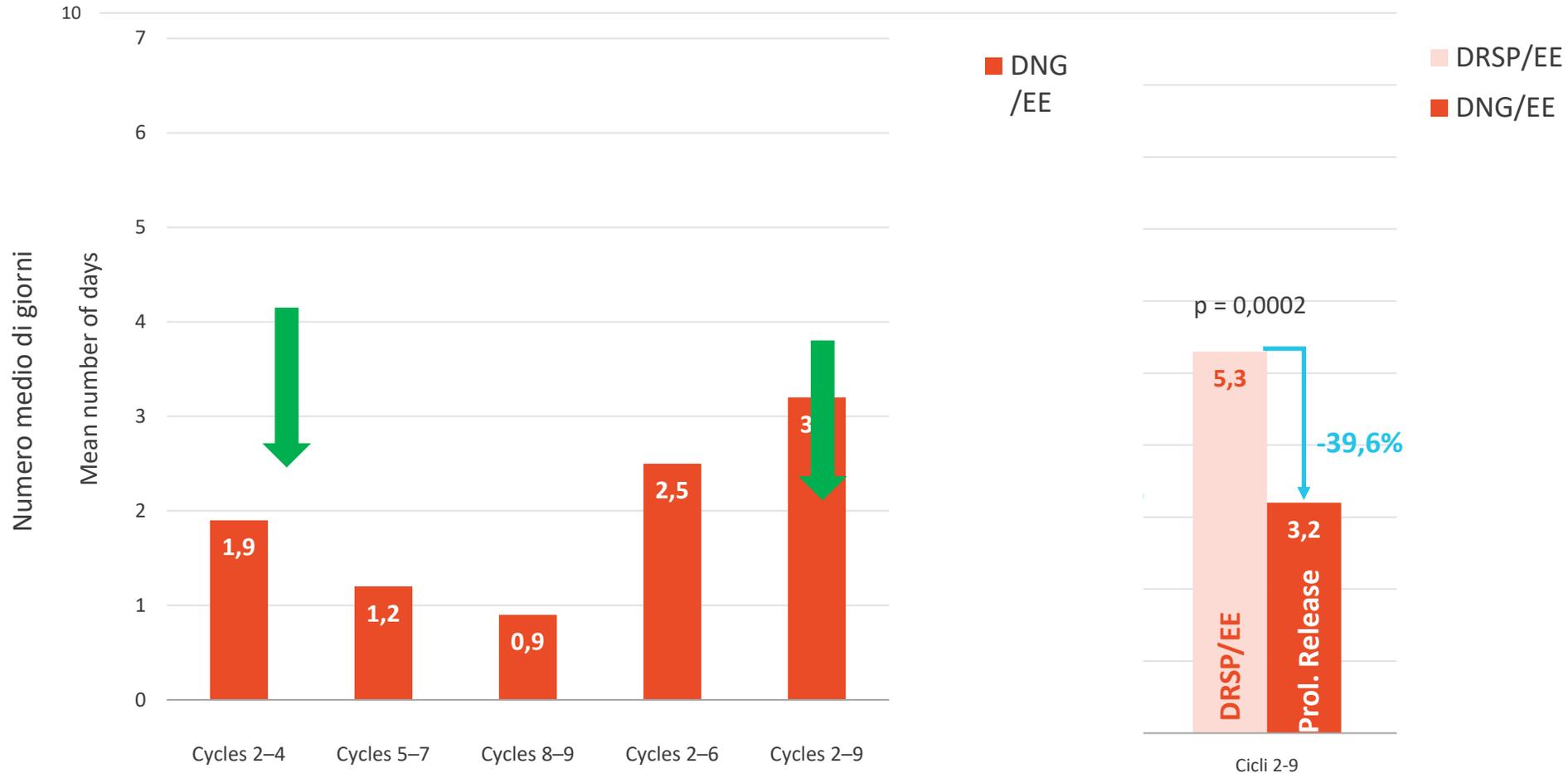
Giorni

Table 74: Number of Scheduled Bleeding Days and Scheduled Spotting Days by Reference Period (Safety Set)

