Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) Management and Treatment of Clinical Hyperandrogenism





Clinical Hyperandrogenism includes: hirsutism, acne, alopecia, male-pattern baldness

Lifestyle Considerations for All Patients				
Healthy Diet	Physical Activity	Weight Loss:		
 Mediterranean-style, anti-inflammatory diet Tailor guidance to individual's personal and cultural food preferences Recommend Medical Nutrition Therapy, if available 	 150 minutes per week moderate intensity OR 75 minutes per week vigorous activity Include muscle strengthening Higher intensity of duration for weight loss 	5-10% of body weight for patients who are overweight or obese		
Use SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Timely) goal setting and self-monitoring.				

Pharmacotherapy for Acne and Androgenic Alopecia					
Mild Acne	Moderate Acne	Severe Acne	Androgenic Alopecia		
 Benzoyl peroxide alone or in combination with topical antibiotics Retanoids as monotherapy in primarily comedonal acne or in combination with topical antimicrobials 	 Benzoyl peroxide in combination with topical retinoids or systemic antibiotic therapy Retinoids in combination with topical or oral antimicrobials inflammatory acne Topical dapsone 5% gel for inflammatory acne 	 Benzoyl peroxide in combination with topical retinoids or systemic antibiotic therapy Retinoids in combination with topical or oral antimicrobials inflammatory acne Oral isotretinoin is recommended for treatment of severe nodular acne 	First Line: Topical Minoxidil 2% or 5% Other Options: 1. Finasteride 2. Spironolactone 3. COCs + spironolactone 4. COCs + finasteride		
 COCs (especially those with norgestimate and drospirenone) can be particularly useful in acne with PCOS Spironolactone and metformin can be helpful in some cases 			Flip for Pharmacotherapy for Hirsutism		

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Pharmacotherapy for Hirsutism					
Combined Oral Contraceptive Pills (COCs)	Antiandrogens	Metformin	Myo-Inositol		
 Start with low estrogen dose (20-35 micrograms (mcg) ethinyl estradiol or equivalent Evaluate medical contraindications per Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Medical Eligibility Criteria (MEC) No COC preparation is superior for PCOS If acne also present, drosperinone and norgestimate progestin component may be more effective Note: Other contraceptives don't suppress hepatic SHBG production and have limited efficacy for hyperandrogenism 	Contraindicated when trying to conceive and during pregnancy due to risk of male fetal virilization. Spironolactone: • Start at 25mg BID and titrate to 100mg BID as tolerated (effective dose range 50-200mg daily) • Common side effects: dizziness, GI, headache, breast soreness • Can also treat co-morbid hypertension Finasteride: • 5mg daily	This is a safe option for people who are currently trying to conceive. • Start at 500mg daily and increase in 500mg increments to target of 1500mg daily as tolerated • Take with meals to reduce side effects • Common side effects: abdominal pain, nausea and diarrhea • Side effects, including gastrointestinal (GI), are dose related and often self-limiting.	 2000-4000mg dose has been shown to improve hirsutism in small studies; still considered experimental for PCOS Available over-the-counter as a supplement Side effects include: dizziness, GI, headache, fatigue Likely safe when trying to conceive, but limited data. 		
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Combining Methods

Treatments for hirsutism can be safely combined. It is important to consider safety of each treatment separately.

COCs + Metformin: Most beneficial in high metabolic risk groups including those with diabetes risk factors, impaired glucose tolerance, body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 25

COCs + Antiandrogens: May be beneficial in androgenic alopecia

Counsel that all treatments for hirsutism require at least 6 months for clinical improvement.