

Safety and tolerability of dienogest in endometriosis: pooled analysis from the European clinical study program

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Background: In four randomized, controlled, European trials, dienogest 2 mg once daily demonstrated significant efficacy for lesion reduction and reduction in pain intensity in endometriosis. We describe a pooled analysis of the safety and tolerability data from these trials to confirm and further characterize the safety profile of dienogest in the treatment of endometriosis.

Methods: All 332 women treated with dienogest 2 mg who participated in the four clinical trials were included in the pooled analyses for safety assessments, including adverse events, laboratory tests, vital signs, body weight, and bleeding patterns. Safety variables were analyzed using descriptive statistics.

Results: Pooled analyses of this large patient population confirmed that dienogest 2 mg is well tolerated, with a favorable safety profile extending over a period up to 65 weeks in women with endometriosis. The most common adverse drug reactions were headache, breast discomfort, depressed mood, and acne, each occurring in <10% of women. All these adverse events were generally of mild-to-moderate intensity and associated with low discontinuation rates. The bleeding pattern associated with dienogest 2 mg was well tolerated, and only two women (0.6%) reported bleeding events as the primary reason for premature discontinuation. Laboratory and vital sign assessments indicated no safety concerns for dienogest. Estradiol levels were maintained within the low-physiological range, in support of previous evidence indicating that dienogest 2 mg demonstrates therapeutic efficacy without inducing estradiol deficiency.

Conclusion: In this pooled analysis of 332 women with endometriosis, dienogest was well tolerated with a favorable safety profile extending over a period of up to 65 weeks. There is a paucity of randomized trial evidence to support the use of many treatments in endometriosis. These pooled analyses from four clinical trials of dienogest 2 mg represent a contribution to evidence-based medicine in endometriosis, providing outcomes of potential relevance to daily practice.

Keywords: progestins, endometriotic lesions, clinical trials, side effects, women

Background

Endometriosis is a long-term, recurrent, debilitating disease experienced by approximately 5%–10% of women.¹ While the cause of endometriosis remains unknown, the growth of functional endometrial tissue outside the uterus represents its defining feature. Pain of differing types, including dysmenorrhea, dyspareunia, and low back pain, is the most common symptom of endometriosis and is the major reason why women seek medical assistance.

There is currently no cure for endometriosis. Surgery is a common treatment choice, but recurrence rates are high: approximately 40%–50% after 5 years.^{2,3}

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Approved medical treatments for relief of the symptoms of endometriosis include gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) analogs and the androgen, danazol. Both these classes of treatment, however, are associated with suboptimal safety and tolerability that limit their long-term use.^{4,5} A number of progestins offer long-term efficacy but, depending on their pharmacologic profile, can cause weight gain or androgenic effects at the high doses required for efficacy.⁶

Dienogest is an oral progestin that is approved for the treatment of endometriosis at a daily dose of 2 mg in areas including Europe, Japan, Canada, South Africa, Australia, and several countries in Asia, Latin America, and Africa. Dienogest offers unique pharmacologic benefits relevant to the treatment of endometriosis, including potent progestogenic effects that lead to effective endometrial lesion reduction, combined with only moderate suppression of estrogen levels and no significant androgenic, mineralocorticoid, or glucocorticoid activity.⁷⁻⁹

Evidence of the efficacy and safety of dienogest in the treatment of endometriosis includes four key regulatory Phase II and Phase III trials performed in Europe that investigated more than 500 women with endometriosis. These four trials comprised a 24-week dose-ranging study; a 24-week active comparator-controlled trial versus the GnRH analog, leuprolide acetate (LA; 3.75 mg); a 12-week placebo-controlled study; and a long-term, open-label extension study of women in the placebo-controlled study that investigated dienogest treatment for up to 65 weeks.¹⁰⁻¹³ Other trials of dienogest treatment for endometriosis in Europe and Japan have involved additional cohorts of more than 500 women and included efficacy, safety, and longer term studies.¹⁴⁻¹⁶ Together, these study data for dienogest represent a unique contribution to evidence-based medicine in the field of endometriosis.

