Guideline Developer(s)

The North American Menopause Society

Date Released

2007 May (revised 2013 Sep)

Full Text Guideline


Evidence Supporting the Recommendations

Type of Evidence Supporting the Recommendations
The type of evidence supporting the recommendations is not specifically stated.

Implementation of the Guideline

Description of Implementation Strategy
An implementation strategy was not provided.

Implementation Tools
Patient Resources
Slide Presentation
Staff Training/Competency Material

Benefits/Harms of Implementing the Guideline Recommendations

Potential Benefits
Appropriate management of symptomatic vulvovaginal atrophy (VVA) in postmenopausal women

Potential Harms
- Because there are no published reports on the irritation potential of different over-the-counter (OTC) vaginal lubricants and moisturizers, women can test these on a small patch of skin for 24 hours before using them intravaginally. If the product they test successfully on the skin still causes irritation in the vagina, they can switch products to the iso-osmolar, propylene glycol-free, or silicone-based lubricants (see Table 1 in the original guideline for brand names). Note that oil-based lubricants can erode condoms; however, most brands of water-based and silicone-based lubricants are latex safe and condom compatible.
- All government-approved, low-dose vaginal estrogen therapy (ET) products in the United ...
States and Canada differ slightly in their adverse event profiles. However, the dosing and the symptoms captured differed among the products tested. Vulvovaginal candidiasis, vaginal bleeding, and breast pain have been reported. The incidence of vulvovaginal candidiasis in postmenopausal women is largely unstudied, but studies suggest that women who experience spontaneous menopause and use vaginal ET may be at higher risk. A 2006 Cochrane review found no report of increased risk of venous thromboembolism (VTE), but data for women at high risk of VTE are lacking. Vaginal bleeding, breast pain, and nausea have been reported in some vaginal estrogen trials. These symptoms are dose related and suggest that the dose was large enough to result in noteworthy systemic absorption.

- The primary concern regarding use of any ET in women who have an intact uterus is the risk of endometrial carcinoma associated with unopposed estrogen. Although available evidence suggests that low doses of vaginal estrogen are generally safe for the endometrium, the long-term data are limited.
- The concern for women at risk of VTE or breast cancer is systemic absorption of estrogen. Most studies measuring systemic estradiol in vaginal estrogen users were done before 2007. Studies of circulating estradiol since that time also have reported an increase in circulating estrogen, but the clinical relevance of the small increases remains unclear. There could be a growth-promoting effect or an apoptotic effect on breast cancer, depending on the circumstances, and there could even be a small beneficial effect on bone.
- Because the efficacy of aromatase inhibitors (AIs) is based on their ability to reduce estrogen levels below those typically seen in postmenopausal women, even the small increases in circulating estrogen levels seen with low-dose vaginal ETs may render AI therapy less effective.
- Systemic hormone therapy (HT) has been associated with an increase in stress incontinence and renal stones.
- In one study of ospemifene, vasomotor symptoms were the most common adverse event, with rates of 2% in the placebo group and 7.2% in the group taking 60 mg of ospemifene. The prescribing information for ospemifene contains precautions similar to those listed for estrogens and other selective estrogen-receptor modulators (SERMs), such as class labeling for risk of VTE. With regard to breast cancer, it is stated that ospemifene should not be used in women with breast cancer or at high risk for breast cancer because the drug has not been adequately studied in that group. Ospemifene has, however, demonstrated antiestrogenic activity in preclinical models of breast cancer. Data in women with or at risk for breast cancer are lacking.

**Rating Scheme for the Strength of the Recommendations**

**Strength of Recommendation**

- **Level A** Supported by sufficient, consistent scientific evidence
- **Level B** Supported by limited or inconsistent evidence
- **Level C** Based primarily on expert opinion

**Methodology**

**Methods Used to Collect/Select the Evidence**

Searches of Electronic Databases

**Description of Methods Used to Collect/Select the Evidence**

The North American Menopause Society (NAMS) searched the literature on vulvovaginal atrophy (VVA) and “atrophic vaginitis” as well as on dyspareunia and vaginal lubrication in postmenopausal women.

