

## Ovarian Activity in Obese and Non-Obese Women Treated With AG200-15, a Transdermal Contraceptive

**Objective:** Evaluate ovarian suppression in obese and non-obese healthy women treated with AG200-15, a weekly transdermal contraceptive delivery system (TCDS) containing levonorgestrel and ethinyl estradiol.

**Methods:** Luteal activity in obese (BMI at least 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, n=8) versus non-obese (BMI below 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, n=25) women was compared using data from a previously reported multicenter, open-label, randomized, 3-cycle study evaluating AG200-15, a weekly TCDS (21/7 day cycle). Luteal activity (defined as serum-progesterone [s-P] 3 ng/mL or more) was measured twice weekly. The cycle day of increased s-P was determined.

**Results:** BMI ranged from 17-52 kg/m<sup>2</sup>; 42% of subjects were obese. Progesterone values, available in 30 women, revealed no differences in ovarian activity in obese vs non-obese women. Ten of 13 s-P increases occurred on day 8 and 3 on day 11. All s-P values on day 22 were less than 0.4 ng/mL.

Number of Subjects With Increased S-Progesterone in First and Second Half of Cycle			
		Cycle 2	Cycle 3
Increase before Day 15	Non-Obese	2	5
	Obese	2	4
Increase after Day 15	Non-Obese	0	0
	Obese	0	0

**Conclusions:** Luteal activity was observed more often in obese than in non-obese women and mainly limited to week 1 of treatment in cycles 2 and 3.