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Kliogest? Consumer Medicine Information. Novo Nordisk Pharmaceuticals.
November 2002
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US 6 054 145 A
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Estradiol/Norethidrone acetate tablets (Activelle?) Sponsored by Novo
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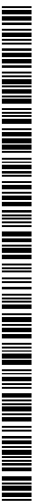


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(54) Title: HRT FORMULATIONS

(57) Abstract: HRT formulations containing low amounts of estradiol and NETA are prepared.

HRT FORMULATIONS**Field of this Invention**

The present invention relates to novel pharmaceutical formulations containing
5 surprisingly low concentrations of estradiol and norethindrone acetate (hereinafter
designated NETA). These formulations are to be used for the treatment of hormone
placement therapy (hereinafter designated HRT).

Background of this Invention

10 Any discussion of the prior art throughout the specification should in no way be
considered as an admission that such prior art is widely known or forms part of common
general knowledge in the field.

A HRT formulation designated Kliogest[®] was marketed in the beginning of the
80'ies. Each Kliogest tablet contains, as active ingredients, 2 mg of estradiol and 1 mg of
15 NETA. Also, at that time, it was suggested that, at least to some patients, half the
dosage, i.e. a tablet containing 1 mg of estradiol and 0.5 mg of NETA, was the optimal
dosage. The last mentioned product has been marketed under the name Activelle[®]. The
daily administration is one Kliogest tablet. The administration takes place for a long
period of time, usually months or even years.

20 Examples of documents defining the general state of the art are the following
patents and patent applications: US 4,826,831 A; WO 02/055086 A2; and US
2002/193358 A.

In one or more preferred embodiments, the present invention relates to a HRT
formulation that is satisfactory to the patients.

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In one or more preferred embodiments, the present invention relates to a HRT formulation that results in a satisfactory and convenient bleeding profile.

It is an object of the present invention to overcome or ameliorate at least one of the disadvantages of the prior art, or to provide a useful alternative.

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Summary of this Invention

According to a first aspect, the present invention provides a pharmaceutical formulation comprising about 0.5 mg of estradiol, optionally as a hydrate thereof, and about 0.1 mg of NETA or the corresponding amount of NET or a corresponding amount of an ester or a salt of NET.

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According to a second aspect, the present invention provides a method for treating a progestogen-responsive syndrome, said method comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment an effective amount for treating said syndrome of a formulation according to the first aspect.

15

According to a third aspect, the present invention provides a method of providing progestogen to a subject in need of such providing, said method comprising administering to said subject a formulation according to the first aspect.

According to a fourth aspect, the present invention provides use of a pharmaceutical formulation according to the first aspect for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a progestogen-responsive syndrome.

20

According to a fifth aspect, the present invention provides use of a pharmaceutical formulation according to the first aspect for the manufacture of a medicament for providing progestogen to a subject in need of such providing.

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, throughout the description and the claims, the words "comprise", "comprising", and the like are to be construed in an

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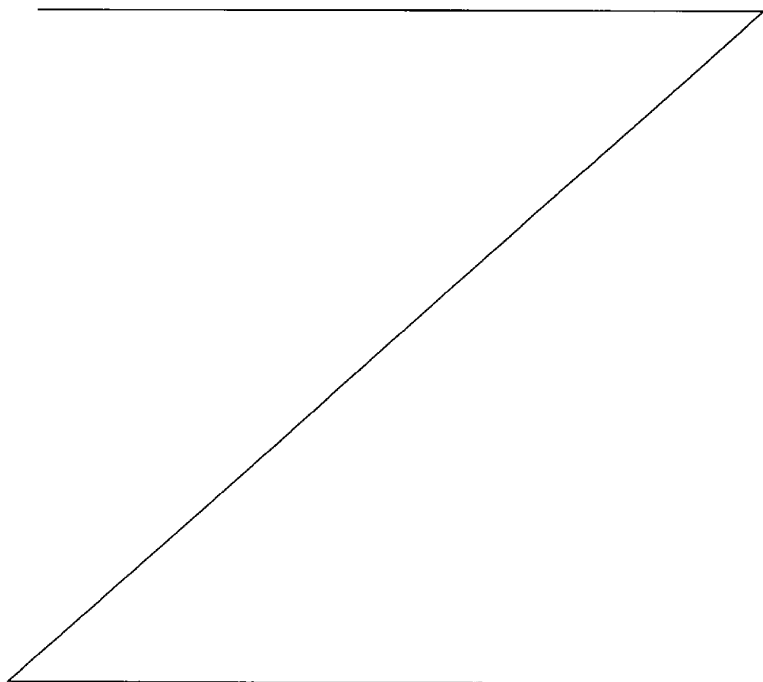
-1b-

