

Erratum

Nappi RE, Palacios S, Panay N, Particco M, Krychman ML. Vulvar and vaginal atrophy in four European countries: evidence from the European REVIVE Survey. *Climacteric* 2015

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The authors apologize for the inclusion of incorrect data in the previous online publication of this paper and now wish to correct the text.

On page 6, the third paragraph now reads:

The percentages of participants who were worried or concerned about the long-term use of VVA medication are summarized in Figure 5. Participants using vaginal prescription products showed a higher degree of concern with long-term use and felt themselves less comfortable than those with OTC moisturizers or lubricants. The main worries expressed by the participants about the long-term use and safety of VVA medications were the concerns about side-effects (55.7%), followed by aspects related to hormone exposure and a possible predisposition for developing cancer (24.6%). The concerns about the unknown implications of long-term use (19.7%) were also mentioned by participants. Within the group of participants who experienced symptoms, but did not use medication, 5.0% claimed significant concerns/worry about breast cancer. On the contrary, in participants currently using treatment, breast cancer concerns tended to be lower (5.1% in those with prescription, 2.4% in those using an OTC moisturizer, and only 1.0% in those using OTC lubricants).

On page 7, the first paragraph now reads:

Participants who used OTC vaginal lubricants were mainly worried by the limitations of the product in restoring the vagina to its natural state (28.2%) and the administration of the products, which were considered messy (18.5%). Almost 10% of these users also considered the product to be expensive. In terms of administration, 54.0% of participants who have a priority with route of administration showed a clear preference for an oral pill, whereas only 46.0% preferred or somewhat preferred a vaginally-administered product for the treatment of VVA problems. Participants who were taking prescription vaginal products for VVA symptoms had lower but still significant issues with the ability of the product to restore the natural state of the vagina (25.7%). They were also worried with safety issues like: long-term effect on safety (21.3%), hormone exposure (16.5%), vaginal discharge (15.0%), other side-effects (16.3%), as well as the possibility of estrogen absorption by their partner (3.9%).