The literature search was conducted in PubMed from 2006 to May 2013. No inclusion or exclusion criteria were used. Search terms included the following key words: vaginal atrophy, vulvovaginal atrophy, and vaginal changes at menopause.

**Number of Source Documents**
Methods Used to Assess the Quality and Strength of the Evidence
Expert Consensus

Rating Scheme for the Strength of the Evidence
Not applicable

Methods Used to Analyze the Evidence
Review of Published Meta-Analyses
Systematic Review

Description of the Methods Used to Analyze the Evidence
Not stated

Methods Used to Formulate the Recommendations
Expert Consensus

Description of Methods Used to Formulate the Recommendations
A 9-person Panel composed of expert clinicians and researchers in the field of vulvovaginal health reviewed the literature to evaluate new evidence on local estrogen as well as on other management options available or in development for symptomatic vulvovaginal atrophy (VVA). If the evidence was contradictory or inadequate to form a conclusion, a consensus-based opinion was established.

Once the Panel completed its draft, the Position Statement was submitted to The North American Menopause Society (NAMS) Board of Trustees for additional review, comments, and edits. The Board is composed of both clinicians and researchers from multiple specialties and disciplines.

Cost Analysis
A formal cost analysis was not performed and published cost analyses were not reviewed.

Method of Guideline Validation
Internal Peer Review

Description of Method of Guideline Validation
Once the Panel completed its draft, the Position Statement was submitted to The North American Menopause Society (NAMS) Board of Trustees for additional review, comments, and edits. The Board is composed of both clinicians and researchers from multiple specialties and disciplines. The Board approved the Position Statement with edits, and the Panel reviewed it one final time.

The Board of Trustees conducted independent review and revision and approved the position statement on June 7, 2013.

Identifying Information and Availability

Bibliographic Source(s)

Adaptation
Not applicable: The guideline was not adapted from another source.

Source(s) of Funding
This position statement was made possible by donations to The North American Menopause Society (NAMS) Education & Research Fund. There was no commercial support.

Guideline Committee
The North American Menopause Society (NAMS) 2013 Symptomatic Vulvovaginal Atrophy Advisory
**Composition of Group That Authored the Guideline**

*Advisory Panel Members*: Margery L.S. Gass, MD, NCMP (Chair), The North American Menopause Society, Cleveland, OH; Gloria A. Bachman, MD, University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, New Brunswick, NJ; Steven R. Goldstein, MD, NCMP, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY; Sheryl A. Kingsberg, PhD, Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Cleveland, OH; James H. Liu, MD, Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Cleveland, OH; Mark G. Martens, MD, Jersey Shore University Medical Center, Neptune, NJ; Diane T. Pace, PhD, FNP, FAANP, NCMP, University of Tennessee Health Science Center College of Nursing, Memphis, TN; JoAnn V. Pinkerton, MD, NCMP, University of Virginia Health Sciences Center, Charlottesville, VA; Jan L. Shifren, MD, NCMP, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA.

**Financial Disclosures/Conflicts of Interest**

Disclosures indicate financial relationships with relevant commercial interests in the past 12 months.

**Position Statement Advisory Panel**

- Margery L.S. Gass, MD, NCMP - No relevant financial relationships
- Gloria A. Bachmann, MD - Advisory board; Grants/Research support: Shionogi
- Steven R. Goldstein, MD, NCMP - Advisory board: Bayer, Depomed, NovoNordisk, Shionogi; Consultant: Cook ObGyn, Philips Ultrasound; Speakers bureau: Merck, Warner Chilcott
- Sheryl A. Kingsberg, PhD - Consultant/Advisory board: Apricus, Biosante, Novo Nordisk, Palatin, Pfizer, Shionogi, Sprout, Trimel Biopharm, Viveve
- James H. Liu, MD - Advisory board: Noven, Shionogi, Teva; Consultant: Noven; Grants/Research support: ABVie
- Mark G. Martens, MD - No relevant financial relationships
- Diane T. Pace, PhD, FNP, FAANP, NCMP - No relevant financial relationships
- JoAnn V. Pinkerton, MD, NCMP - Consultant/Contractor: Pfizer, Depomed, Noven, Novogyne, Shionogi
- Jan L. Shifren, MD, NCMP - Royalties/Patents: UpToDate

