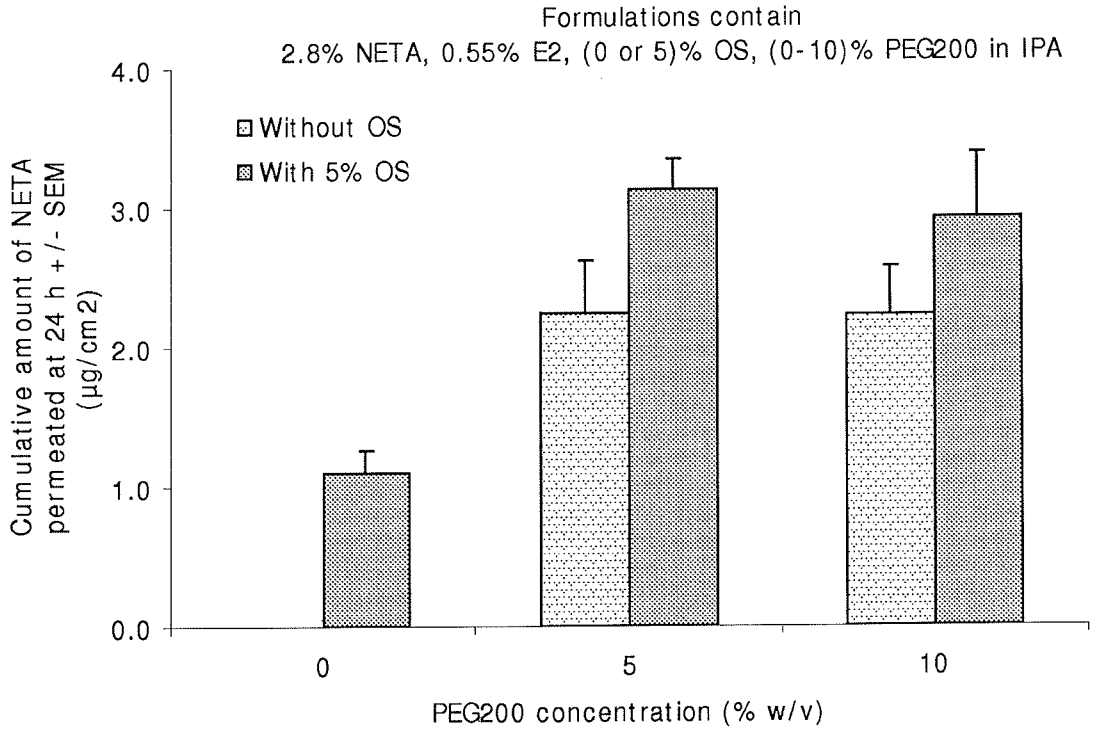


Figure 1: Norethisterone Acetate permeation obtained from the application of Compositions 2-5 compared against application of a control.

