Female sexual dysfunctions (FSD) include a range of disorders that impair sexual desire, arousal, and orgasm, such as hypoactive sexual desire disorder (HSDD). BMT was also associated with significant increases in systolic and diastolic blood pressure (BP) and heart rate compared to placebo, although these were not considered clinically significant. At all BMT doses, the most common treatment-emergent adverse events were nausea, flushing, and headache, with no deaths reported.

**BMT Treatment**
- **Placebo**
  - 0.75 mg
  - 1.25 mg
  - 1.75 mg
  - 1.25/1.75 mg

**Conclusions**
- BMT is the only MC-receptor agonist with a potential to modulate brain pathways involved in sexual desire and function in women.
- BMT 1.25 mg and 1.75 mg SC, self-administered as desired, improve female sexual function and SSQ in women with HSDD.

**References**
- Van Elteren test stratified by diagnosis. *P<0.05; **P<0.01; ***P<0.001.