inclusive sense as opposed to an exclusive or exhaustive sense; that is to say, in the sense of "including, but not limited to".

In the formulations of this invention, estradiol may be present as such or it may be present as the corresponding amount of a hydrate thereof, for example, the
5 corresponding amount of the hemihydrate (estradiol hemihydrate).

Furthermore, in the formulations of this invention, NETA may be present as such or it may be present as the corresponding amount of norethindrone (hereinafter designated NET) or the corresponding amount of a salt or ester of NET.

In a preferred embodiment, the unit dosage form is a pellet, tablet or capsule
10 having a total weight (excluding capsule or coating) of between about 25 and 125 mg.



In some embodiments, the formulation comprises:

Estradiol hemihydrate	about 0.5 mg
Norethisterone acetate	about 0.1 mg
Lactose monohydrate	about 37 mg
Maize starch	about 37 mg
Hydroxypropyl cellulose or hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose	about 3 mg
Talc	about 0.8 mg
Magnesium stearate	about 0.4 mg

In another aspect, the invention provides methods for treating a progestogen-responsive syndrome, which are carried out by administering to a patient in need of such treatment an effective amount for treating the syndrome of a formulation of the invention.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention relates to formulations of estradiol-containing and NETA-containing medications. Such formulations can, for example, be administered orally, vaginally, or transdermally.

The formulations of this invention can be used analogously to the use of similar products such as Kliogest and Activelle.

Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable salts, including, without limitation, organic acid addition salts formed with acids which form a physiological acceptable anion, for example, tosylate, methanesulfonate, acetate, citrate, malonate, tartarate, succinate, benzoate, ascorbate, α -ketoglutarate, and α -glycerophosphate. Suitable inorganic salts may also be formed, including, without limitation, hydrochloride, sulfate, nitrate, bicarbonate, and carbonate salts.

In practicing the present invention, an estradiol-containing and NETA-containing formulation is prepared by contacting estradiol and NETA with a cellulosic binder. The binder may comprise, without limitation, one or more of methylcellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose (Tylose™), ethylcellulose (Ethocel™), hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (HPMC) (Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.), and hydroxypropyl cellulose (Klucel™). For tablet formulations, binders impart sufficient cohesion to the powders to permit normal processing such as sizing, lubrication, compression, film coating, and packaging, but still permit the tablet to disintegrate and the formulation to dissolve upon ingestion. In the present invention, the cellulosic binders also impart enhanced stability and/or recoverability to the progestogen

active ingredient. Typically, the formulations of the invention comprise one or more cellulosic binders in the range of about 0.5% to about 25%, such as, e.g., about 0.75% to about 15% or about 1.5% to about 10%, of the total weight of the unit dosage form.

In one embodiment of the invention, the binder is Klucel™, and the unit dosage
5 form is a tablet containing 0.1 or 0.25 mg NETA and 3.2 mg Klucel™ (total tablet weight = 80-85 mg).

