

Use of Metformin for PCOS

This leaflet is for women who are considering taking Metformin for the treatment of the symptoms of polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS).

Background

Doctors are still not entirely clear why some women develop polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS). There is often a hereditary link and a link with diabetes in the family. In recent years, it has become clear that PCOS is closely related to a problem with insulin. Insulin is a hormone released from the pancreas after a meal and it allows the organs of the body to take up energy in the form of glucose. In PCOS, there is a 'resistance' of cells in the body to insulin, so the pancreas makes more insulin to try and compensate. The excessively high levels of insulin have an effect on the ovary, causing a rise in androgen (testosterone) levels and preventing ovulation. This may also make weight loss more difficult.

Reducing insulin levels by weight loss, exercise or drugs results in a lowering of testosterone and an improvement of the symptoms of PCOS. Metformin is a drug that has been used in the treatment of diabetes for over 30 years. It acts by making the body more sensitive to insulin. Since it does not stimulate production of insulin, it does not cause low blood glucose levels.

Use of Metformin in women with PCOS

There have been several studies looking at the use of Metformin in women with PCOS and the majority have shown that Metformin can make periods more regular and improve fertility in women with PCOS. The use of Metformin may also make weight loss easier. Finally, it may also help reduce hirsutism (unwanted hair growth) although this may take several months and Metformin may not be as effective as other treatments for hirsutism. If unwanted hair growth is a concern in women not seeking pregnancy, another drug called Spironolactone is added to the treatment.

Metformin works best in overweight women with PCOS. However, it is less effective in women who are markedly obese. Its effects are enhanced by weight loss.

All the evidence is that Metformin is safe in pregnancy and recent studies have shown that taking it up to 12 weeks of pregnancy may reduce the risk of miscarriages.

Side effects of taking Metformin

Metformin can cause nausea, abdominal bloating and flatulence (wind). In severe cases, it can cause vomiting or diarrhoea. Most women tolerate it very well, particularly if the dose is increased gradually. Additionally, to minimise side effects, the tablets should be taken in the middle of a meal or straight after a meal. Side effects usually settle after 1-2 weeks.

Women with kidney failure or severe liver disease should not take Metformin. As patients with kidney damage or significant liver disease are at an increased risk of a very rare side effect of Metformin called lactic acidosis, we always check your kidney and liver functions, via a blood

test, before prescribing this drug for you.

Metformin has been used in the treatment of diabetes for over 30 years and has not been associated with any other side effects. Metformin is only currently licensed for the treatment of diabetes, not PCOS, but several studies have shown it to be effective in treating PCOS.

Starting Metformin for PCOS

Quick route:

500mg a day for 1-2 weeks then,
500mg twice a day for 1-2 weeks then,
500mg three times a day or 850mg twice a day for 1-2 weeks then,
1g (1000mg) twice a day or 850mg three times a day thereafter.

Do not increase the dose if side effects develop; move to the slow route below.

Slow route (in women with side effects):

Week 1 250mg once a day
Week 2 250mg twice a day
Week 3 250mg three times a day
Week 4 500mg twice a day
Week 5 500mg three times a day
Week 6 1g twice a day

There is no particular time limit for the use of Metformin. However, if you haven't seen any benefits after six months of use, we may discuss discontinuing the drug.

Further information

More information about PCOS treatment visit www.nhs.uk/conditions/polycystic-ovary-syndrome-pcos/treatment/

Contact us

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To find out more about our Trust visit www.royalberkshire.nhs.uk

Please ask if you need this information in another language or format.

Centre for Diabetes and Endocrinology, July 2003

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