In the four key European trials, dienogest at a dose of 2 mg once daily demonstrated significant efficacy for lesion reduction assessed at laparoscopy and a reduction in pain intensity that was significantly superior to placebo and equivalent to a GnRH analog. Pain intensity, measured on a visual analog scale, decreased progressively from baseline and continued to decrease during long-term therapy over more than 1 year.

Dienogest 2 mg once daily was reported in these trials to be generally safe and well tolerated for the treatment of endometriosis. Convincing safety and tolerability data, in combination with proven efficacy, represent key characteristics when choosing an optimal therapy for long-term use in endometriosis. This paper describes a pooled analysis of safety data from the four European trials that tested dienogest

in the approved formulation, with the aim to confirm and further characterize the safety profile of dienogest in the treatment of endometriosis.

Methods

This pooled analysis derives from four trials in the dienogest European study program.¹⁰⁻¹³ These well-designed studies used similar methodologies for data collection and analysis, and together included large numbers of women who are representative of the wider population of endometriosis patients. Details on the study methodologies, including ethical approvals, are described in the individual publications. All trials had full approval from ethics committees according to the German Medicines Act (AMG).

Participants

Of 514 women with confirmed endometriosis who were included in the four studies, 332 were treated with dienogest 2 mg once daily for study periods between 12 weeks and 65 weeks.¹⁰⁻¹³ The remaining patients were treated with placebo or LA. In all four studies, the safety analyses included women who took study medication at least once and for whom at least one post-baseline observation was available (ie, the “full analysis set”). The criteria for the assessment of safety and tolerability in these trials are described in the following paragraphs on adverse events and laboratory tests.

Adverse events and adverse drug reactions

Adverse events (AEs) were defined as any unfavorable and unintended sign, symptom, or disease occurring with the use of study medication. AEs were described using the Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities or else were converted in the present study to Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities terms to permit data pooling. The intensity of AEs was categorized as mild, moderate, or severe. Serious AEs (SAEs) were defined and documented according to international standards.

AEs that were considered by investigators to be at least potentially related to study medication were described as adverse drug reactions (ADRs). Premature discontinuation rates due to AEs were also included for analysis, as an index of overall tolerability.

Laboratory tests

Safety laboratory tests included hematology, blood chemistry, liver enzyme, glucose metabolism (glycated hemoglobin), lipid, and hormone assessments, which were determined (at minimum) at the baseline visit and the end of treatment in all studies.

Vital signs

Systolic and diastolic blood pressure and heart rate were measured at baseline and at every scheduled visit in all studies, with the exception of the dose-ranging trial, which measured blood pressure alone.

Body weight

Body weight was measured (at minimum) at baseline visit and at the end of treatment in all studies.

Gynecologic examination

Gynecologic examinations were performed (at minimum) at baseline visit and at the end of treatment in all studies.

Cervical smear

Cervical smears were performed at screening/baseline visit and at the end of treatment in all studies, with the exception of the dose-ranging trial. Results of the cytological smears were classified at each study site according to the local classification scheme.

Breast examination

The breasts were examined (at minimum) by palpation at screening and at the end of treatment in all studies. Abnormal findings were recorded as AEs.

Bone metabolism and bone mineral density

Laboratory measures of bone mineral metabolism and lumbar spine bone mineral density (BMD) were assessed at baseline and at the end of treatment in a patient subgroup from the active comparator-controlled trial, as previously reported.¹²

Bleeding pattern

Women recorded bleeding events daily on a diary card in the active comparator-controlled, placebo-controlled, and long-term extension studies to provide information on the mean number of days, number of episodes, and duration of episodes with bleeding/spotting or spotting only.^{10–13} Bleeding data were analyzed in 90-day reference periods, as recommended by the World Health Organization.¹⁷

Statistical approach

Following the intent-to-treat principle, all women who took study medication at least once were included in the current pooled analyses (full analysis set). All safety variables were analyzed using descriptive statistics (ie, mean, standard deviation, minimum, first quartile, median, third quartile, and maximum) for continuous variables and by absolute and relative frequencies for discrete variables. Boxplots were drawn using first and third quartiles as the bottom and top of the boxes, respectively; medians were indicated by horizontal lines. Whiskers represent the outmost value within the 1.5-fold interquartile range outside the boxes. Extreme values are presented as dots. All statistical analyses were performed using SAS Version 9.2 software (SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, NC, USA).

