Menopause
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Health characteristics of women beginning postmenopausal hormone therapy:
have they changed since the publication of the Women’s Health Initiative?
Agnès Fournier, PhD, Xavier Fritel, MD, PhD, Henri Panjo, MSc,
Marie Zins, MD, PhD, and Virginie Ringa, MD, PhD
In the French Gazel cohort, after publication of the Women’s Health Initiative,
hormone therapy (HT) tended to be prescribed for more severe hot flushes, and
doctors appear to be following recommendations to not use HT as a first-line
treatment for osteoporosis.

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Cigarettes, genetic background, and menopausal timing: the presence of single
nucleotide polymorphisms in cytochrome P450 genes is associated with increased
risk of natural menopause in European-American smokers
Samantha F. Butts, MD, MSCE, Mary D. Sammel, ScD, Christine Greer, BS,
Timothy R. Rebbeck, PhD, David W. Boorman, MS, and Ellen W. Freeman, PhD
In this cohort study of reproductively aging women, the risk of menopausal entry in
European American smokers varied significantly depending on genetic background
and was highest in carriers of the SNPs CYP3A4*1B and CYP1B1*3.

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Relationship between circulating serum osteoprotegerin and total receptor activator of nuclear κ-B ligand levels, triglycerides, and coronary calcification in postmenopausal women
Indu G. Poornima, MD, Rachel H. Mackey, PhD, MPH, Alhaji M. Buhari, MA, MSIE, Jane A. Cauley, DrPH, Karen A. Matthews, PhD, and Lewis H. Kuller, MD, DrPH
The inverse association of total receptor activator of nuclear kappa-B (RANKL) with coronary artery calcium and triglycerides is a new finding and may have important implications, given increasing use of drugs that modify total RANKL and its receptor, RANK.

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Structured hypocaloric diet is more effective than behavioral therapy in reducing metabolic syndrome in Mexican postmenopausal women: a randomized controlled trial
Otilia Perichart-Perera, PhD, RDN, Margie Balas-Nakash, MSc, Cinthya Muñoz-Manrique, MSc, Jennifer Legorreta-Legorreta, BS, Ameyalli Rodríguez-Cano, MCN, Jennifer Mier-Cabrera, PhD, and Jesús Rafael Aguilera-Pérez, MD
A structured hypocaloric diet within a comprehensive nutrition intervention was more effective in reducing metabolic syndrome than a behavioral therapy approach. Both strategies were effective in reducing energy intake, body weight, and waist circumference after six months.

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Age at natural menopause in refugee and domicile women who lived in Tuzla Canton in Bosnia and Herzegovina during and after the war
Devleta Balić, MD, PhD, Mirzeta Rizvanović, MD, MSc, Mojca Čizek-Sajko, PhD, and Adem Balić, MD, PhD
The age at onset of menopause in refugee women is lower than in domicile women, indicating that the factor of war, independently of other factors, could influence the age when menopause occurs.

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Shared decision-making on the use of hormone therapy: a nationwide survey in the Republic of Korea
Ah Reum An, MD, MPH, Dong Wook Shin, MD, MBA, So Hyun Chun, MD, Hyun-Ki Lee, MD, MPH, Young-Jin Ko, MD, Hyejin Lee, MD, MPH, Ki Young Son, MD, MPH, Ho-Chun Choi, MD, Belong Cho, MD, MPH, PhD, Jong-koo Lee, MD, MPH, PhD, and Jung Gu Kim, MD, PhD
This nationwide survey of postmenopausal women and primary care physicians revealed that many women are playing only a limited role in decision making in the use of hormone therapy. Physician-patient information transfer and physician’s knowledge about effects of hormone therapy on cardiovascular disease were considerably insufficient.
Health-related quality of life in women with or without hot flashes: a randomized placebo-controlled trial with hormone therapy
Hanna Savolainen-Peltonen, MD, PhD, Hanna Hautamäki, MD, Pauliina Tuomikoski, MD, PhD, Olavi Ylikorkala, MD, PhD, and Tomi S. Mikkola, MD, PhD
In this study hormone therapy (HT) relieved menopause-related symptoms, such as insomnia, anxiety and fears, joint and muscle pains, swelling, and memory and concentration problems in relation to the elimination of hot flashes. On the contrary, HT use conferred no such quality-of-life benefits for women without disturbing baseline flashes.

Intermediate CGG repeat length at the FMR1 locus is not associated with hormonal indicators of ovarian age
Jennie K. Kline, PhD, Ann M. Kinney, MPhil, Bruce Levin, PhD, Stephen A. Brown, MD, Andrew G. Hadd, PhD, and Dorothy Warburton, PhD
Among fertile women, our data do not support an association of intermediate CGG repeat length at the FMR1 locus with two hormonal indicators of ovarian age. These results suggest that the majority of women with intermediate CGG repeat length are not at increased risk of accelerated ovarian aging.

High prevalence of increased interleukin-17A serum levels in postmenopausal estrogen deficiency
Ildikó Molnár, MD, PhD, Ilona Bohaty, MD, and Éva Somogyiné-Vári
The results demonstrated a high prevalence of increased serum IL-17A levels in postmenopausal estrogen deficiency, which can play an inducing role in chronic inflammatory events.

Hormone therapy and hemostasis among postmenopausal women: a review
Marianne Canonico, PhD
A literature review of randomized controlled trials on postmenopausal hormone therapy and hemostasis, taking into account the route of estrogen administration, the daily doses and chemical structures of the estrogen, as well as the pharmacological classes of progestogens.

Hormone therapy in oophorectomized BRCA1/2 mutation carriers
Claudia Marchetti, MD, Roberta Iadarola, MD, Innocenza Palaia, MD, Violante di Donato, MD, Giorgia Perniola, MD, Ludovico Muzii, MD, and Perluigi Bendetti Panici, MD
Prophylactic oophorectomy is recommended in BRCA1/2 mutation carriers; after careful selection, these patients may benefit from hormone therapy in order to reduce deterioration of quality of life related to estrogen deficiency.
Personal Perspective

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What if the Women’s Health Initiative had used transdermal estradiol and oral progesterone instead?

James A. Simon, MD, CCD, NCMP, IF, FACOG

The author contemplates whether the WHI’s outcomes would have been different had transdermal estradiol and oral progesterone replaced conjugated equine estrogens and medroxyprogesterone acetate. Statistical methods were used to ascertain population-attributable risk of VTE for transdermal estradiol versus oral hormone therapy, and imputes those risks into the WHI’s primary outcomes.

Letter to the Editor

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