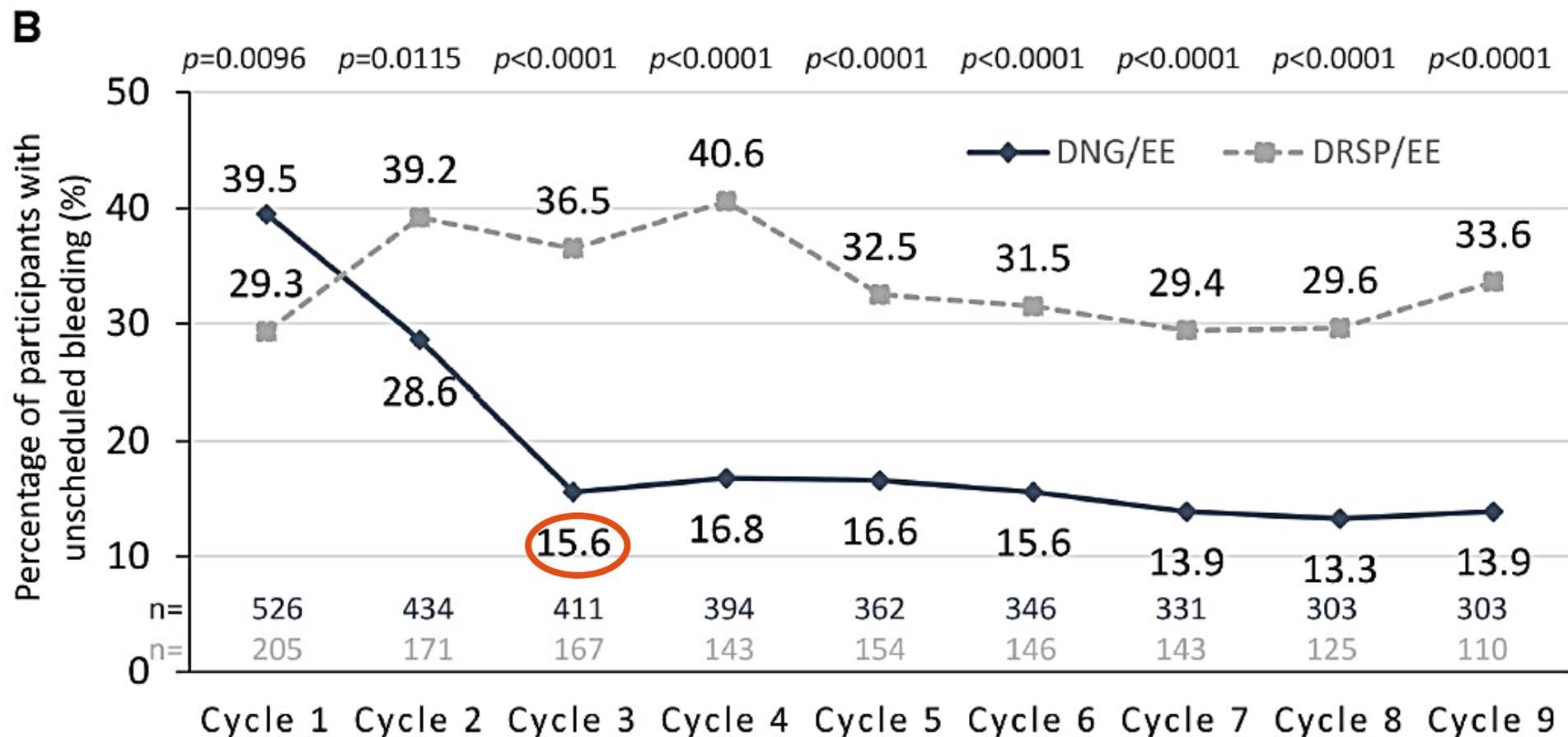
Reference	Statistic	LPRI-424	DRSP/EE
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