Results

Participants

Demographic characteristics of the participants who received dienogest 2 mg in the four studies and in the pooled group are shown in Table 1. The full analysis set for the pooled assessments included 332 women who were treated with dienogest 2 mg once daily for a mean duration of 39.8 weeks.

Table 1 Demographic characteristics of women in individual studies and in the pooled dienogest 2 mg group

Study description	Dose range ^a (Phase II) ¹⁰	Placebo-controlled (Phase III) ¹¹		Comparator-controlled (Phase III) ¹²		Long-term extension of placebo study (Phase III) ¹³	Pooled dienogest 2 mg group
	Dienogest 2 mg	Dienogest 2 mg	Placebo	Dienogest 2 mg	Leuprolide acetate	Dienogest 2 mg	Dienogest 2 mg ^b
Treatment duration, weeks	24	12		24		52	–
No of patients	29	102	96	120	128	168	332
Age, years, mean ± SD (range)	27.6±7.3 (16–43)	31.5±6.7 (18–44)	31.4±6.0 (19–46)	30.6±6.2 (18–47)	31.0±5.8 (18–45)	31.9±6.4 (18–46)	30.9±6.5 (16–47)
Height, cm, mean ± SD	168.4±6.9	165.5±5.2	166.7±5.3	166.1±7.3	166.3±6.6	166.4±5.08	166.4±6.2
Weight, kg, mean ± SD	63.0±8.9	62.4±10.3	62.6±10.8	62.5±10.8	62.7±9.6	63.3±10.7	62.9±10.4
BMI, kg/m ² , mean ± SD	22.3±3.2	22.7±3.5	22.5±3.5	22.6±3.4	22.7±3.2	22.8±3.5	22.7±3.4

Notes: ^aData for 1 mg and 4 mg groups not shown. ^bNumber of pooled patients is not equal to the sum of patients in the individual dienogest 2 mg groups because patients in the long-term extension study¹³ were enrolled from the placebo-controlled study¹² and 87 of these 168 patients had already received dienogest in the placebo-controlled study.

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; SD, standard deviation.

The participants were generally similar with regard to demographics and history across the four trials. More than 95% of women were Caucasian.

The proportions of women who completed or prematurely discontinued study medication are shown in Table 2. Overall, 89.2% of women treated with dienogest 2 mg completed the planned study durations, including 90.5% who completed the long-term extension study. Lack of efficacy was reported by only one woman (0.3%) in the pooled population as the reason for premature discontinuation.

AEs and ADRs

Consistent with the four individual studies, the most common ADRs in the pooled population treated with dienogest 2 mg were headache, breast discomfort, depressed mood, and acne (Table 3). Each ADR was reported in <10% of women, with headache being the most common (9.0%). By contrast, headache was reported in 21.1% of LA-treated women in the active comparator study, while “hypoestrogenic” ADRs were also common in the LA group, including vulvovaginal dryness (7.0%), loss of libido (6.3%), and hot flushes (6.3%).¹² Incidences of “hypoestrogenic” ADRs in the pooled population treated with dienogest 2 mg were: vulvovaginal dryness (0.6%), loss of libido (1.5%), and hot flushes (2.7%).

Breast discomfort was reported in 18 (5.4%) women treated with dienogest 2 mg, including the reported terms: breast tenderness (n=11), breast engorgement (n=4), and breast pain (n=3).