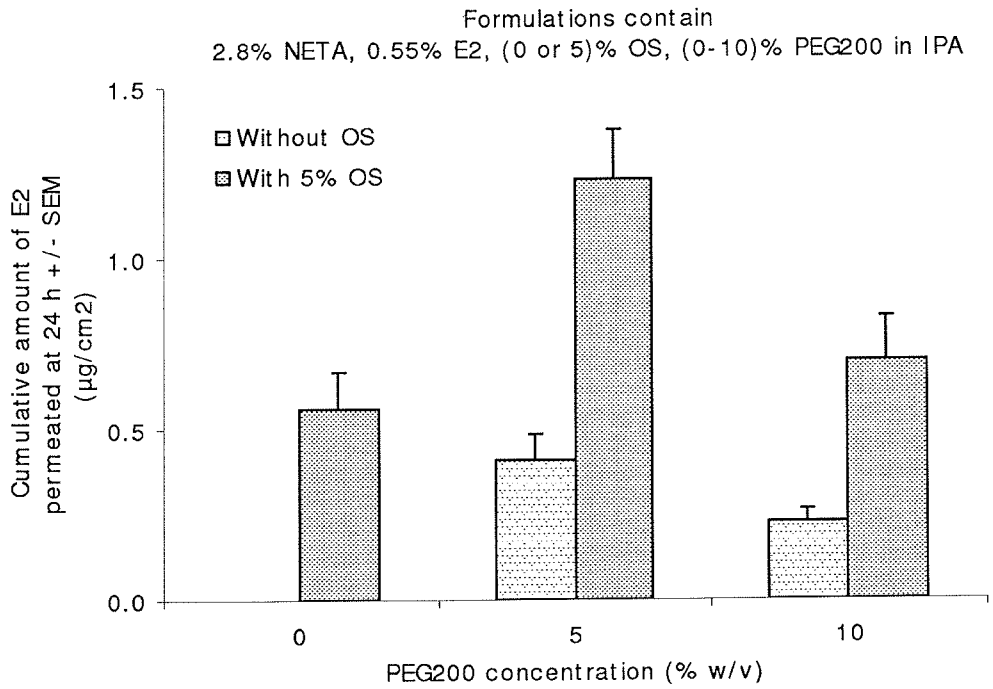
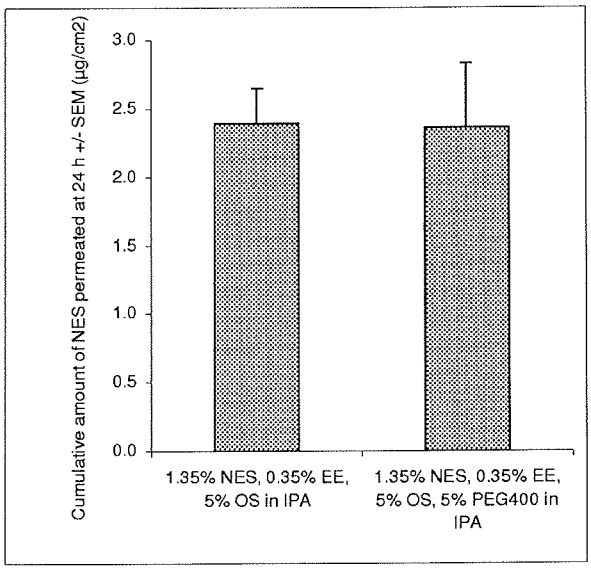
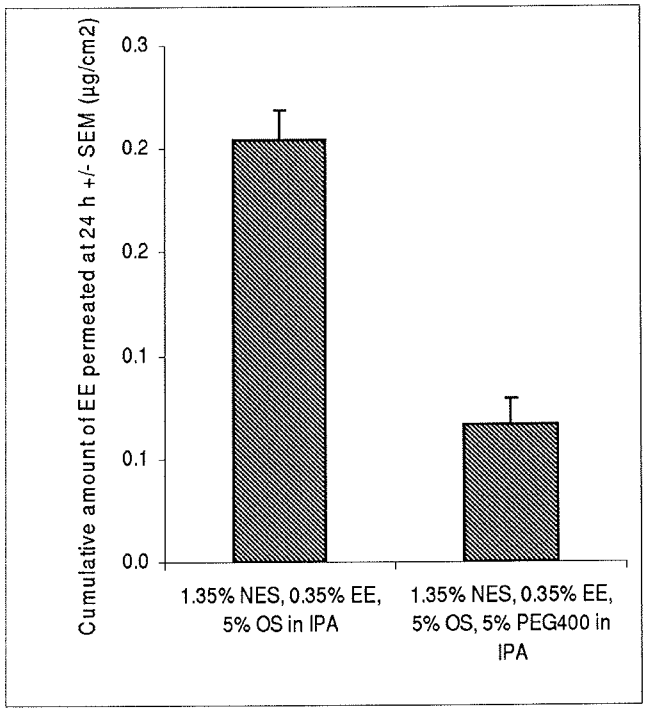


Figure 2: Estradiol permeation obtained from the application of Compositions 2-5 in accordance with the invention compared with application of control Composition 1.



(a)

Figure 3a: Ethinylestradiol permeation obtained from the application of Composition 2 (not of the invention) compared against application of a control composition 1.



(b)

Figure 3b: Nestorone permeation obtained from the application of Example 2 compared against application of a control.