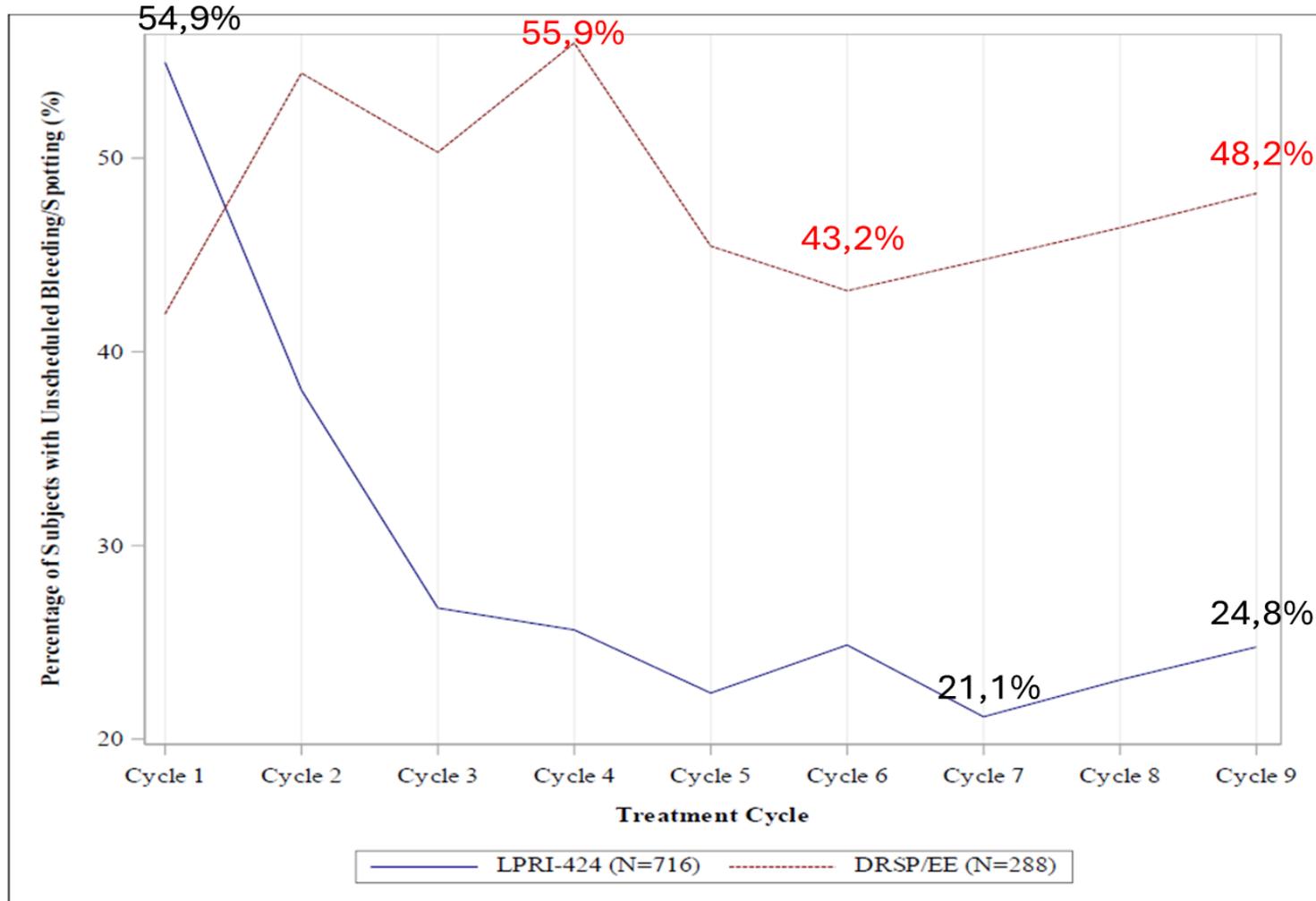
Giorni di sanguinamento non programmato su 9 cicli