The bleeding pattern associated with dienogest 2 mg was generally well tolerated, and only two women (0.6%)

reported bleeding events as the primary reason for premature discontinuation (diary data on bleeding patterns are described).

AEs in the pooled population treated with dienogest 2 mg were generally mild or moderate in intensity and were associated with low premature discontinuation rates. In total, 18 AEs in 15 (4.5%) women led to study discontinuation (Table 2). The study discontinuation rates associated with dienogest 2 mg were broadly consistent across studies, including the long-term extension study and were similar to those reported for LA in the 24-week active comparator-controlled study (ie, 12 events in 5 [3.9%] women).^{11,12} No individual AE was responsible for increased premature discontinuation in more than 1% (ie, in more than three women) in the dienogest 2 mg group.

In total, 12 SAEs were reported in 11 women in the pooled dienogest 2 mg group. Three women had SAEs that the investigators rated as “probably related” or “possibly related” to the study medication (two cases of depression and one case of ovarian cyst). Following a conservative approach, one additional event of ovarian cyst that had been assessed as “not related” to the study medication by the investigator was retrospectively rated as “probably related” by the medical experts of the study sponsor. Based on the characteristics of the events and the conditions of their occurrence, the remaining SAEs (ie, breast cancer, cholelithiasis, chronic sinusitis, hospitalized because of pelvic pain, hospitalized because of abdominal pain, kidney calculus/renal colic [two events in one patient], and planned hysterectomy) were considered unlikely to be related to the study medication by the respective investigators.

Table 2 Proportions of women completing planned study duration and reasons for premature discontinuation: individual studies and the pooled dienogest 2 mg group

Study description	Dose range ^a (Phase II) ¹⁰	Placebo-controlled (Phase III) ¹¹		Comparator-controlled (Phase III) ¹²		Long-term extension (Phase III) ¹³	Pooled dienogest 2 mg group
	Dienogest 2 mg	Dienogest 2 mg	Placebo	Dienogest 2 mg	Leuprolide acetate	Dienogest 2 mg	Dienogest 2 mg ^b
Treatment duration, weeks	24	12		24		52	–
Total	29 (100.0%)	102 (100.0%)	96 (100.0%)	120 (100.0%)	128 (100.0%)	168 (100.0%)	332 (100.0%)
Completed	24 (82.8%)	98 (96.1%)	90 (93.8%)	109 (90.8%)	120 (93.8%)	152 (90.5%)	296 (89.2%)
Discontinued	5 (17.2%)	4 (3.9%)	5 (5.2%)	11 (9.2%)	8 (6.3%)	16 (9.5%)	36 (10.8%)
ND/UNK/NA	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Reason for premature discontinuation							
Adverse event	3 (10.3%)	2 (2.0%)	1 (1.0%)	6 (5.0%)	5 (3.9%)	4 (2.4%)	15 (4.5%)
Lack of efficacy	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.6%)	1 (0.3%)
Other ^c	2 (6.9%)	2 (2.0%)	4 (4.1%)	5 (4.1%)	3 (2.4%)	11 (6.6%)	20 (6.0%)

Notes: ^aData for 1 mg and 4 mg groups not shown. ^bNumber of pooled patients is not equal to the sum of patients in the individual dienogest 2 mg groups because patients in the long-term extension study¹³ were enrolled from the placebo-controlled study¹² and 87 of these 168 patients had already received dienogest in the placebo-controlled study. ^cOther reasons for discontinuation included protocol deviation, withdrawal of consent, patient lost to follow-up, and reason unknown.

Abbreviation: ND/UNK/NA, not done/unknown/not assessable.

Table 3 Most frequently reported adverse drug reactions ($\geq 3\%$) in the pooled dienogest 2 mg group

ADR (MedDRA preferred term)	No (%) patients
Total population	332 (100.0%)
Headache	30 (9.0%)
Breast discomfort	18 (5.4%)
Depressed mood	17 (5.1%)
Acne	17 (5.1%)
Nausea	14 (4.2%)
Weight increased	12 (3.6%)
Abdominal pain	12 (3.6%)
Asthenic conditions	10 (3.0%)
Flatulence	10 (3.0%)
Ovarian cyst	10 (3.0%)

Note: Mean treatment duration: 39.8 weeks.

