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목적: This study aims to survey the change of consumption of hormone therapy (HT) before and after publication of Women’s Health Initiative Study (WHI) result in Korea from 2000 to 2009.

방법: Data from Intercontinental Marketing Services were used to analyze and ten years of hormone consumption from 2000 to 2009 was expressed in terms of hormone sales amount (Korean won, KRW, 1 dollar = 1100 won). Total hormone consisted of Estrogen (ET), Estrogen/Progestrogen (EPT), and Tibolone.

결과: After publication of WHI result in 2002, HT consumption had been continuously decreased by 39% from 51.1 billion (bn) KRW in 2002 to 31.4 bn KRW in 2006. From 2007 to 2009, HT consumption has been slightly increased to 3.56 bn KRW. Tibolone consumption was decreased by 25% during next 2 years after WHI publication, but thereafter gradually increased over pre-WHI publication level in 2009. The proportion of consumption of low dosage regimen was markedly increased from 3.5% in 2002 to 41.8% in 2009.

결론: After WHI study was published, the total hormone consumption was markedly decreased and the decrease of the ET/EPT consumption was main cause. Low dosage regimen consumption was increased, comprising 3.5~41.8% of total EPT consumption. Tibolone consumption was transiently decreased during 2 years after WHI publication, but thereafter increased gradually over the level of pre-WHI publication in 2009. We expect that low-dosage regimen of HT and tibolone will be more widely used. An individual-based treatment approach is essential in assessing the appropriateness of initiating HRT.