

Package leaflet: Information for the user

Gina 10 micrograms vaginal tablets estradiol

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start using this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- Ask your pharmacist if you need more information or advice.
- If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.
- Your symptoms may take a few months to improve. You should talk to your doctor or pharmacist if your symptoms worsen at any point during this time, or if there has not been any improvement in your symptoms after 3 months of treatment.

What is in this leaflet

1. What Gina is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you use Gina
3. How to use Gina
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store Gina
6. Contents of the pack and other information
7. User instructions

1. What Gina is and what it is used for

What is Gina

Gina is a vaginal tablet and contains estradiol.

- Estradiol is a female sex hormone.
- It belongs to a group of hormones called oestrogens.
- It is exactly the same as the estradiol produced by the ovaries of women.

Gina belongs to a group of medicines called **local vaginal Hormone Replacement Therapy (HRT)**. It is used to **relieve menopausal symptoms in the vagina** such as dryness or irritation. In medical terms this is known as 'vaginal atrophy'. This happens when the vaginal wall becomes thinner, drier and less elastic and can cause symptoms in the vagina such as dryness, soreness or irritation, itching or burning sensation, and painful sexual intercourse. It is caused by a drop in the levels of oestrogen in your body which happens naturally after the menopause.

How does Gina work

Gina works by replacing the oestrogen which is normally produced in the ovaries of women. It is inserted into your vagina, so the hormone is released where it is needed. This may relieve discomfort in the vagina.

Who can use Gina

Gina is used to treat the symptoms of vaginal atrophy in postmenopausal women over 50 years and who have not had a period for at least 1 year.

2. What you need to know before you use Gina

Medical history and Pharmacy Reviews

Before you start using Gina, your pharmacist will ask about your own and your family's medical history. They may also ask you about your menopause and what symptoms you have had. This is to make sure that Gina is suitable for you and that you do not need to see your doctor before using Gina or for any other treatments that may be more suitable.

Once you have started using Gina you should review your treatment regularly with your pharmacist. Let your doctor know that you are using Gina at your next routine appointment.

The use of HRT carries some risks, which need to be considered when deciding whether to start using it, or whether to carry on using it.

You should go for **regular breast and cervical screening** as recommended by your doctor.

Do not use Gina if any of the following applies to you. If you are not sure about any of the points below, talk to your pharmacist before using Gina.

Do not use Gina if:

- You are **allergic** (hypersensitive) to **estradiol** or any of the other ingredients of Gina (listed in section 6 'Contents of the pack and other information').
- You have or have ever had **womb or ovarian cancer**, or you have symptoms such as vaginal bleeding, or pain, bloating or swelling in your lower abdomen or pelvis that you have not told your doctor about.
- You have **had any vaginal or genital bleeding since your periods stopped due to the menopause.**
- You have recent or suspected endometrial hyperplasia (or e.g. if you have been referred for an ultrasound of your womb and are waiting for the results).
- You have previously been treated with oestrogen only HRT (without progestogen) and you have not had your womb removed (hysterectomy).
- You have any change in the look/feel of the vulval area such as thickening or a lump, or if you have noticed any shrinking or scarring in this area.
- You have a **current vaginal infection** before starting treatment with Gina.
- You have a condition called '**vulval dermatoses**' or you have any genital skin disorders such as severe vaginal itching, or itchy patches or rash.
- You have or have ever had **breast cancer**, or if you are suspected of having it.
- You have or have ever had a **blood clot in a vein** (thrombosis), such as in the legs (deep venous thrombosis) or the lungs (pulmonary embolism).
- You have or have recently had a disease caused by blood clots in the arteries, such as a **heart attack, stroke or angina.**
- You have a **blood clotting disorder** (such as protein C, protein S or antithrombin deficiency).
- You have or have ever had a **liver disease** and your liver function tests have not returned to normal.
- You have a rare blood problem called '**porphyria**', which is passed down in families (inherited).

You may need to see your doctor before using Gina if any of the following apply to you. Tell your pharmacist if:

- You have a history of endometriosis.
- You have a history of endometrial hyperplasia.
- You are receiving a type of HRT (including tablets or patches) that circulates in the blood.
- You are switching from another vaginal oestrogen HRT.

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist if any vaginal infection develops while you are using Gina.

Stop using Gina immediately and seek prompt advice from your doctor if you notice any of the

following during treatment:

- You develop any of the conditions listed in the above section 'Do not use Gina'.
- You develop any **new** vaginal bleeding, spotting or itching.
- If you have endometriosis and your symptoms have come back.
- Swollen face, tongue and/or throat and/or difficulty swallowing or hives, together with difficulty in breathing which are suggestive of angioedema.