The formulations of the invention may optionally comprise one or more diluents. Suitable diluents include, without limitation, either individually or in combination, lactose USP; lactose USP, anhydrous; lactose USP, spray dried; starch USP; directly compressible
10 starch; mannitol USP; sorbitol; dextrose monohydrate; microcrystalline cellulose NF; dibasic calcium phosphate dihydrate NF; sucrose-based diluents; confectioner's sugar; monobasic calcium sulfate monohydrate; calcium sulfate dihydrate NF; calcium lactate trihydrate granular NF; dextrates NF (e.g., Emdex™); Celutab™; dextrose (e.g., Cerelease™); inositol; hydro-
15 lyzed cereal solids such as the Maltrons™ and Mor-Rex™; amylose; Rexcel™; calcium carbonate; glycine; bentonite; and the like. The formulations typically comprise one or more diluents in the range of about 5% to about 99%, preferably about 25% to about 90%, and more preferably about 40% to about 80%, of the total weight of the formulation.

The formulations of the invention may optionally comprise one or more disintegrants, particularly for tablet formulations. Suitable disintegrants include, without limitation,
20 either individually or in combination, starches; sodium starch glycolate; clays (such as Veegum™HV); alginates; pregelatinized corn starches (such as National™ 1551 and National™ 1550); and gums (such as agar, guar, locust bean, Karaya™, pectin, and tragacanth). Disintegrants can be added at any suitable step during the preparation of the pharmaceutical
25 formulation, particularly prior to granulation or during the lubrication step prior to compression. Preferably, the present pharmaceutical formulations comprise one or more disintegrants in the range of about 5% to about 99%, preferably about 25% to about 90%, and more preferably about 40% to about 80%, of the total weight of the formulation.

The formulations of the invention optionally comprise one or more lubricants and/or glidants as a carrier material. Suitable lubricants and/or glidants include, without limitation,
30 either individually or in combination, such lubricants and/or glidants as glyceryl behenate (Compritol™ 888); metallic stearates (e.g., magnesium, calcium and sodium stearates); stearic acid; hydrogenated vegetable oils (e.g., Sterotex™); talc; waxes; Stearowet™; boric acid; sodium benzoate and sodium acetate; sodium chloride; DL-Leucine; polyethylene glycols (e.g., Carbowax™ 4000 and Carbowax™ 6000); sodium oleate; sodium benzoate; so-
35 dium acetate; sodium lauryl sulfate; sodium stearyl fumarate (Pruv.TM.); and magnesium

lauryl sulfate. The present pharmaceutical formulations comprise one or more lubricants at about 0.1% to about 10%, preferably about 0.2% to about 8%, and more preferably about 0.25% to about 5%, of the total weight of the formulation. Magnesium stearate is a preferred lubricant used to reduce friction between the equipment and granulation during compression.

5 Talc is a preferred anti-adherent or glidant agent used to reduce sticking to equipment surfaces and also to reduce static in the blend. The formulations preferably comprise talc at about 0.1% to about 10%, more preferably about 0.25% to about 5%, and still more preferably about 0.5% to about 2%, of the total weight of the formulation.

The formulations of the invention optionally comprise one or more wetting agents, particularly for tablet formulations. Suitable wetting agents include, either individually or in combination, such wetting agents as oleic acid; glyceryl monostearate; sorbitan monooleate; sorbitan monolaurate; triethanolamine oleate; polyoxyethylene sorbitan mono-oleate; polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate; sodium oleate; and sodium lauryl sulfate. Wetting agents that are anionic surfactants are preferred. The formulations of the invention typically com-
10
15 prise one or more wetting agents present at about 0.1% to about 15%, preferably about 0.25% to about 10%, and more preferably about 0.5% to about 5%, of the total weight of the formulation.

Other carrier materials (such as colorants, flavors and sweeteners) and modes of administration are known in the pharmaceutical art and can be used in the preparation of the
20 formulations of the present invention.

