and 10 mg) to be suitable for the management of VMS. Further, the skilled person learns that a daily dose of 2 mg estetrol is as effective as a daily dose of 10 mg estetrol at decreasing the number of hot flushes per day (see for example Figure 3 in Coelingh Bennink et al., Maturitas, 2016). In addition, the publication teaches the skilled person that the 2 mg daily dose does not alter endometrial thickness while the 10 mg daily dose has an important effect on endometrial thickness (see for example Figure 2 in Coelingh Bennink et al., 2016). The skilled person would thus conclude that the Minimal Effective Dose of estetrol for the treatment of VMS is 2 mg per day.

Summary

Against this background, the present inventors have now surprisingly found that the Minimal Effective Dose of estetrol for the alleviation of VMS in perimenopausal and postmenopausal women is of about 15 mg daily.

The determination of the Minimal Effective Dose indeed revolves around a number of parameters which take into account not only the mean number of VMS per day (as was done by Coelingh Bennink et al in Maturitas, 2016), but also the severity of VMS, and also a weekly weighted score, as further defined herein.

Thus, in terms of efficacy, it was surprisingly found that a daily dose of 15 mg was required to obtain a definite effect on VMS.

Furthermore, it was observed by the present inventors that several side effects of the treatment, as reflected for example in the number of treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs), or in the number of patients leaving the study in each group, or in the number of biopsies which had to be performed in each group, tend to reach a plateau at around 10 mg per day, and do not worsen when the dose is further increased. Surprisingly, some of these parameters in fact regress from 10 mg to 15 mg daily, thus indicating that the adverse events could be more bearable when the dose is higher than 10 mg per day.

Based on this surprising finding, and on measurements performed when a 20 mg and a 30 mg daily doses are administered, the present inventors have thus come to the unexpected conclusion that an optimal daily dose of estetrol for alleviation of VMS in postmenopausal women is found in the range of 15 mg to 25 mg. This range of doses indeed allows statistically significant effects on VMS to be observed, as is shown in the examples, while maintaining the treatment side effects within an acceptable window.

In one aspect, there is provided use of an estetrol component in the manufacture of a medicament for alleviating emotional aspects of the menopausal transition selected from the group consisting of: insomnia, sleep disturbance, anxiety, nervous tension, and combinations thereof, wherein said estetrol component is estetrol monohydrate and is to be administered at a daily amount equivalent to from 15 mg to 25 mg of estetrol monohydrate.

Claims

1. Use of an estetrol component in the manufacture of a medicament for alleviating emotional aspects of the menopausal transition selected from the group consisting of: insomnia, sleep disturbance, anxiety, nervous tension, and combinations thereof, wherein said estetrol component is estetrol monohydrate and is to be administered at a daily amount equivalent to from 15 mg to 25 mg of estetrol monohydrate.

2. The use according to claim 1, wherein said estetrol component is to be administered at a daily amount equivalent to from 15 mg to 20 mg monohydrate.

3. The use according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the estetrol component is to be administered at a daily amount equivalent to 20 mg monohydrate.

4. The use according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the estetrol component is to be administered daily for at least 4, preferably at least 12 weeks.

5. The use according to any one of claims 1 to 4, further comprising a progestogenic component.

6. The use according to claim 5, wherein said progestogenic component is selected from drospirenone, progesterone and dydrogesterone.

7. The use according to claim 6, wherein progesterone is to be administered at a daily dose of from 50 mg to 200 mg.

8. The use according to any one of claims 1 to 7, further comprising bazedoxifene.

9. The use according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the medicament is formulated as an oral dosage unit.

10. The use according to claim 9, wherein the oral dosage unit is formulated to correspond to a daily dosage unit.

11. The use according to any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein said medicament is present in a packaging unit comprising at least 14, preferably at least 21, even more preferably at least 28, containers for holding separately packaged and individually removable daily solid oral dosage units.

12. The use according to claim 11, wherein said packaging unit additionally comprises at least 10, preferably 12, more preferably 14, additional containers for holding separately packaged and individually removable daily, preferably solid, oral dosage units, wherein each additional

container comprises at least one daily, preferably solid, oral dosage unit comprising a progestogenic component.

13. The use according to claim 12, wherein each of the additional containers for holding the dosage units comprising the progestogenic component are individually visually arranged next to a container holding a solid dosage unit comprising estetrol when these two solid dosage units have to be administered on the same day.

14. The use according to claim 12 or 13, wherein said progestogenic component is selected from drospirenone, progesterone and dydrogesterone.

15. The use according to claim 14, wherein said progestogenic component is progesterone and wherein each said additional container comprises at least one daily oral dosage unit comprising from 50 mg to 200 mg of progesterone.

16. The use according to claim 12, wherein the packaging unit additionally comprises the same number of additional containers for holding separately packaged and individually removable daily, preferably solid, oral dosage units, wherein each additional container comprises at least one daily, preferably solid, oral dosage unit comprising a progestogenic component, preferably wherein said progestogenic component is selected from drospirenone, progesterone and dydrogesterone, even more preferably wherein said progestogenic component is progesterone.

17. The use according to claim 11, wherein at least 10, preferably 12, more preferably 14, of said daily solid oral dosage units additionally comprises a progestogenic component.

18. The use according to claim 17, wherein each said daily solid oral dosage unit additionally comprises a progestogenic component.