You must also seek prompt advice from your doctor if you notice any of the following during treatment:

- Yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes (jaundice). These may be signs of a liver disease.
- A large rise in your blood pressure (symptoms may be headache, tiredness, dizziness).
- Migraine-like headaches which happen for the first time.
- You become pregnant.

Tell your doctor you are using this medicine if you have or have ever had any of the following, and seek advice from them if any of these conditions return or get worse during treatment:

- Uterine fibroids (Leiomyoma);
- Increased risk of developing blood clots (e.g. you are unable to walk for a long time because of major surgery/injury/illness, you are overweight with a BMI greater than 30 kg/m², any of your close relatives has ever had a blood clot in the legs or lungs);
- Increased risk of getting womb, ovarian or breast cancer (e.g. having a close relative who has had any of these cancers);
- High blood pressure;
- Liver disorders, such as a benign liver tumour;
- Diabetes;
- Gallstones;
- Migraines or severe headaches;
- Systemic lupus erythematosus, (SLE);
- Epilepsy;
- Asthma;
- A disease affecting the eardrum and hearing (otosclerosis);
- A very high level of fat in your blood (triglycerides);
- Fluid retention due to cardiac or kidney problems;
- Hereditary and acquired angioedema.

Cancer of the womb lining (endometrial cancer) and excessive thickening of the womb lining (endometrial hyperplasia)

Taking oestrogen-only systemic HRT for a long time can increase the risk of developing cancer of the womb lining (the endometrium).

It is uncertain whether there is a similar risk with Gina when it is used for repeated or long term (more than one year) treatments. However, Gina has been shown to have very low absorption into the blood, and therefore the addition of a progestogen is not necessary.

If you get any vaginal bleeding e.g. breakthrough bleeding or spotting, especially after using the product for some time, it may be nothing to worry about but you should stop using Gina and seek prompt advice from your doctor. It could be a sign that your endometrium has become thicker.

General Information - What you should know about HRT**Risks associated with HRT**

Gina is a local vaginal HRT. Other HRT medicines which circulate in the blood and are used to treat hot flushes and other menopausal symptoms are known as **systemic HRT**. These are known to increase the risk of some conditions occurring, especially when used for a long time. It is thought that the risk of these conditions may not increase by as much with Gina as with systemic HRT, but this is not known for sure: **See section 4 for more detail on risk/side effects with systemic HRT.**

- Breast cancer: Evidence suggests that using Gina does not increase the risk of breast cancer in women who had no breast cancer in the past. It is not known if Gina can be safely used in women who had breast cancer in the past.
- Ovarian cancer.
- Blood clots in a vein (thrombosis).
- Heart disease (heart attack): For women taking oestrogen-only therapy there is no increased risk of developing heart disease.
- Stroke.

You should speak with your pharmacist or doctor if you are concerned.

Children and adolescents

Do not give this medicine to children or adolescents. This medicine is only intended for use in postmenopausal women.

Other medicines and Gina

Please tell your pharmacist if you are using or have recently used any other medicines, including medicines obtained without a prescription, herbal medicines or other natural products. Gina is used for a local treatment in the vagina and is not likely to affect other medicines. However, it may affect other vaginally applied treatments. Ask your pharmacist for advice if you are unsure.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding

Women who are pregnant or breast-feeding should not use Gina.

Driving and using machines

No known effect. You may continue to drive or use machines, as long as you feel well enough to do so.

3. How to use Gina

Always use this medicine exactly as described in this leaflet or as your pharmacist has told you. Check with your pharmacist if you are not sure.

Gina is a tablet for **vaginal use only**. Each vaginal tablet comes preloaded in a single-use applicator.

Using intravaginal applicators can sometimes cause minor injury in your vagina, especially if inserted or removed without care or if your vaginal atrophy (thinning) is severe. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if you experience any difficulties with using the vaginal applicator, as your doctor may be able to prescribe another vaginal oestrogen preparation that is more suitable for you.

How much to use

- **Initial dose:** Use one vaginal tablet each day for the first 2 weeks of treatment
- **Maintenance Dose:** Use one vaginal tablet twice a week. Leave 3 or 4 days between each dose

You can use it at any time of the day, but you should try and use it at the same time for each application.

If you want to restart using Gina

You can restart using Gina at any time provided the product is still suitable for use (see section 2) and your overall health is unchanged.

- If you are still experiencing symptom relief after a break from treatment with Gina, it is recommended that treatment is restarted at the **maintenance dose**.

If you are experiencing bothersome symptoms again after a break from treatment with Gina, it is recommended to restart treatment at the **starting dose for 2 weeks**, followed by the **maintenance dose**.

Do NOT use more than the recommended dose.

Using this medicine

You can start using Gina on any day which is best for you.