% partecipanti con sanguinamento non programmato



Percentuale di donne con sanguinamento/spotting non programmato su 9 cicli



Numero di donne con sanguinamento/spotting non programmato nei cicli 2-9 (%)

	(N=716)	(N=288)	Valore p del test Chi quadrato
Cicli 2-9	324/588 (55,1%)	182/242 (75,2%)	< 0,0001

Figure 2.7.3-4. Percentage of Subjects with Unscheduled Bleeding/Spotting Days by Treatment Cycle (Safety Set)

Profilo di sanguinamento e tassi di interruzione

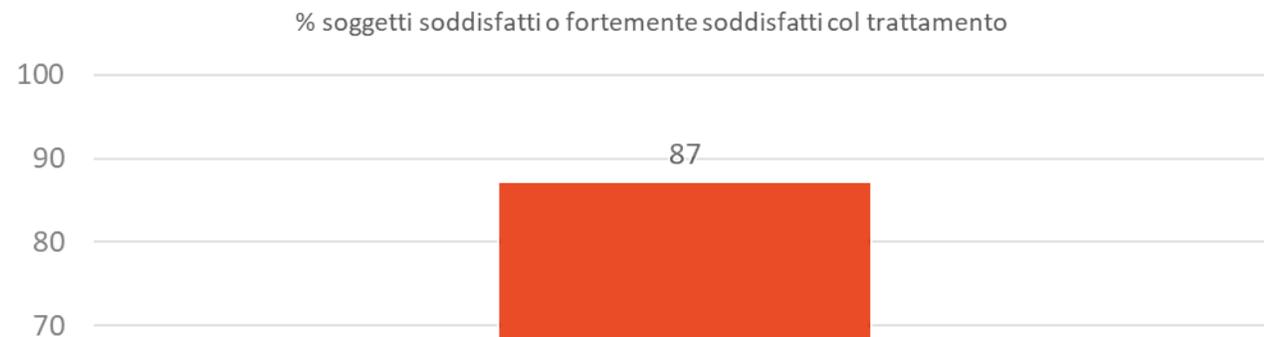


La percentuale di donne che **ha interrotto gli studi di fase III svolti in UE a causa di un EA correlato al sanguinamento**

è stata

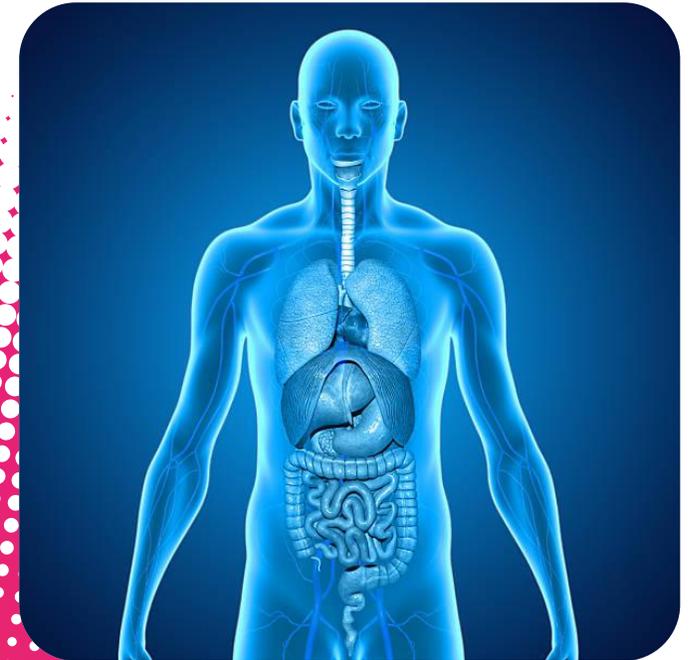
La frequenza inferiore di sanguinamenti non programmati ha portato a un migliore controllo del ciclo rispetto al trattamento con DRSP/EE.