Dosage forms and coatings

A dosage form, as used herein, refers to a formulation that is ready for administration to a subject. In practicing the present invention, the formulation may be formulated as tablets,
25 pills, hard or soft capsules, lozenges, cachets, dispensable powders, granules, beadlets, pellets, suspensions, elixirs, and the like. The invention also encompasses multilayered tablets wherein a given layer may represent a different drug, as well as powders, pellets and granules that are encapsulated. The powders, pellets, and granules may be coated with a suitable polymer or a conventional coating material to achieve, for example, greater stability in
30 the gastrointestinal tract, to achieve the desired rate of release, or to achieve a product with improved stability. Moreover, the capsule comprising the powder, pellets or granules may be further coated. The tablet or the caplet may also be scored to facilitate division of dosing. Alternatively, the dosage forms of the present invention may be unit dosage forms wherein the dosage form is intended to deliver one therapeutic dose per administration.

Preferably, the formulation is formulated into a discrete dosage unit containing a predetermined amount of the active ingredients, such as tablets or capsules. Unit dosage tablets or capsules are preferred.

Coatings typically comprise one or more compounds that form a film, as well as one or more plasticizers.

Film-forming compounds include, without limitation, cellulosic compounds such as, e.g., hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, ethylcellulose, methacrylates, cellulose acetate phthalates, polyvinyl acetate phthalates, waxes, and silicone elastomers.

Plasticizers include, without limitation, glycerin, glycerol triacetate, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, triacetin, triethyl citrate, acetylated monoglycerides MACROGOL 6,000, and the like.

In one aspect, the invention provides progesterone-containing tablets coated with 1.5-5% w/w of a cellulosic film-forming compound relative to the total weight of the tablet, such as, e.g., 1.5%, 2%, 2.5%, 3%, 3.5%, 4%, 4.5, and 5% w/w.

In one embodiment, the formulation is a tablet containing 0.1 or 0.25 mg NETA and 3.2 mg Klucel™ (total tablet weight = 80-85 mg) and coated with 3% methylhydroxypropyl-cellulose E3 (total weight about 2.3 mg/tablet).

The formulations of the invention may be manufactured using conventional means of granulation and tableting, including, without limitation, wet granulation and tableting followed by film-coating or direct compression followed by film-coating.

Typically, the tablet process comprises the steps of preparing granules suitable for tableting by blending a mixture comprising the medicament, a binder, and optionally, a disintegrant and filler; adding a predetermined amount of water or granulation fluid to form a wet mass blend; sizing the wet mass blend into granules to aid drying; drying the wet granules to remove excess moisture; sizing the dried granules into granules suitable for tableting, and adding lubricant, one or more fillers, one or more dry binders, optionally a disintegrant, and other excipients necessary for tableting the granules; and a film-coating step.

Methods for preparing the formulations of the invention are well-known in the art and can be found, e.g., in Remington, 19th Edition, Vol. II, Chapter 92, (Mack Publishing Company, Easton PA, 1995).

Other active ingredients

In addition to progesterone, the formulations of the invention may comprise one or more additional active ingredients, including, without limitation, a second progesterone product, an an-

drogenic agent, an androgen agonist, a progestogen agonist, an estrogen antagonist, or another hormone product.

In one embodiment, the formulation is a tablet containing 0.5 mg estradiol in addition to 0.1 or 0.25 mg NETA.

5

The formulation of this invention, particularly a dry formulation such as, e.g., a tablet, can be prepared by contacting estradiol and NETA with a cellulosic binder such that the cellulosic binder comprises between about 0.5% to about 25%, such as, e.g., about 0.75% to about 15% or about 1% to about 10%, of the total weight of the formulation. Non-limiting examples of suitable cellulosic binders include methylcellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose (Tylose™), ethylcellulose (Ethocel™), hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (HPMC) (Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.), and hydroxypropyl cellulose (Klucel™). However, it will be understood that any cellulosic binder may be used that imparts enhanced stability and/or recoverability to the formulation.

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In another aspect, the formulation of this invention, particularly a dry formulation such as, e.g., a tablet, can be prepared by coating the estrogen-containing and NETA-containing dosage form with 0.5-5% w/w of a cellulosic film-forming compound relative to the total weight of the tablet, such as, e.g., 1.5%, 2%, 2.5%, 3%, 3.5%, 4%, 4.5, and 5% w/w.

