Complementary medicine options for menopausal symptoms

The term complementary medicine (CM) is used to describe a wide range of health care medicines, therapies (forms of treatment that do not involve medicines) and other products that are not generally considered as part of conventional medicine (National Health and Medical Research Council). Some women think about using CM to manage their menopausal symptoms because they do not want to use prescribed medications or are unable to use them. If you are thinking about using CM, ask your doctor if it will affect other medications you might be taking. Some CM are promoted as natural and safe with little evidence the therapy works. Often there is no way to know if CM are safe or uncontaminated, especially if bought online. Your doctor can help you to understand the benefits and risks of a CM. The table provides a summary of commonly used CM for menopausal symptoms.

THE TRAFFIC LIGHT COLOURS INDICATE:

Red – Do not use (insufficient evidence that it works and/or safety concerns)



Orange - Use with caution (may work but safety concerns)



Green – OK to use (some evidence that it works and safe for most women)

Medicine/ Therapy	Symptom	Comments	Recommendation		
Botanical/herbal/vitamin supplements					
Vitamin E	Hot flushes	Vitamin E can decrease the number of hot flushes by one per day.			
St John's Wort	Mood symptoms	St John's Wort can improve mood and may help with mild depression. This therapy interacts with many prescription medicines.			
Soy isoflavones or phyto- oestrogens	Menopausal symptoms	May help hot flushes. Not helpful for sleep. Do not take it if you can't take prescribed MHT or HRT for safety reasons.			
Wild yam cream or progesterone cream	Endometrial (lining of the uterus) protection	No evidence that it is effective.			
Red clover	Menopausal symptoms	Inconsistent evidence that it is effective.			
Omega-3 supplements	Hot flushes	No evidence that it is effective.			
Black cohosh	Menopausal symptoms	Inconsistent evidence that it is effective and possible safety concerns.			
Evening primrose oil	Hot flushes	No evidence that it is effective.			

MAIN POINTS

- Complementary medicine is used to describe a wide range of healthcare medicines, therapies (forms of treatment that do not involve medicines) and other products that are not generally considered as part of conventional medicine.
- Some complementary medicines may help with mild symptoms, but there is little evidence that many popular complementary medicines help with symptoms or are safe.
- Speak with your doctor before using complementary medicine because it might affect other medications.
- Avoid buying online products their safety cannot be guaranteed.
- You should not use soy/phytoestrogen products if you can't take prescribed hormone therapy for safety reasons such as breast cancer.
- Bioidentical compounded hormone therapies cannot be recommended because their safety is unknown.
- No complementary medicine is as effective as oestrogen therapy for menopausal symptoms.

Medicine/ Therapy	Symptom	Comments	Recommendation		
Mind-body therapies					
Acupuncture	Hot flushes	Studies show that acupuncture is no better than sham acupuncture. May help sleep.			
Cognitive behavioural therapy	Menopausal symptoms	Cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) and mindfulness-based stress reduction can help some women with menopausal symptoms (sleep/hot flushes/mood).			
Hypnosis	Menopausal symptoms	Hypnosis might be helpful for some women but the evidence is inconsistent.			
Yoga	Menopausal symptoms	Yoga might be helpful for some women but the evidence is inconsistent.			
Homeopathy	Menopausal symptoms	No evidence that is it effective.			
Magnetic therapy	Menopausal symptoms	No evidence that is it effective.			
Other					
Bioidentical compounded hormone therapy	Menopausal symptoms	Do not take it if you can't take prescribed menopausal hormone therapy (MHT) or hormone replacement therapy (HRT) for safety reasons.			

Information obtained from the Cancer Australia website (www.canceraustralia.gov.au/publications-and-resources/clinical-practice-guidelines/menopausal-guidelines) and the North American Menopause Society (Nonhormonal management of menopause-associated vasomotor symptoms: 2015 position statement of The North American Menopause Society).

For further information about CM see the following websites:

National Center for Complementary and Integrative health (www.nccih.nih.gov)

Better Health Channel (www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au/conditionsandtreatment/complementary-and-alternative-care)

National Institute of Complementary Medicine (www.nicm.edu.au/health_information/information_for_consumers/understanding_cm)

The AMS website also has fact sheets for information about other treatment options. For any concerns or questions about options to manage your menopausal symptoms, visit your doctor or go to the Find an AMS Doctor service on the AMS website.

NOTE: Medical and scientific information provided and endorsed by the Australasian Menopause Society might not be relevant to an individual's personal circumstances and should always be discussed with their own healthcare provider. This Information Sheet may contain copyright or otherwise protected material. Reproduction of this Information Sheet branks of the professionals and their patients for clinical practice is permissible. Any other use of this information (hardcopy and electronic versions) must be agreed to and approved by the Australasian Menopause Society.