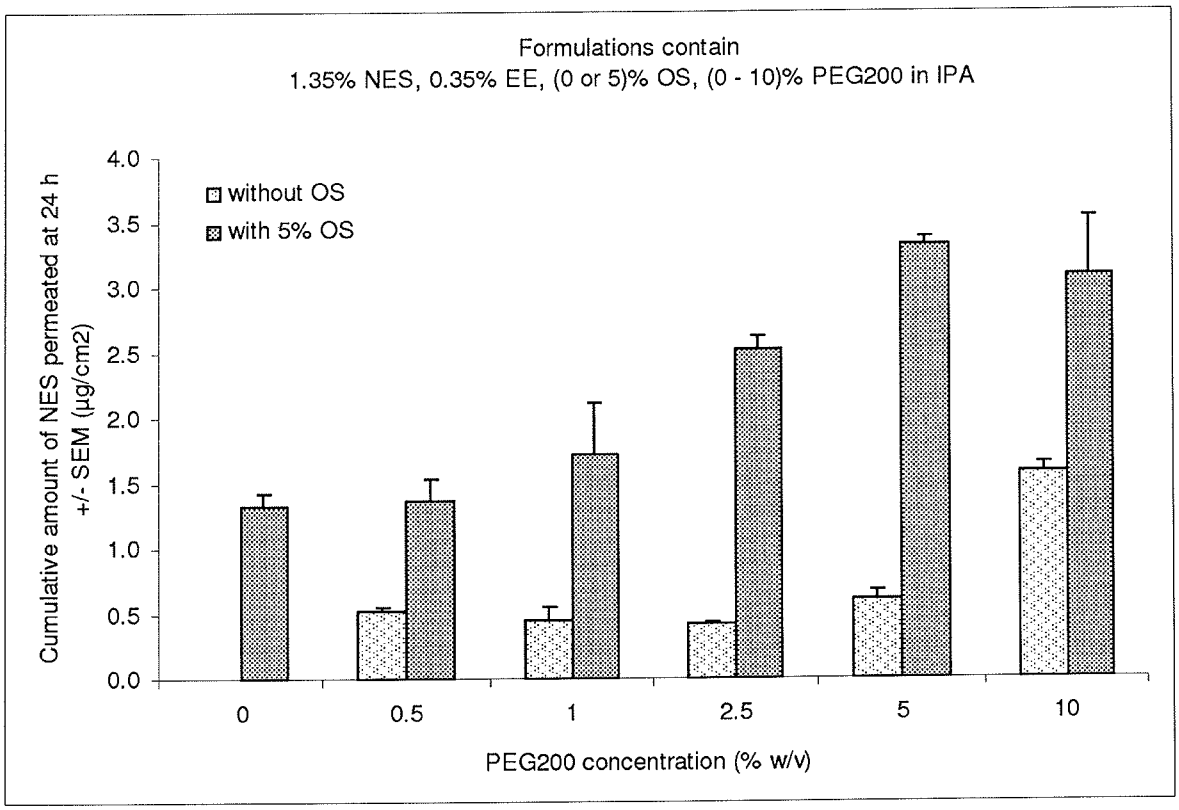


Figure 4: Nestorone permeation obtained from the application of Compositions 3-12 compared against application of the Composition 1 control.