1,7%

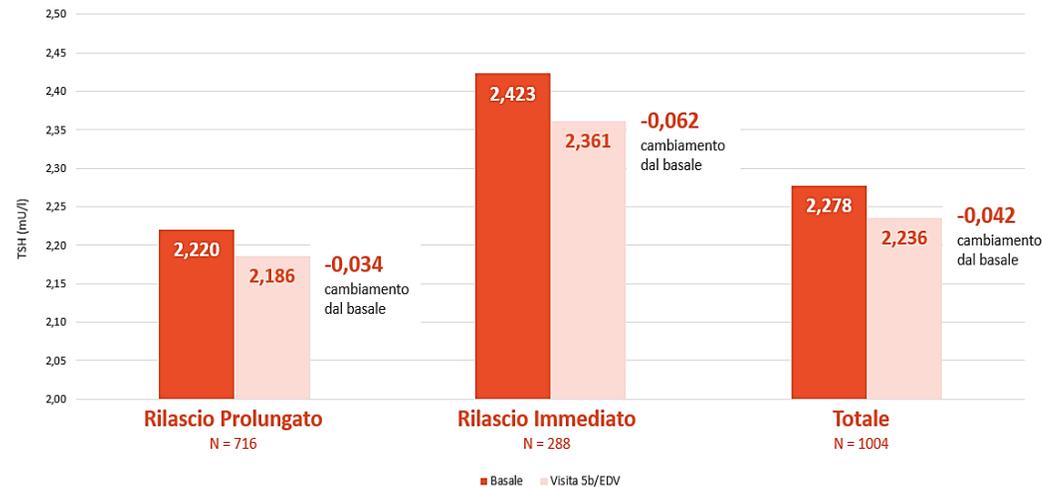
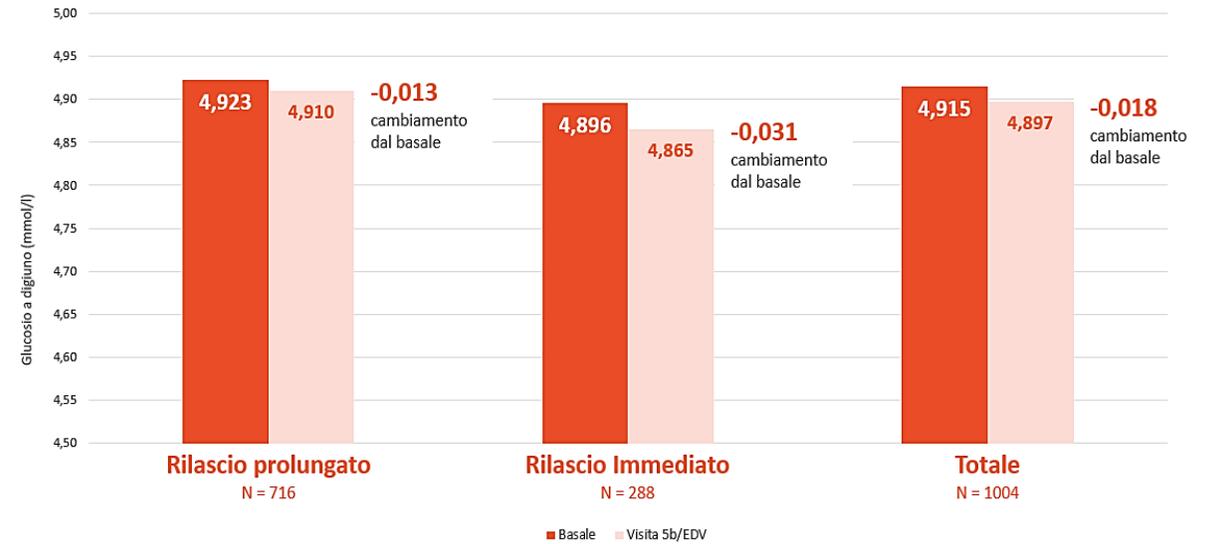
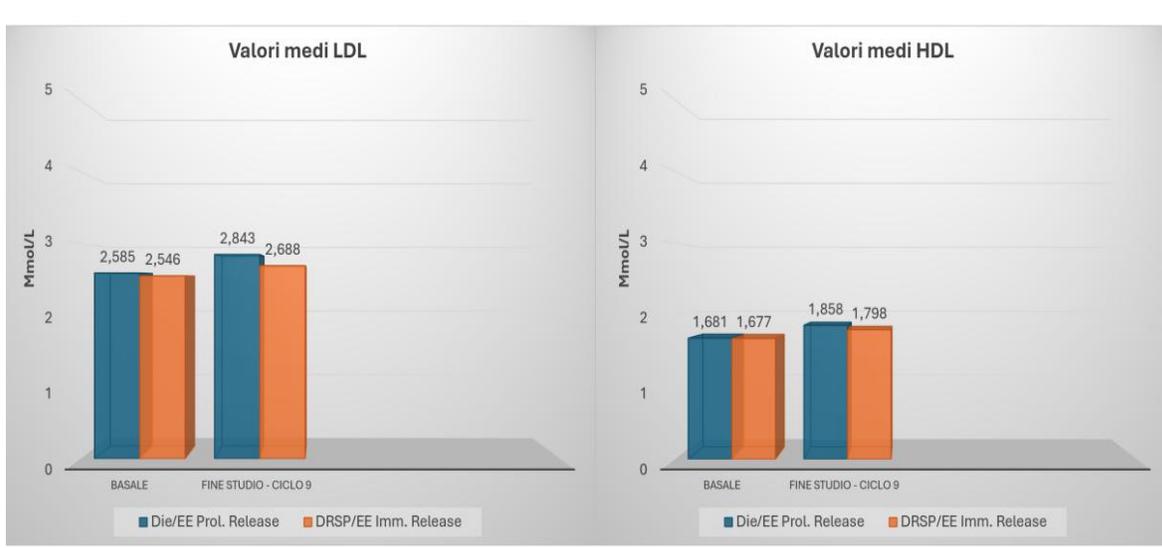