**NAMS 2012/2013 Board of Trustees**

- Diane T. Pace, PhD, FNP, FAANP, NCMP (President) - No relevant financial relationships
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- Michelle P. Warren, MD, NCMP (Secretary) - Advisory board/Consultant: Agile Therapeutics, Depomed-Serada, Ferring, Pfizer, Yoplait; Grants/Research support: Pfizer; Speakers bureau: Ascend Therapeutics
- Margery L.S. Gass, MD, NCMP (Executive Director) - No relevant financial relationships
- Howard N. Hodis, MD - No relevant financial relationships
- Andrew M. Kaunitz, MD, FACOG, NCMP - Advisory board/Consultant: Bayer, Merck; Grants/Research support: Bayer, Endoceutics, Medical Diagnostic Laboratories, Noven, Teva; Royalties/Patents: UpToDate
- Sheryl A. Kingsberg, PhD - Advisory board/Consultant: Apricus, Biosante, Novo Nordisk, Palatin, Pfizer, Shionogi, Sprout, Trimel Biopharm, Viveve
- Gloria Richard-Davis, MD, FACOG - Advisory board/Consultant: Bayer
- Peter F. Schnatz, DO, FACOG, FACP, NCMP - No relevant financial relationships
- Marla Shapiro, MDCM, CCFP, MHSc, FRCP(C), FCFP, NCMP - Advisory board/Consultant: Amgen, AstraZeneca, Merck, Novartis, Pfizer; Grants/Research support: Amgen, Pfizer, SIGMA; Speakers bureau: Amgen, AstraZeneca, Bayer, GlaxoSmithKline, Merck, Novartis, Novo Nordisk, Pfizer, Sanofi Pasteur, Warner Chilcott
- Lynnette Leidy Sievert, PhD - No relevant financial relationships
- Isaac Schiff, MD (Ex Officio) - No relevant financial relationships
- Wulf H. Utian, MD, PhD, DSc(Med) (Ex Officio) - Advisory board/Consultant: Cleveland Clinic Foundation Innovations Center, Hygeia, Pharmavite, SenoSENSE, Inc., Shire Pharma, Therapeutics MD

**NAMS Staff**

- Kathy Method - No relevant financial relationships
- Penny Allen - No relevant financial relationships
Guideline Status

This is the current release of the guideline.


Guideline Availability


Print copies: Available from NAMS, 5900 Landerbrook Drive, Suite 390, Mayfield Heights, OH 44124, USA. Order forms are available in Portable Document Format (PDF) from The NAMS Web site.

Availability of Companion Documents

The following are available:

- Symptomatic vulvovaginal atrophy at menopause: identification and intervention. CME Webcast in collaboration with Haymarket Medical. Available from the NAMS Web site.

Patient Resources

The following is available:


Please note: This patient information is intended to provide health professionals with information to share with their patients to help them better understand their health and their diagnosed disorders. By providing access to this patient information, it is not the intention of NGC to provide specific medical advice for particular patients. Rather we urge patients and their representatives to review this material and then to consult with a licensed health professional for evaluation of treatment options suitable for them as well as for diagnosis and answers to their personal medical questions. This patient information has been derived and prepared from a guideline for health care professionals included on NGC by the authors or publishers of that original guideline. The patient information is not reviewed by NGC to establish whether or not it accurately reflects the original guideline’s content.

NGC Status

This summary was completed by ECRI Institute on June 28, 2007. The information was verified by the guideline developer on July 13, 2007. This NGC summary was updated by ECRI Institute on December 26, 2013.

