

Department of Clinical Biochemistry: Information for Clinicians

Full guidance available at BSW formulary:

<https://www.bswformulary.nhs.uk/chaptersSubDetails.asp?FormularySectionID=6&SubSectionRef=06.04.01.01&SubSectionID=E100#5808>

BSW Pathway for using testosterone in women for low sexual desire

1

Specialist assessment and recommends treatment. Informed consent required for off-label use.

Do not consider testosterone replacement for androgen deficiency, cognitive dysfunction, bone health, well-being or cardiovascular/metabolic benefits.

2

Measure baseline:

- FAI (Testosterone and SHBG, FAI <2% supports testosterone use; do not prescribe if >6%*)
- BP
- BMI

Contra-indications to Testosterone replacement:

- In cases of known or suspected breast carcinoma, known or suspected androgen-dependent neoplasia, nephrotic syndrome, history of thromboembolism or hypercalcaemia
- In cases of known hypersensitivity to the active substance or any of the excipients.
- Pregnancy & breastfeeding
- High total testosterone >2nmol/l OR High FAI >6%* (>9% for RUH lab)

3

Review at 3 and 6 months

- FAI (reduce dose if FAI>6%*) (9% for RUH lab)
- Stop if no clinical response
- If good response and FAI 2-6%* (9% for RUH lab) continue
- Agree monitoring schedule, target FAI, and how to obtain advice/support
- Monitor for signs & symptoms of androgen excess (hirsutism, acne, alopecia, voice deepening)

Testosterone therapy for postmenopausal women, in doses that approximate physiological testosterone concentrations for pre-menopausal women, is not associated with serious adverse events (Level I, Grade A).

Caution

Cardiac/hepatic/renal insufficiency; Migraine; Epilepsy; Diabetes Mellitus; IHD; Polycythaemia; Elderly; HTN; Competitive athletes; may potentiate sleep apnoea in some patients, especially those with risk factors such as obesity or chronic lung disease.

4

Review annually thereafter

- Topical testosterone should be stopped when ERT is stopped or if the specialist advises for it to stop.