Effetti sistemici

Possibile impatto sul metabolismo di Lipidi, Glucidi, ormoni tiroidei e sui parametri coagulanti



Non sono stati osservati effetti clinici durante lo studio clinico relativamente a:



Cambiamenti a livello emostatico

- 44 pazienti hanno ricevuto 2 mg di DNG e 0,02 mg di EE in un regime di assunzione di 24 giorni attivi seguito da quattro giorni di placebo in modo continuativo **per nove cicli completi**.
- 47 pazienti hanno ricevuto DRSP 3 mg e EE 0,02 mg in un regime di assunzione di 24 giorni attivi seguito da quattro giorni di placebo in modo continuativo **per nove cicli completi**.

Rilascio Prolungato	AT III	Resistenza all'APC	D-dimeri	Fattore VII	Fattore VIII	Proteina C
Prima	0,88 (0,83; 0,94)	2,61 (2,33; 2,93)	276,62 (228,92; 334,26)	1,15 (1,10; 1,20)	0,94 (0,82; 1,09)	1,10 (1,01; 1,20)
P=0,0006						

- La COC a rilascio prolungato è neutrale rispetto alle possibili alterazioni della coagulazione poiché non vi è alcun effetto sui fattori della coagulazione epatici.
- La COC con 2 mg di DNG/0,02 mg di EE non è risultata associata ad alcun cambiamento significativo nei parametri emostatici analizzati, **indicando tale formulazione non ha alcun impatto su questi fattori.**

Prima	0,87 (0,81; 0,92)	2,82 (2,57; 3,10)	246,46 (205,44; 295,66)	1,16 (1,10; 1,21)	0,99 (0,88; 1,10)	1,17 (1,10; 1,25)
P=0,0009						
Dopo	1,04 (0,96; 1,12)	2,83 (2,50; 3,21)	275,30 (219,21; 345,75)	1,23 (1,15; 1,31)	0,96 (0,84; 1,11)	1,28 (1,18; 1,38)

Swedish Medical Products Agency (Läkemedelsverket). 08.02.2024. Public Assessment Report, Scientific discussion: Dienogest/Ethinylestradiol Exeltis (ethinylestradiol, dienogest), SE/H/2380/01/ Disponibile su: https://docetp.mpa.se/LMF/Dienogest_Ethinylestradiol%20Exeltis%20prolonged-release%20tablet%20ENG%20PAR_09001bee83e5028c.pdf (ultimo accesso: 05.08.2024).

CONFERENZA INTERNAZIONALE
2024, 10-11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

RESEARCH ARTICLE
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Effect over coagulation and fibrinolysis parameters of a prolonged release 24 + 4 daily use regime contraceptive formulation containing 2mg dienogest/0.02 mg ethinylestradiol

Public Assessment Report @ Alkyon Angarol and Enrico Gallo
Kath. HealthCare, Genova, Genova, Italy; Kath. HealthCare, Kath. Health, Gen