Abbreviations: ADR, adverse drug reaction; MedDRA, Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities.

Laboratory tests

Hematology, blood chemistry, and liver enzyme parameters remained generally stable in the pooled dienogest 2 mg group, as well as the comparator groups. Mean concentrations of blood lipids (ie, total cholesterol, triglycerides, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol) in the pooled dienogest 2 mg group were similar to lipid concentrations in placebo-treated women,¹¹ and they remained stable over a treatment period of up to 65 weeks¹³ (Table 4).

Mean glycated hemoglobin levels were stable over time in the pooled dienogest 2 mg group (Table 4) and were similar to the normal-range glycated hemoglobin levels reported for LA and placebo in the individual studies.^{11,12}

Mean estradiol levels in the pooled dienogest 2 mg group did not change substantially during the treatment period of up to 65 weeks (Table 4). Women treated with dienogest 2 mg showed similar mean estradiol levels at 12 weeks compared to women treated with placebo, whereas LA-treated women showed a marked decrease in mean estradiol concentrations from 299.0 pmol/L (81.5 pg/mL) at baseline to 68.5 pmol/L (18.7 pg/mL) after 24 weeks.^{11,12}

Vital signs

Mean heart rate and blood pressure were relatively stable over time in the pooled dienogest 2 mg group (Table 4), as they were in the comparator groups. Individual occurrences of abnormal vital signs were rare in all studies.

Body weight

The body weight analyses included women who provided both baseline and end-of-treatment data. Body weight increased slightly over time in all treatment groups (including

Table 4 Selected laboratory parameters and vital signs in pooled dienogest 2 mg group: categorized by treatment period

Laboratory parameter	Total cholesterol, mmol/L		Triglycerides, mmol/L		HDL cholesterol, mmol/L		LDL cholesterol, mmol/L		Estradiol, pmol/L		HbA _{1c} , %	
	n ^a	Mean \pm SD	n	Mean \pm SD	n	Mean \pm SD	n	Mean \pm SD	n	Mean \pm SD	n	Mean \pm SD
Baseline	188	4.8 \pm 0.9	188	1.00 \pm 0.58	308	1.5 \pm 0.3	308	2.8 \pm 0.8	212	291.8 \pm 308.1	306	5.1 \pm 0.4
Weeks 0–12	95	4.9 \pm 1.0	95	1.06 \pm 0.67	95	1.5 \pm 0.3	95	3.0 \pm 0.8	91	207.5 \pm 208.5	92	5.1 \pm 0.3
Weeks 13–24	98	4.8 \pm 1.0	98	1.02 \pm 0.51	208	1.5 \pm 0.3	208	2.8 \pm 0.8	96	237.3 \pm 294.3	208	5.0 \pm 0.4
Weeks 49–60	101	4.9 \pm 1.0	101	1.13 \pm 0.66	101	1.5 \pm 0.3	101	3.1 \pm 0.8	98	264.8 \pm 257.6	101	5.0 \pm 0.3
Vital signs	Heart rate, bpm		Systolic blood pressure, mmHg		Diastolic blood pressure, mmHg							
	n	Mean \pm SD	n	Mean \pm SD	n	Mean \pm SD	n	Mean \pm SD	n	Mean \pm SD	n	Mean \pm SD
Baseline	303	72.8 \pm 7.6	332	115.2 \pm 9.2	332	72.9 \pm 7.1	332	72.9 \pm 7.1	332	72.9 \pm 7.1	332	72.9 \pm 7.1
Weeks 0–12	296	72.8 \pm 6.7	323	115.8 \pm 9.8	323	73.1 \pm 7.5	323	73.1 \pm 7.5	323	73.1 \pm 7.5	323	73.1 \pm 7.5
Weeks 13–24	277	72.3 \pm 7.1	304	114.9 \pm 10.1	304	72.7 \pm 7.6	304	72.7 \pm 7.6	304	72.7 \pm 7.6	304	72.7 \pm 7.6
Weeks 49–60	101	72.8 \pm 6.3	101	115.8 \pm 9.2	101	72.5 \pm 7.1	101	72.5 \pm 7.1	101	72.5 \pm 7.1	101	72.5 \pm 7.1