20 ***Methods of treatment***

The present invention also encompasses methods for treatment of progestogen-responsive syndromes, such as, e.g., in hormone replacement therapy. Also encompassed are other modes of progestogen administration such as, e.g., for contraception and treatment of osteoporosis. The methods are carried out by administering the formulation described above to a subject in need of a progestogen (or, a combination of a progestogen and another active ingredient, such as, e.g., an estrogen). Progestogen-responsive syndromes include, without limitation, infertility related to non-receptive uterus, premenstrual tension, ovulation, primary dysmenorrhea and endometriosis, habitual abortion, respiratory depression in the Pickwickian syndrome, secondary amenorrhea, dysfunctional uterine bleeding, preeclampsia and toxemia of pregnancy, sexual infantilism, and post-menopausal symptoms.

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The following examples are intended as non-limiting illustrations of the present invention.

Example 1: Enhanced stability of NETA in a low-dose formulation

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The purpose of this study was to compare the effect of (i) different binders and (ii) different coatings on stability of NETA in a low-dose formulation.

The following table illustrates the test formulations:

5

Ingredients	Quantity (mg/tablet)	Function	Commercial Source
Active Ingredients			
Estradiol hemihydrate	0.517	Active substance	Schering AG, Germany / Diosynth B.V., Holland
Norethisterone Acetate	0.100	Active substance	Schering/Diosynth
Other ingredients			
Lactose monohydrate	37.5	Filler	DMV International, Holland
Maize starch	37.5	Disintegrant / filler	Cerestar Scandinavia
Binder	3.20	Binder	
Talc	0.800	Gildant / lubricant	Luzenac, Italy
Magnesium stearate	0.400	Lubricant	Acros Chemicals

Two different binders were tested: Polyvidon™ VA 64 (polyvinylpyrrolidone, BASF, Germany); and Klucel™ EF (hydroxypropyl cellulose, Aqualon, USA).

- 10 Tabletting and coating: Tablets containing each of the three cellulosic binders were formed by fluid-bed granulation, compression on rotary press, film-coating in a coating pan using an air atomizing spray system. For film coating, either 1% or 3% Methocel E3 or E5 was used. The final tablets contained the following coat components:

- 15 1% film coat:

Film-coating: (theoretical quantity mg/tablet)	0.864
Filmformer	0.821
Glycerol triacetate	0.043

- 3% film coat:

Film-coating: (theoretical quantity mg/tablet)	2.400
Filmformer	2.280
Glycerol triacetate	0.120

Packaging: Following coating, each tablet batch was packed in a calendar dial pack ("Dispenser").

- 5 All patents, patent applications, and literature references referred to herein are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety. The mentioning herein of a reference is no admission that it constitutes prior art.

10 Many variations of the present invention will suggest themselves to those skilled in the art in light of the above detailed description. Such obvious variations are within the full intended scope of the appended claims.

Herein the word "comprise" is to be interpreted broadly meaning "include", "contain" or "comprehend" (*vide*, for example, Guidelines for Examination in the European Patent Office, Part C, Chapter III, 4.13).

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THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:-

1. A pharmaceutical formulation comprising about 0.5 mg of estradiol, optionally as a hydrate thereof, and about 0.1 mg of NHTA or the corresponding amount of NHT or a
5 corresponding amount of an ester or a salt of NHT.
2. The formulation according to claim 1 which is a tablet, pill, hard or soft capsule, lozenge, cachet, dispensable powder, granule, beadlet, pellet, suspension, or elixir, preferably a tablet, pill, hard or capsule.
10
3. The formulation according to claim 1 or claim 2, which has a loss of mass (w/w) of not more than 15%, preferably of not more than 10 %, when tested according to European Pharmacopoeia 4th edition 2002, item 2.2.32, test C.
- 15 4. The formulation according to any one of the preceding claims, which by the method described in European Pharmacopoeia 4th edition 2002, item 2.9.1, test A, disintegrates within 2 hours, preferably 1 hour, more preferred 30 minutes, most preferred 15 minutes.
- 20 5. The formulation according to any one of the preceding claims, containing a cellulosic binder selected from the group consisting of methylcellulose, sodium carboxyethyl-cellulose, (preferably Tylose™), ethylcellulose (preferably Ethocel™), hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose (hereinafter designated HPMC), and hydroxypropyl cellulose (preferably Klucel™).