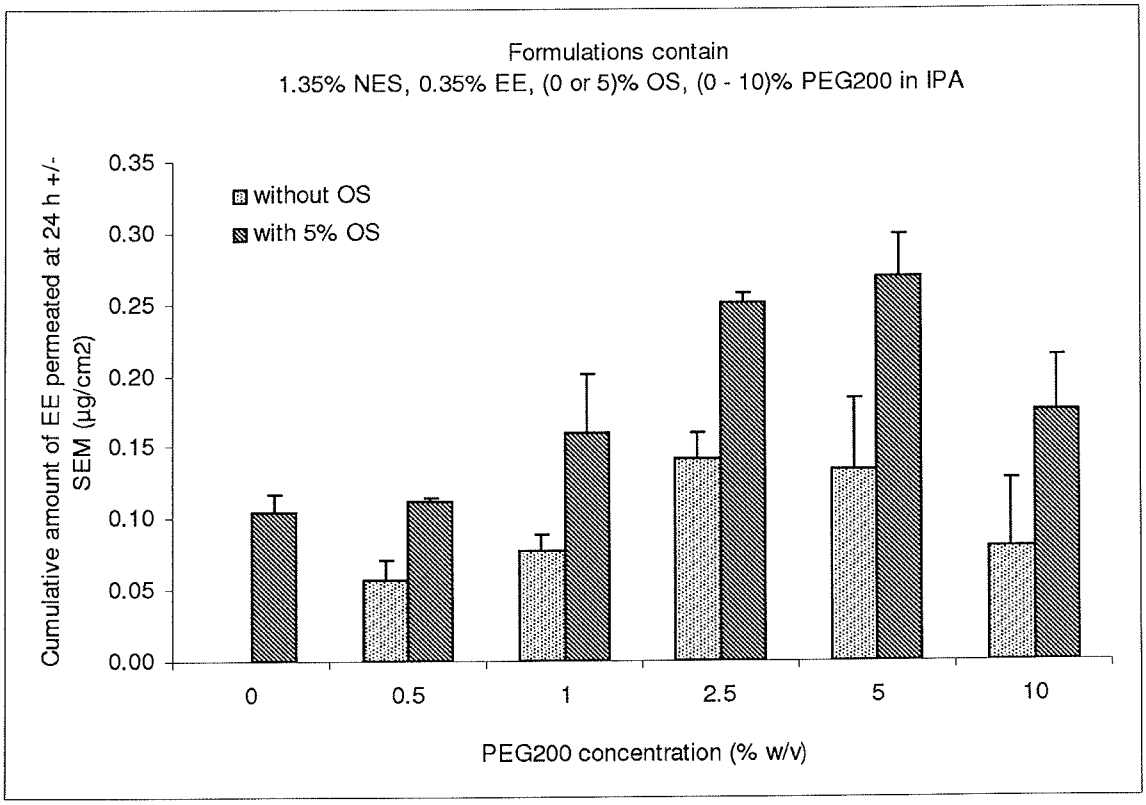


Figure 5: Ethinylestradiol permeation obtained from the application of Compositions 3-12 compared against application of the Composition 1 control.

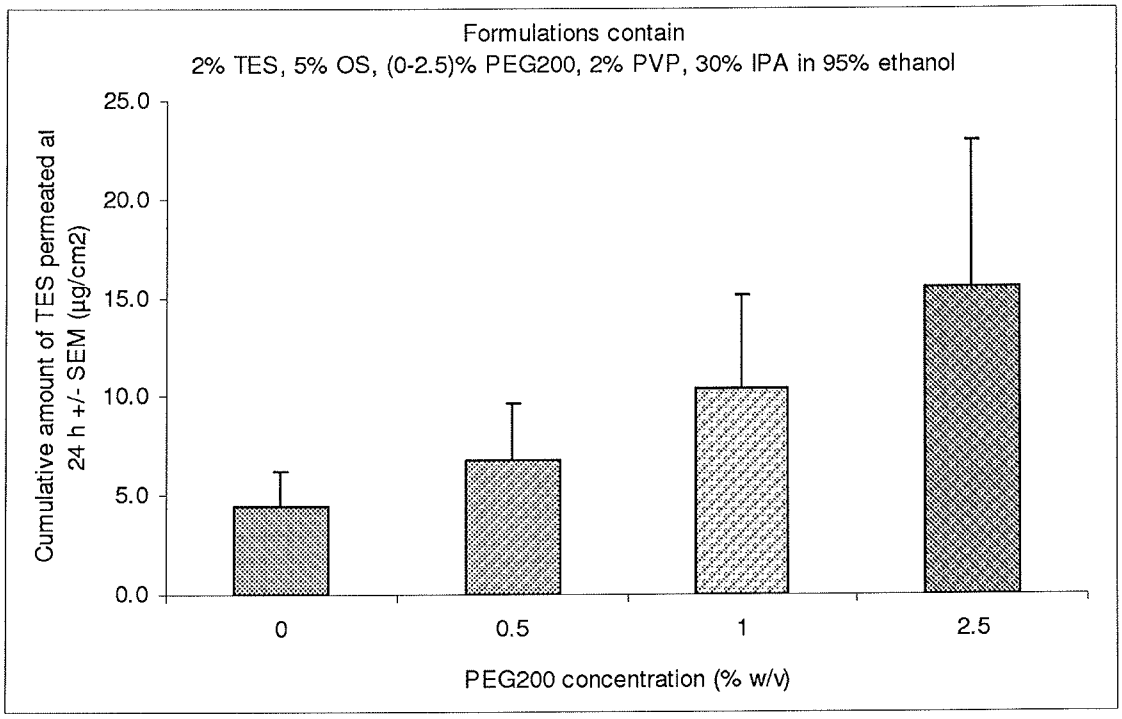


Figure 6 (Comp 1): Testosterone permeation obtained from the application of Compositions 2-4 compared against application of a control.

