

PRESCRIPTION MONOGRAPH

Compounded Active Ingredients: Pyridoxine Hydrochloride/PT-141 (Bremelanotide Acetate)

Form: Nasal Spray

Drug Class:

- Pyridoxine Hydrochloride: Vitamin B-6
 - PT-141: Melanocortin-4 receptor (MC4R) agonist
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Mechanism of Action^{1,2,3}: When compounded together, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride can amplify the central effects of PT-141 by promoting neurotransmitter synthesis, allowing an amplified central arousal response. This compound is intended to:

- Activate MC4 receptors in the hypothalamus, which modulate libido and sexual desire.
 - Function independently of nitric oxide pathways, making it effective in central sexual dysfunction.
 - Increase dopaminergic activity, sexual motivation, and genital arousal in both sexes.
 - Enhance synthesis of key neurotransmitters (dopamine, serotonin, GABA), to stabilize mood and enhance sexual responsiveness.
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Indications:

- Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder (HSDD) in premenopausal women
 - Low libido or sexual dysfunction in men or women
 - Erectile dysfunction (especially psychogenic)
 - Anorgasmia or delayed orgasm
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Before Use: Let your doctor know if you have had any allergic reactions to nasal sprays in the past. Let your health care provider know if you are pregnant or breast feeding. Let your healthcare provider know of all supplements you are currently taking. Tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions .

Contraindications:

- Uncontrolled hypertension or history of cardiovascular disease
 - Hypersensitivity to peptides or excipients
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Cautions: Let your Healthcare provider know of any changes of vision while on this compounded preparation.

Warnings and Precautions:

- PT-141 can increase blood pressure and heart rate; monitor in patients with cardiovascular risk
 - Psychological readiness: PT-141 requires mental engagement for optimal effect
 - Avoid combining with other serotonergic agents or CNS stimulants unless monitored
 - Gastroparesis risk: delayed gastric emptying can lead to gastroparesis (stomach paralysis)
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Adverse Reactions:

Common

- Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea
- Flushing
- Headache, Dizziness, Fatigue
- Injection site reactions
- Flu-like symptoms
- Numbness
- Slowed gastric emptying

Serious or Rare:

- Transient hypertension or decrease heart rate
 - Pain (Abdominal/muscle/extremities/joint)
 - Restless Leg Syndrome
 - Increase creatine phosphokinase
 - Focal hyperpigmentation
 - Gastroparesis
 - Acute hepatitis
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Interactions:

- Antihypertensives: May increase blood pressure and heart rate
 - May alter the absorption of oral medications due to delayed gastric emptying
 - CNS-active drugs (SSRIs/SNRIs)
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Use in Specific Populations:

- Pregnancy: Contraindicated - potential for fetal harm.
 - Lactation: It is unknown whether PT-141 is excreted in human milk; caution is advised.
 - Pediatrics: Safety and efficacy have not been established in individuals under 18 years of age.
 - Geriatrics: Permitted with monitoring. Baseline BP and HR should be assessed.
 - Renal impairment: Use with caution - may have an increase in incidence/severity of reactions.
 - Hepatic impairment: Use with caution - may have an increase in incidence/severity of reactions.
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Storage:

- Refrigerate at 2°C to 8°C (36°F to 46°F)
 - Can be stored at room temperature (up to 30°C or 86°F) for up to 48hrs
 - Do not freeze
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How to Use: This medication is a nasal spray and is delivered in a premixed liquid form. Gently blow your nose to clear it from mucous before using the compound. Remove the ring and protective cap to reveal the nasal spray tip. Tilt head slightly forward, hold bottle with thumb on bottom and your index and middle fingers on top. Use your fingers to squeeze down on the pump while you breathe in slowly through your nose. If needed, repeat the process for the second nostril.

Monitoring Parameters:

- Monitor blood pressure and heart rate before and after administration.
 - Sexual response and subjective satisfaction
 - Monitor for persistent nausea or vomiting, or signs of hypersensitivity reactions.
 - Observe for any skin pigmentation changes with prolonged use.
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Citations:

1. Heiman JR, Kroll R, Liao X, et al. Effects of Bremelanotide (PT-141) on Sexual Function in Women with Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder. *J Sex Med*. Published 2021. Available from: <https://kinseyinstitute.org/pdf/JSMedicine-heiman%20et%20al.pdf>.
2. Kingsberg SA, Clayton AH, Portman D, et al. Bremelanotide for the Treatment of Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder: Two Randomized Phase 3 Trials. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2019;134(5):899-908. doi:10.1097/AOG.0000000000003500
3. National Institutes of Health, Office of Dietary Supplements. Vitamin B6 – Health Professional Fact Sheet [Internet]. Updated June 16, 2023. Available from: <https://ods.od.nih.gov/factsheets/VitaminB6-HealthProfessional/>. Accessed November 5, 2025.
4. Safety information referenced from the FDA-approved labeling for Semaglutide: U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Vyleesi (bremelanotide) injection, for subcutaneous use: Prescribing information. Silver Spring, MD: FDA; 2019. Available from: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2019/210557s000lbl.pdf. Accessed February 4, 2026