Notes: ^aReduction in patient numbers over time is mainly due to varying durations and varying sets of assessment scheduling in individual studies within the pooled analysis. In case of multiple post-baseline values, all values are used for analysis.

Abbreviations: HbA_{1c}, glycated hemoglobin; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; SD, standard deviation; bpm, beats per minute.

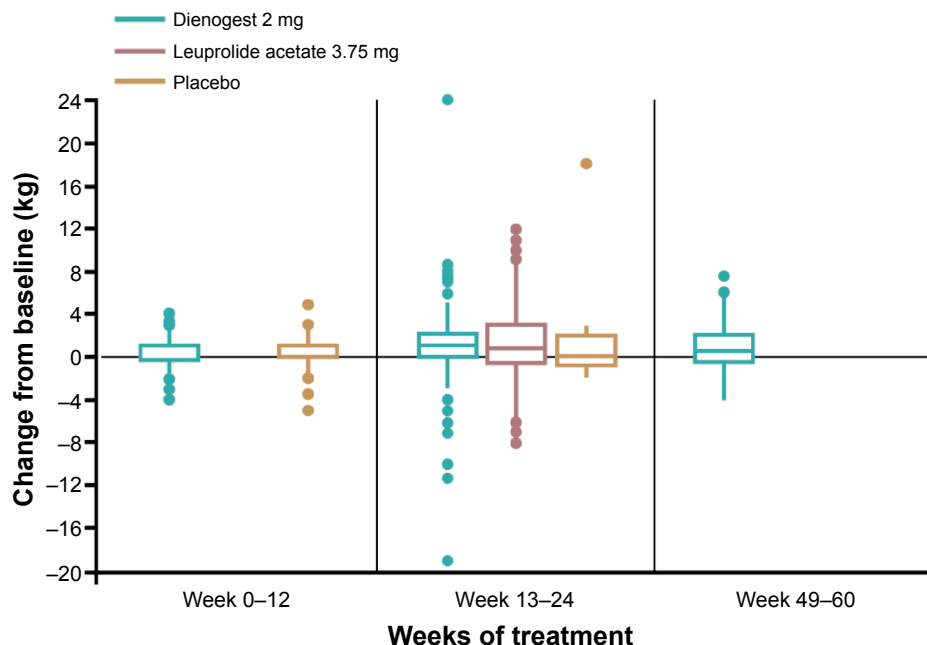


Figure 1 Change in body weight in pooled dienogest 2 mg group, versus placebo¹¹ and leuprolide acetate¹² groups. Note the differences in treatment duration between the groups.

the placebo group) during treatment for up to 24 weeks. No further increase was observed in the patient group treated with dienogest 2 mg for longer than 24 weeks (Figure 1).

Gynecologic examination

Gynecological examinations were performed at baseline and during treatment in all studies. However, due to different documentation of findings in the individual studies, meaningful pooling of data was not possible.

Cervical smear

Of 276 women treated with dienogest 2 mg who had normal results for smear assessment at baseline, three women (1.1%) had an abnormal smear result at the end of treatment, which in each case was considered unlikely to be related to treatment.