The 'User instructions' at the end of the leaflet tell you how to use Gina. Read these instructions carefully before you start using Gina.

If you use more Gina than you should

Using more than the usual dose for a short time is unlikely to be harmful.

Speak to your doctor if you think this dose is too strong or not strong enough to relieve your symptoms adequately. The dose of Gina should not be increased.

If you forget to use Gina

If you forget a dose, use the medicine as soon as you remember. Do not use a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you want to stop using Gina

You can stop using Gina at any time, however, symptoms often return when you stop. Speak to your doctor if you want to try an alternative treatment.

If you need to have surgery

If you are planning to have surgery, tell your surgeon that you are using Gina. You may need to stop using Gina about 4 to 6 weeks before the operation to reduce the risk of a blood clot. Ask your doctor when you can start using this medicine again.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your pharmacist.

4. Possible side effects

Like all medicines, Gina can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them.

Stop using this medicine and seek urgent medical attention if you have a serious allergic reaction to Gina:

A serious allergic reaction may occur only very rarely. Signs may include:

- Suddenly feeling unwell with sweating;
- Vomiting;
- Difficulty in breathing;
- Rapid heartbeat or feeling dizzy.

Stop using Gina and seek prompt advice from your doctor if:

- You develop any **new** vaginal bleeding, spotting or itching.
- You have endometriosis and your symptoms have come back.
- A vaginal infection develops while you are using Gina.

Other side effects reported are listed below. Speak to your doctor or pharmacist if these continue or become troublesome.

Common: may affect up to 1 in 10 people

- Headache;
- Stomach pain;
- Vaginal bleeding, discharge or discomfort.

Uncommon: may affect up to 1 in 100 people

- An infection of the genitals caused by a fungus;
- Nausea (Feeling sick);
- Rash;
- Weight increase;
- Hot flush;
- High blood pressure.

Not known (cannot be estimated from the available data)

- Diarrhoea;
- Water retention;
- Worsened migraines;
- Generalised hypersensitivity (e.g. anaphylactic reaction/shock).
- Having trouble sleeping
- Vaginal and genital itching
- Itching
- Hives
- Allergic reaction at the application site such as genital rash
- Injury associated with device
- The medicine does not work

Side effects reported with systemic HRT treatments:

HRT medicines which circulate in the blood and used to treat hot flushes and other menopausal symptoms are known as ‘systemic HRT’. These medicines include oral tablets and patches (transdermal patches) or gels which go on the skin. Systemic HRT increases the risk of some conditions occurring, especially when used for a long time (see below).

Gina contains a low dose of oestrogen which works locally in the vagina. **Gina is classed as a local vaginal HRT, not a systemic HRT.**

It is thought that the risks associated with local HRT's such as Gina are lower than those associated with systemic HRT's, although it is not known for sure.. You should speak with your doctor or pharmacist if you are concerned.

Breast cancer

Evidence suggests that using Gina does not increase the risk of breast cancer in women who had no breast cancer in the past. It is not known if Gina can be safely used in women who had breast cancer in the past.

Check your breasts regularly and see your doctor if you notice any changes such as:

- dimpling or soreness of the skin (sometimes looking like an orange peel);
- changes in the nipple (such as discharge or the nipple turns inwards);
- unusual swelling in all or part of the breast, or any lumps or thickening you can see or feel.

You should also join mammography screening programmes when offered to you.

Ovarian cancer

Ovarian cancer is rare – much rarer than breast cancer. The use of oestrogen-only systemic HRT has been associated with a slightly increased risk of ovarian cancer.

Compare

The risk of ovarian cancer varies with age. For example, in women aged 50 to 54 who do not take HRT, about 2 women in 2,000 will be diagnosed with ovarian cancer over a 5-year period. For women who have been taking HRT for 5 years, there are about 3 cases per 2,000 users (i.e. about 1 extra case).

Blood clots in a vein (thrombosis)

The risk of blood clots in the veins is about 1.3 to 3 times higher in systemic HRT users than in non-users, especially during the first year of taking it. Blood clots can be serious, and if one travels to the lungs, it can cause chest pain, breathlessness, fainting or even death.

You are more likely to get a blood clot in your veins as you get older. Tell your doctor if any of these situations applies to you:

- You are unable to walk for a long time because of major surgery, injury or illness (see also section 3, 'If you need to have surgery').
- You are seriously overweight (BMI greater than 30 kg/m²).
- You have any blood clotting problem that needs long-term treatment with a medicine used to prevent blood clots.
- If any of your close relatives has ever had a blood clot in the leg, lung or another organ.
- You have systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE).
- You have cancer.

Signs of a blood clot to look out for include:

- painful swelling and redness of the legs;
- sudden chest pain;
- difficulty in breathing.