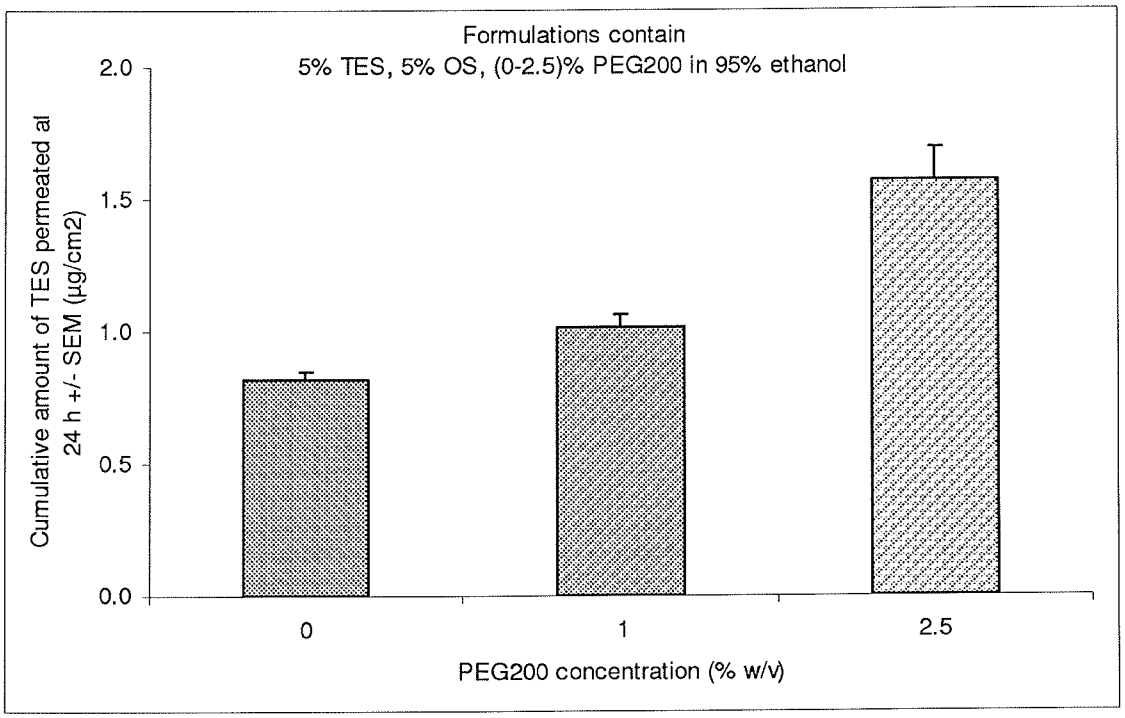


Figure 7: Testosterone permeation obtained from the application of Compositions 2-3 compared against application of a control.

Figure 8: Permeation of KETO transdermal spray in comparison with a commercially available gel. Formulations contain 5% KETO, 0 or 5% OS, 0 or 2.5% PEG 200 in IPA.