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6. The formulation according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the content of
cellulosic binder is in the range from about 2 to about 10% (w/w) relative to the total
formulation.
- 5
7. The formulation according to the preceding claim, wherein said cellulosic binder is
hydroxypropyl cellulose (preferably Klucel™).
8. The formulation according to the preceding claim, wherein estradiol is present as a
hydrate, preferably a hemihydrate.
- 10
9. The formulation according to any one of the preceding claims, containing lactose in an
amount in the range from about 30 to about 45 mg, optionally as lactose monohydrate.
- 15
10. The formulation according to any one of the preceding claims, containing maize
starch in an amount in the range from about 30 to about 45 mg.
11. The formulation according to any one of the preceding claims, containing hydroxy-
propylcellulose in an amount in the range from about 2 to about 10 mg.
- 20
12. The formulation according to any one of the preceding claims, containing talc in an
amount in the range from about 0.5 to about 2 mg.

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13. The formulation according to any one of the preceding claims, containing magnesium stearate in an amount in the range from about 0.1 to about 1 mg.
14. The formulation according to any one of the preceding claims, containing
5 hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose as film coater in an amount in the range from about 0.5 to about 3 mg.
15. The formulation according to any one of the preceding claims, containing glycerol triacetate in an amount in the range from about 0.05 to about 0.2 mg.
10
16. The formulation according to any one of the preceding claims, comprising an amount in the range from about 2.5 to about 4 mg of a cellulosic binder, wherein said cellulosic binder is selected from the group consisting of methylcellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, ethylcellulose, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, and
15 hydroxypropyl cellulose.
17. The formulation according to any one of the preceding claims, comprising about 40 mg of lactose monohydrate, about 40 mg of maize starch, about 3 mg of hydroxypropyl cellulose or hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, about 0.8 mg of talc, and
20 about 0.4 mg of magnesium stearate.
18. The formulation according to any one of the preceding claims, further comprising a cellulosic coating.

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19. The formulation according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said
cellulosic coating is hydropropyl methyl cellulose.
20. The formulation according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said coating
5 is present in an amount in the range from about 0.5 to about 5% (w/w) relative to the
total formulation.
21. The formulation according to the preceding claim, wherein said coating is present in
an amount in the range from about 2 to about 4% (w/w) relative to the total
10 formulation.
22. The formulation according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said coating
is present in an amount in the range from about 2.5 to about 3.5% (w/w) relative to
the total formulation.
- 15
23. The formulation according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the total
amount of said coating is in the range from about 2 to about 3 mg per unit dosage.
24. A method for treating a progestogen-responsive syndrome, said method comprising
20 administering to a patient in need of such treatment an effective amount for treating
said syndrome of a formulation as defined in any one claims 1 to 23.
25. A method of providing progestogen to a subject in need of such providing, said
method comprising administering to said subject a formulation as defined in any one of
25 claims 1 to 23.

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26. Use of a pharmaceutical formulation according to any one of claims 1 to 23 for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a progestogen-responsive syndrome.
- 5 27. Use of a pharmaceutical formulation according to any one of claims 1 to 23 for the manufacture of a medicament for providing progestogen to a subject in need of such providing.
28. A pharmaceutical formulation; a method for treating a progestogen-responsive
10 syndrome; a method of providing progestogen to a subject in need of such providing; or use of a pharmaceutical formulation, substantially as herein described with reference to any one or more of the examples but excluding comparative examples.