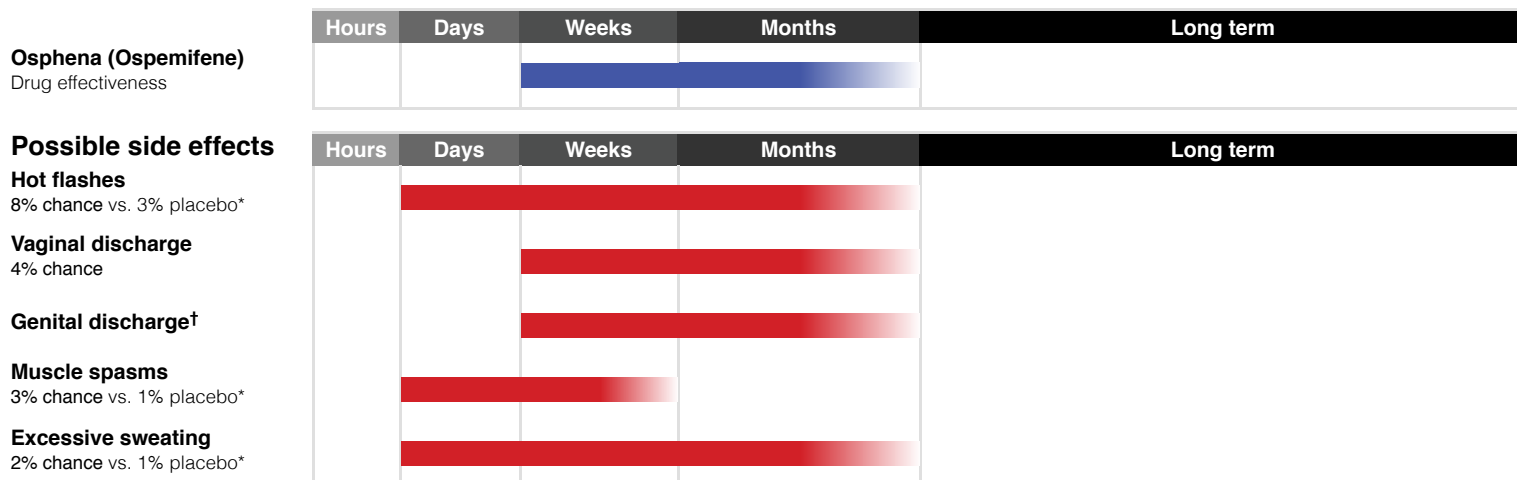


# Osphena (Ospemifene) basics

**Helps make sex less painful for postmenopausal women.** Osphena (Ospemifene) helps make sex less painful in postmenopausal women, but has more side-effects than topical medications applied directly to the vagina.

## What to expect when starting

Here's when people typically experience benefits as well as some possible side effects. Your experience may be different.



\* Placebo is a sugar pill with no medicinal benefit.

† Data on frequency of side effects is not available.

## Tips from pharmacists

- Take Osphena (Ospemifene) once a day at the same time with food. It doesn't matter what time of day you take it.
- It's normal to experience hot flashes, vaginal discharge, and sweating while on Osphena (Ospemifene). Talk to your doctor if these symptoms become bothersome.
- Osphena (Ospemifene) needs to be stopped before undergoing surgery. Always tell all of your doctors that you are taking Osphena (Ospemifene).
- Osphena (Ospemifene) should be used for the shortest possible period. Talk to your doctor regularly (every 3 to 6 months) to discuss if Osphena (Ospemifene) is still right for you.
- Get emergency care if you notice swelling or pain in your lower legs, sudden shortness of breath, or an unexplained severe headache.
- Tell your doctor about any unusual vaginal bleeding.

## Risks and warnings

The FDA has identified these as possible serious or life-threatening risks with this medication. Contact your doctor if you experience any of these.

### Cancer of the uterus

Vaginal bleeding after menopause can be a warning sign of uterus (endometrial) cancer, so let your doctor know if you notice any unusual bleeding. Using medicines like Osphena (Ospemifene) for more than a year can increase your risk. Talk to your doctor about other medicines you can take with Osphena (Ospemifene) to protect yourself from cancer if you are worried.

### Increased risk of blood clots and stroke

Osphena (Ospemifene) can raise your risk of blood clots, which can be very dangerous. You're more likely to have them if you smoke tobacco, are obese, or if you or your family have ever had blood clots. Get medical care right away if you have pain in your legs or arms, bad headaches, trouble breathing, or sudden changes in your speech or vision.

### Increased risk of heart disease

Estrogen-like medicines including Osphena (Ospemifene) can raise your risk of heart disease. This risk goes up the longer you take it. Therefore, Osphena (Ospemifene) should only be used for the shortest period of time possible. Talk to your doctor regularly to see if you still need to use Osphena (Ospemifene).