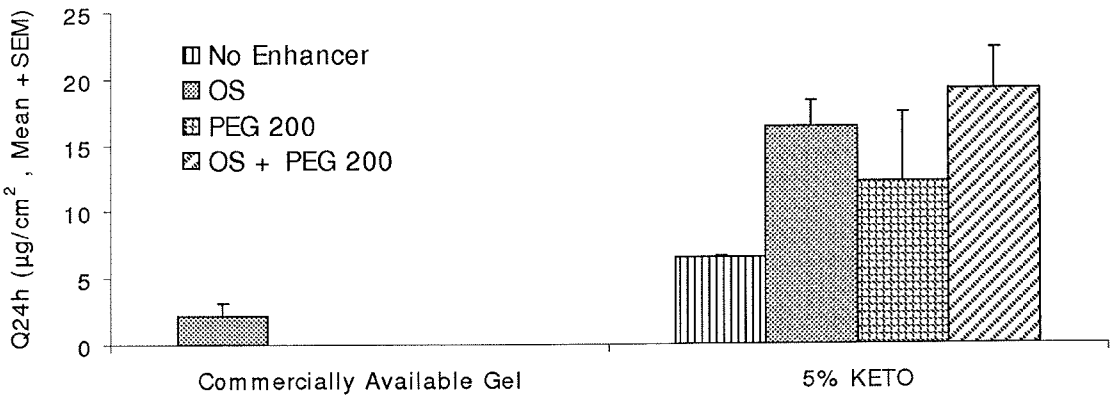


Figure 9: 2.5% KETO, 0 or 5% OS, 2.5% PEG 200 or PEG 400 in IPA

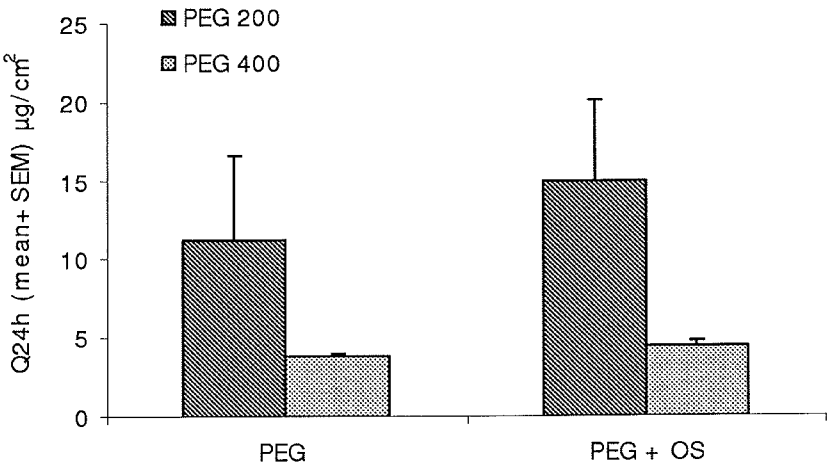


Figure 10: Permeation of Diclofenac transdermal spray (2% DIC diethylamine, 0 or 5% OS, 0 or 2.5% PEG200 in IPA) vs. a commercially available gel

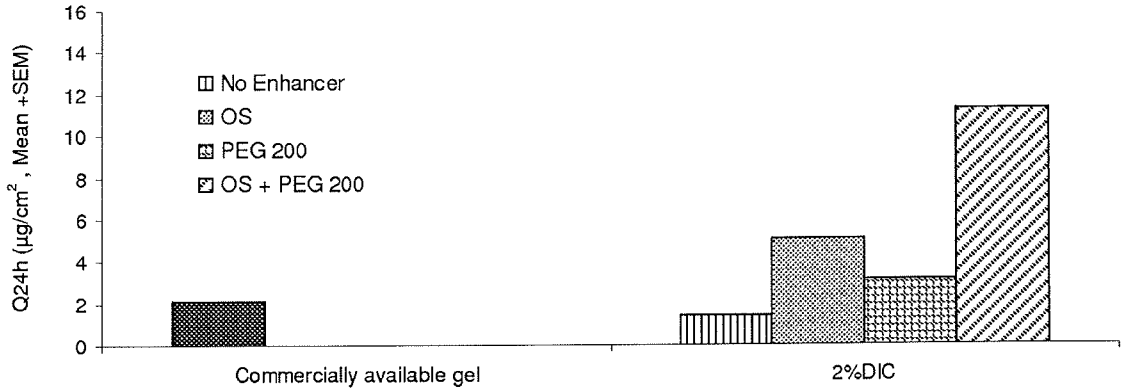


Figure 11: DIC diethylamine from a transdermal spray formulation (1%DIC, 0 or 5%OS, 0 or 2.5%PEG400 in IPA)

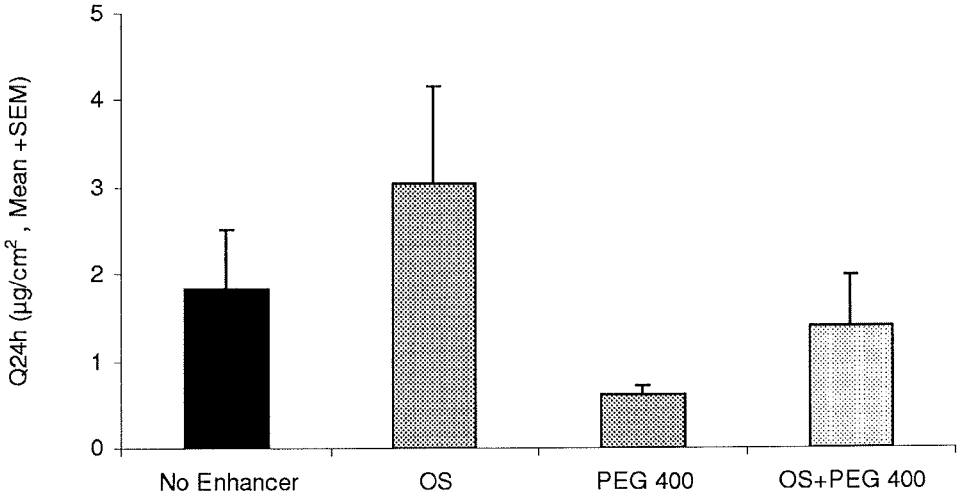


Figure12: Effect of PEG200 or PEG 400 on Estradiol permeation. Formulations contain 0.25% E2, (0 or 5)% OS, (0 or 5)% (PEG200 or PEG400) in IPA

