

Adverse events should be reported. Reporting forms and information can be found at www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App store. Adverse events should also be reported to Exeltis UK Limited by email to uk.pharmacovigilance@exeltis.com

Slynd®

DROSPIRENONE
4 mg

Slynd® is a progestogen-only pill (POP) indicated for contraception.¹

[Click here for prescribing information](#)

For women who haven't found the right fit yet...

The first oestrogen-free drospirenone POP in the UK.^{1,2}

Slynd® offers women:



Drospirenone, which in therapeutic doses, possesses mild **anti-androgenic** and **anti-mineralocorticoid** activity.^{1,2}



Significantly **fewer unscheduled bleeding days** per treatment cycle and a lower study drop-out rate due to bleeding disorders vs. desogestrel 75 µg.^{5,6 *†}



Common AEs seen with Slynd® are libido disorder, mood disturbances, headache, nausea, abdominal pain, acne, breast discomfort, metrorrhagia, vaginal haemorrhage, dysmenorrhoea, menstruation irregular, and weight increase.¹



Within 9–12 months of Slynd® use, 30% of women will experience **amenorrhoea**.²



The only POP in the UK with a **24 hour missed pill window**.^{1,2}



Effective contraceptive protection when used correctly.^{1,3}



A **24+4 active/placebo** dose regimen with a hormone free interval (HFI) developed to support scheduled bleeding.^{1,4}

Visit **slynd.co.uk** for more information

* A phase III study in healthy women aged 18 to 45 years was performed to compare the bleeding profile and safety of women taking a DRSP only pill in a regime of 24 days of 4 mg of DRSP tablets followed by 4 days of placebo versus desogestrel 0.075 mg per day continuously over 9 cycles. A total of 858 women with 6691 drospirenone and 332 women with 2487 desogestrel treatment cycles were analysed. In each cycle, up to cycle 7, the proportion of women with unscheduled bleeding including those which did not bleed was statistically significantly lower in the DRSP group than in the DSG group ($p = 0.0001$, chi-square test).^{5,6}

† **Bleeding days per treatment cycle:** Cycle 2-4: desogestrel 16.9 days ($n=222$) vs. drospirenone 9.6 days ($n=527$), $p<0.0001$; Cycles 2-6: desogestrel 23.7 days ($n=172$) vs. drospirenone 13.7 days ($n=422$), $p<0.0001$; Cycle 2-9: desogestrel 34.7 days ($n=116$) vs. drospirenone 21.5 days ($n=305$), $p=0.0003$. **Study drop-out rate due to abnormal uterine bleeding:** desogestrel: 6.6% ($n=322$); drospirenone: 3.3% ($n=858$); $p<0.05$.^{5,6}

FSRH and UKMEC

Slynd® is recommended as a contraceptive in the 2022 Faculty of Sexual and Reproductive Healthcare (FSRH) guidelines and is covered by POP guidance in the UK Medical Eligibility Criteria (UKMEC).^{2,7}

Abbreviations: AE, adverse event; DRSP, drospirenone; DSG, desogestrel; FSRH, Faculty of Sexual and Reproductive Healthcare; HFI, hormone free interval; POP, progestogen-only pill; UKMEC, UK Medical Eligibility Criteria.

References: 1. Slynd® Summary of Product Characteristics. 2. FSRH Clinical Guidelines progestogen-only pills. 11/2022. 3. Palacios, S., et al. *BMC Women's Health*. 2020. 20:218. 4. Archer, D.F., et al. *Contraception*. 2015. 92:439-444. 5. Palacios, S., et al. *Arch Gynaec Obs*. 2019. 300:1805-1812. 6. Palacios, S., et al. *PLOS ONE*. 2020. 15(6): e0231856. 7. UK Medical Eligibility Criteria. For Contraceptive Use. 2016 (Amended 2019).



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