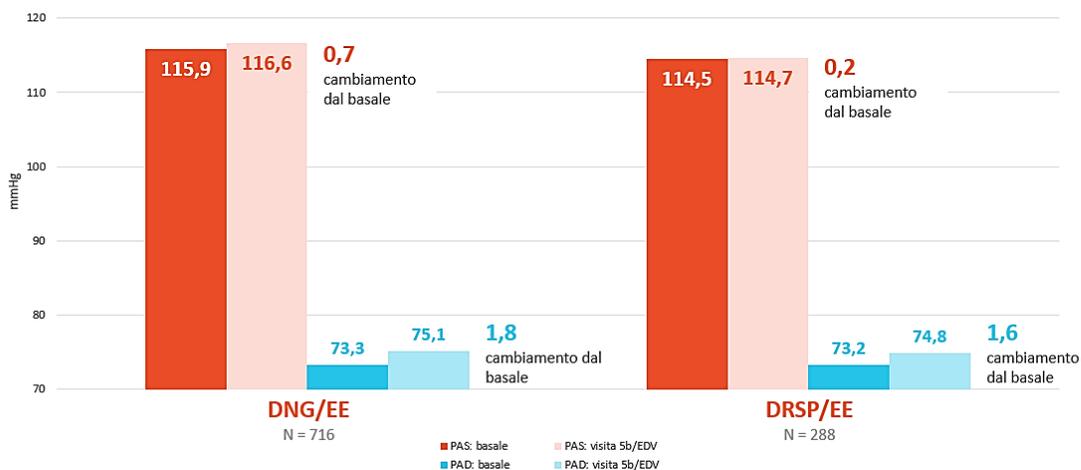
ABSTRACT
Background: A prolonged release combined oral contraceptive (COC) pill containing 2mg dienogest (DNG) and 0.02mg ethinylestradiol (EE) in a 24+4 daily active regime has recently been approved in Europe. Objective: To determine if this COC impacts coagulation and fibrinolytic factors in comparison to an immediate release COC containing 2mg dienogest (DRSP) and 0.02mg ethinylestradiol (EE). Methods: Forty-four patients received the novel product, and forty-seven the comparable immediate release formulation during nine consecutive cycles. Coagulation and fibrinolytic parameters were analyzed at baseline, during cycle 1, and during cycle 9. Results: Compared to baseline, at the end of the study both groups displayed significantly higher mean values for D-dimer, fibrinogen, Factor VII, Factor VIII, and Protein C. Conclusion: The COC 2mg DNG/0.02mg EE was not associated with any meaningful changes in the analyzed coagulation and fibrinolytic parameters indicating that a prolonged release formulation does not impact on these factors.

KEYWORDS
Combined oral contraceptive, dienogest, ethinylestradiol, coagulation, fibrinolysis

Introduction
The European Medicines Agency (EMA) and a Chinese regulatory agency have recently approved the first combined oral contraceptive (COC) in the 2020s, the first case of versus third-generation (VTE) associated with the use of COCs was reported [1]. When using a COC, the estrogen component is the primary cause of the thrombotic risk. Estrogens are also related to other adverse events such as weight gain, bloating, headache, nausea, and vomiting. In the context of long-term use, the most consistently observed side effect is the increase in body weight [2]. Changes in the properties of coagulation factors (COCs) were subsequently introduced to counter effects of reducing risks. The first COC with a progestin component was the first-generation levonorgestrel, while in the 1970s levonorgestrel (LNG) and the 1980s progestin like gestodene and desogestrel were introduced to counter effects of reducing risks. The first COC with a progestin component was the first-generation levonorgestrel, while in the 1970s levonorgestrel (LNG) and the 1980s progestin like gestodene and desogestrel were introduced to counter effects of reducing risks. The first COC with a progestin component was the first-generation levonorgestrel, while in the 1970s levonorgestrel (LNG) and the 1980s progestin like gestodene and desogestrel were introduced to counter effects of reducing risks.

Pressione arteriosa & BMI

Pressione sanguigna



Indice di massa corporea (IMC)



L'RCP della COC a rilascio prolungato non contiene avvertenze particolari relative a un monitoraggio supplementare

EMA



This medicinal product is subject to additional monitoring. This will allow quick identification of new safety information. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions. See section 4.8 for how to report adverse reactions.

Benefici clinici della formulazione DNG/EE a rilascio prolungato 24/4



Efficacia contraccettiva molto elevata

Riduzione significativa del sanguinamento non programmato

Finestra di dimenticanza di 24 ore

Buona aderenza grazie all'assunzione di compresse in regime 24/4

Effetti collaterali accettabili

Elevata esposizione all'attività anti-androgenica di Dienogest

Nessun impatto epatico sui parametri di coagulazione e lipidici e nessun impatto sul glucosio; Nessun effetto sul peso o sulla pressione arteriosa

Centro Salute Donna
Azienda USL Ferrara

OSTETRICIA e GINECOLOGIA 2025



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