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Scope

Disease/Condition(s)

Symptomatic vulvovaginal atrophy (VVA)

Guideline Category
Assessment of Therapeutic Effectiveness
Management
Treatment

Clinical Specialty
Endocrinology
Family Practice
Geriatrics
Internal Medicine
Obstetrics and Gynecology
Oncology

Intended Users
Advanced Practice Nurses
Health Care Providers
Nurses
Physician Assistants
Physicians

Guideline Objective(s)
- To update and expand the previous position statement of The North American Menopause Society (NAMS) on the management of symptomatic vulvovaginal atrophy (VVA) in postmenopausal women
- To review the science of vulvovaginal aging and assess the safety and effectiveness of products for the treatment of symptomatic VVA in postmenopausal women

Target Population
Postmenopausal women

Interventions and Practices Considered
1. Nonhormonal vaginal lubricants and moisturizers
2. Low-dose vaginal estrogen (estradiol vaginal cream, conjugated estrogens [CE] vaginal cream, estrone vaginal cream, estradiol vaginal ring, estradiol hemihydrate vaginal tablet)
3. Systemic hormone therapy
4. Ospemifene
5. Considerations for women with a history of breast or endometrial cancer
6. Transvaginal ultrasound or intermittent progestogen therapy in women at high risk of endometrial cancer or if using a higher dose of vaginal estrogen
7. Transvaginal ultrasound and/or endometrial biopsy if spotting or bleeding occur
8. Proactive education on vaginal health

Major Outcomes Considered
- Symptom relief
- Quality of life
- Sexual function
- Adverse effects of treatment

Recommendations

Major Recommendations
The strength of recommendation (Level A, Level B, Level C) is defined at the end of the “Major Recommendations” field.

Conclusions and Recommendations
- First-line therapies for women with symptomatic vulvovaginal atrophy (VVA) include nonhormonal lubricants with intercourse and, if indicated, regular use of long-acting vaginal moisturizers. [Level A]
- For symptomatic women with moderate to severe VVA and for those with milder VVA who do not respond to lubricants and moisturizers, estrogen therapy (ET) either vaginally at low dose or systemically remains the therapeutic standard. Low-dose vaginal estrogen is preferred.
when VVA is the only menopausal symptom. [Level A]

- Ospemifene is another option for dyspareunia. [Level A]

- For women with a history of breast or endometrial cancer, management depends on a woman's preference, need, understanding of potential risks, and consultation with her oncologist. [Level C]

- ET carries a class effect risk of venous thromboembolism (VTE). Low-dose vaginal estrogen may carry a very low risk, but there has been no report of an increased risk in the vaginal estrogen clinical trials. Data in high-risk women are lacking. [Level C]

- A progestogen is generally not indicated when low-dose vaginal estrogen is administered for symptomatic VVA. Endometrial safety data are not available for use longer than 1 year. [Level B]

- If a woman is at high risk of endometrial cancer or is using a higher dose of vaginal ET, transvaginal ultrasound or intermittent progestogen therapy may be considered. There are insufficient data to recommend routine annual endometrial surveillance in asymptomatic women using vaginal ET. [Level C]

- Spotting or bleeding in a postmenopausal woman who has an intact uterus requires a thorough evaluation that may include transvaginal ultrasound and/or endometrial biopsy. [Level A]

- For women treated for non-hormone-dependent cancer, management of VVA is similar to that for women without a cancer history. [Level B]

- Vaginal ET or ospemifene, with appropriate clinical surveillance, can be continued as long as bothersome symptoms are present. [Level C]

- Proactive education on vaginal health is recommended for postmenopausal women. [Level C]

Definitions:

Strength of Recommendation

- Level A Supported by sufficient, consistent scientific evidence
- Level B Supported by limited or inconsistent evidence
- Level C Based primarily on expert opinion

Clinical Algorithm(s)
None provided

Contraindications

Contraindications
Although most symptomatic women are candidates for vaginal estrogen therapy (ET), potential contraindications exist. Vaginal ET is inappropriate for postmenopausal women with undiagnosed vaginal/uterine bleeding and controversial in women with estrogen-dependent neoplasia (e.g., breast, endometrial). Comanagement with the woman’s oncologist may be considered in the case of estrogen-dependent neoplasia. The role of low-dose vaginal ET in women at increased risk of thrombosis has not been studied.

Institute of Medicine (IOM) National Healthcare Quality Report Categories

- IOM Care Need
  Getting Better
  Living with Illness

- IOM Domain
  Effectiveness
  Patient-centeredness

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