If you observe any signs of a blood clot, stop using Gina and see your doctor immediately.

Compare

Looking at women in their 50s who do not take HRT, on average, over a 5-year period, 4 to 7 in 1,000 would be expected to get a blood clot in a vein.

For women in their 50s who have been taking oestrogen-only HRT for over 5 years, there will be 5 to 8 cases in 1,000 users (i.e. 1 extra case).

Heart disease (heart attack)

For women taking oestrogen-only therapy there is no increased risk of developing heart disease.

Stroke

The risk of getting stroke is about 1.5 times higher in HRT users than in non-users. The number of extra cases of stroke due to use of HRT increases with age.

Compare

Looking at women in their 50s who do not take HRT, on average, 8 in 1,000 would be expected to have a stroke over a 5-year period. For women in their 50s who take HRT, there will be 11 cases in 1,000 users, over 5 years (i.e. 3 extra cases).

Other conditions

HRT will not prevent memory loss. There is some evidence of a higher risk of memory loss in women who start using HRT after the age of 65. Speak to your doctor for advice.

The following side effects have also been reported with systemic HRT treatments:

- Gall bladder disease;
- Various skin problems such as:
 - discolouration of the skin especially of the face or neck known as 'pregnancy patches';
 - painful reddish skin nodules;
 - rash with target-shaped reddening or sores.

For more information about these side effects, see Section 2.

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the Yellow Card Scheme at: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store. By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Gina

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not refrigerate.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the carton and blister after 'EXP'. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment. This medicine may cause risk to the aquatic environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Gina contains

- The active substance is estradiol 10 micrograms (as estradiol hemihydrate). Each vaginal tablet contains 10 micrograms estradiol (as estradiol hemihydrate).
- Other ingredients are: hypromellose, lactose monohydrate, maize starch and magnesium stearate.
- The film-coating contains: hypromellose and macrogol 6000.

What Gina looks like and contents of the pack

Each white vaginal tablet (6mm in diameter) comes in an applicator which is used only once. Each Gina tablet is engraved with NOVO 278 on one side.

Pack Size: 24 vaginal tablets with applicators.

Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer

Novo Nordisk A/S
Novo Allé
DK-2880 Bagsværd
Denmark

For any information about this medicine, please contact the local representative of the Marketing Authorisation Holder:




Novo Nordisk Limited
3 City Place, Beehive Ring Road, Gatwick
West Sussex RH6 0PA
Tel (01293) 613555.


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Other sources of information

Detailed information on this medicine is available on the website of mhra - <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/medicines-and-healthcare-products-regulatory-agency>

7. User instructions

<p><u>Step 1</u></p> <p>Wash your hands and get into a comfortable, relaxed position – this could be standing up or lying down.</p>	
<p><u>Step 2</u></p> <p>Tear off one of the blister packs and open it at the end. Separate the plastic wrapper and remove the applicator (see Figure A).</p> <p>If after opening the plastic wrapper you see that the tablet has come out of the applicator but has not fallen out of the plastic wrapper, carefully put it back into the end of the applicator ready for insertion. Keep your hands clean and dry while handling the tablet.</p>	<p><u>Figure A</u></p> 
<p><u>Step 3</u></p> <p>Hold the applicator so that the finger of one hand can press the applicator plunger (see Figure B).</p>	<p><u>Figure B</u></p> 
<p><u>Step 4</u></p> <p>If prior to insertion the tablet falls out of the end of the applicator, throw the tablet and applicator away and start again with a new applicator.</p> <p>Insert the applicator carefully into your vagina (either lying down or standing up, see Figures C and D). You should aim to insert about half of the applicator, but only go as far as is comfortable – don't force it.</p> <p>Gently press the applicator plunger until you feel a click, this confirms the tablet has been released. The tablet will then attach itself to the vaginal wall. Don't worry, it won't fall out if</p>	<p><u>Figure C</u></p> <p>lying down</p>  <p><u>Figure D</u></p>

you stand up or walk.	standing up 
<u>Step 5</u> Gently remove the applicator and dispose of it, along with the plastic wrapper, in the bin.	

Remember, Gina should be used once daily for the first 2 weeks (i.e. initial dose). After this, the dose is reduced to just twice a week (i.e. maintenance dose).

To help you keep track, below is a chart for the first 2 weeks for the initial dose. There is also space to write your 2 chosen days (e.g. Tuesday and Friday) for the maintenance dose.

Initial dose: 1 tablet daily for 2 weeks

	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
Week 1							
Week 2							

Maintenance dose: 1 tablet twice per week (aim to leave 3-4 days between each dose)

My chosen days are: [] and []

Please see section 3 if you are restarting Gina or switching from another product.