Bone metabolism and BMD

As previously reported, dienogest 2 mg was associated with minimal changes in bone turnover markers (bone alkaline phosphatase, osteocalcin, and urinary CrossLaps) and in lumbar spine BMD at 24 weeks.¹² LA-treated women showed increases in bone turnover markers and a clinically relevant reduction in lumbar spine BMD (ie, -4.04% for LA, versus $+0.25\%$ for dienogest 2 mg at 24 weeks).¹²

Bleeding pattern

Bleeding pattern data were taken from daily patient diaries. The mean (and median) number of bleeding/spotting days,

number of bleeding/spotting episodes, and duration of bleeding/spotting episodes all decreased progressively during continued dienogest 2 mg treatment, ie, through World Health Organization 90-day reference periods 1–5 (up to 15 months). The mean number of spotting-only days and episodes and the duration of spotting-only episodes similarly showed progressive decreases with continued dienogest 2 mg treatment. A consistent pattern of reduced bleeding intensity over time was also associated with prolonged dienogest 2 mg treatment (data not shown).

The bleeding patterns of women in the dienogest 2 mg group more closely resembled placebo-treated than LA-treated women during World Health Organization reference period 1 (months 1–3) (Table 5). The sizes of the standard deviations in Table 5 indicate a large interindividual variability in the number and duration of bleeding episodes in women treated with dienogest 2 mg.

Discussion

In this pooled analysis of 332 women with endometriosis who participated in four clinical trials of dienogest 2 mg in the European development program, dienogest was well tolerated with a favorable safety profile that extended over a period of up to 65 weeks.

AEs in the pooled analyses were generally mild to moderate in intensity and were associated with low discontinuation rates. In addition, the AEs associated with dienogest 2 mg decreased in both incidence and intensity over time.^{10–12}

Table 5 Bleeding/spotting frequency in pooled dienogest 2 mg group treatment, compared with leuprolide acetate and placebo

	Dienogest 2 mg		Leuprolide acetate 3.75 mg/month		Placebo	
	n ^a	Mean ± SD	n	Mean ± SD	n	Mean ± SD
Number of bleeding/spotting days						
Months 1–3	281	25.1±16.9	117	11.5±7.0	59	22.4±9.6
Months 4–6	248	13.3±13.7	111	1.7±4.5	–	–
Months 7–9	156	12.7±12.6	–	–	–	–
Months 10–12	146	10.2±10.0	–	–	–	–
Months 13–15	60	8.5±9.0	–	–	–	–
Duration of bleeding/spotting episodes (days)						
Months 1–3	253	8.25±8.67	83	5.57±3.77	59	5.95±2.12
Months 4–6	183	6.07±5.66	25	4.09±3.32	–	–
Months 7–9	116	5.50±5.82	–	–	–	–
Months 10–12	104	4.70±2.27	–	–	–	–
Months 13–15	42	4.67±2.49	–	–	–	–
Number of spotting-only days						
Months 1–3	281	15.0±13.2	117	4.8±4.2	59	9.7±8.7
Months 4–6	248	8.7±9.8	111	0.7±1.5	–	–
Months 7–9	156	8.8±9.3	–	–	–	–
Months 10–12	146	7.3±7.8	–	–	–	–
Months 13–15	60	6.5±7.5	–	–	–	–

Notes: ^aReduction in patient numbers over time is due to varying duration of studies in pooled analysis, and not to patient dropout.

Abbreviation: SD, standard deviation.

The pharmacological properties of dienogest, which have been described in detail elsewhere, contribute to the absence of clinically relevant androgenic effects. In comparison to progestins with androgenic activity such as medroxyprogesterone acetate and norethindrone acetate,^{18–20} dienogest has a more favorable profile with low incidences of androgenic effects.^{10–13,21–23} Together, these observations suggest that compliance and adherence to dienogest 2 mg may be favorable in clinical practice.

Laboratory and vital sign assessments in the pooled safety population indicated no safety concerns for dienogest 2 mg. Mean estradiol levels in the dienogest 2 mg group showed no consistent change over time but the high standard deviation indicates a substantial degree of variability between individuals. It is notable that mean values in these analyses were higher than those reported in the pharmacodynamic trial of dienogest 2 mg in healthy women, where the mean estradiol concentration was 143.2±40.4 pmol/L (39±11 pg/mL).²⁴ Differences in methodologies mean that the data in these studies cannot be directly compared. However, the pharmacodynamic trial in healthy women, which measured serum estradiol levels every third day, may provide a more accurate representation of the effects of dienogest 2 mg when compared with the sporadic assessments of serum estradiol levels performed in the patient trials, and readers are, therefore, referred to the pharmacodynamic paper for a detailed review of these data.²⁴ The pharmacodynamic study

concluded that estradiol levels are maintained within the “window” proposed in the Barbieri threshold theory,²⁵ by which suppression of estrogen levels is sufficient to inhibit the growth of endometriotic lesions, but is moderate enough to prevent hypoestrogenic adverse effects. The pharmacodynamic study also reported, alongside other studies, that normal ovarian function returns promptly following the cessation of dienogest treatment.^{6,16,24}

Weight gain is a common adverse effect of progestins including medroxyprogesterone acetate and norethindrone acetate^{6,20,26,27} and is often perceived adversely by patients. The current pooled analysis demonstrates that mean weight change during continued dienogest 2 mg treatment is small and is not substantially different from that observed during placebo treatment.

Changes in bleeding pattern are another well-recognized characteristic of many progestins.⁶ The current pooled analysis shows that an initial increase in the number of bleeding/spotting days and a desynchronized bleeding pattern with dienogest treatment is followed by a progressive reduction in bleeding days during continued treatment, accompanied by increases in amenorrhea rates. Notably, the number of discontinuations due to heavy or irregular bleeding was low (ie, 2 of 332 women), indicating that dienogest 2 mg is well tolerated by women in light of its efficacy for pain relief. Compliance with dienogest treatment is likely to be enhanced in clinical practice if women are informed of the

potential effects on bleeding at the initiation of treatment. As reported previously, the high rate of amenorrhea reported in LA-treated, compared with dienogest-treated, patients is attributable to the substantial depletion in estrogen levels that is a characteristic of GnRH agonist therapy.¹²

The safety profile of dienogest in endometriosis that is demonstrated in these pooled analyses is supported by other published studies. These include a pilot study of high-dose dienogest (20 mg/day) in Europe²⁸ and a Phase II dose-ranging study,²⁹ a Phase III comparator-controlled trial using the GnRH analog, buserelin acetate,³⁰ and two long-term studies^{16,31} in Japan. Even at a high dose of 20 mg/day for 24 weeks, dienogest had no clinically relevant impact on laboratory measures including glucose and lipid metabolism, liver function, electrolyte balance, and hematology.²⁸ Dienogest also demonstrates a well-characterized, favorable safety and tolerability profile in combination with estradiol for indications including contraception and hormone replacement therapy for menopausal symptoms.^{32–37}

No current therapy offers a cure for endometriosis. For many of the medical treatments that are available, there is a paucity of randomized clinical trial evidence on which to base guideline recommendations. As a result, many physicians adopt an empirical approach to therapy, which has the potential for frequent changes in individual treatments based on the patient's response. The current pooled analyses, and the four clinical studies on which they are based, provide clinical evidence that has potential relevance to decision-making. These analyses show that dienogest 2 mg is a well-tolerated therapy with a favorable safety profile that is suitable for long-term use. This favorable profile of dienogest 2 mg is combined with an efficacy equivalent to the highest current treatment standards and offers a progressive improvement in pain during continued use. Reflecting these observations, the guidelines from the World Endometriosis Society have recommended dienogest as an empirical treatment option for women without laparoscopic confirmation and as a suitable adjuvant therapy following endometriosis surgery.³⁸

Conclusion

This analysis of pooled data from the dienogest clinical program in Europe confirms and further characterizes the favorable safety and tolerability profile of dienogest 2 mg for short- and long-term use that was demonstrated in the individual trials. Predictable changes in bleeding pattern, especially at the beginning of dienogest treatment, require adequate counseling to ensure compliance. This pooling of data from well-controlled trials of dienogest represents a contribution

to evidence-based medicine in endometriosis, providing outcomes that are of potential relevance to daily practice.

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