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Coronary heart disease events in the Women’s Health Initiative hormone trials: effect modification by metabolic syndrome: a nested case-control study within the Women’s Health Initiative randomized clinical trials
Robert A. Wild, MD, MPH, PhD, Chunyuan Wu, MS, J. D. Curb, MD, MPH, Lisa W. Martin, MD, Lawrence Phillips, MD, Marcia Stefanick, PhD, Maurizio Trevisan, MD, and JoAnn E. Manson, MD, DrPH
Having metabolic syndrome at baseline caused effect modification during the Women’s Health Initiative Hormone Therapy clinical trials. These findings emphasize the importance of individualizing cardiovascular disease risk status when hormone therapy is considered for relief of menopausal symptoms.

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Relapse of vasomotor symptoms after discontinuation of the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor escitalopram: results from the Menopause Strategies: Finding Lasting Answers for Symptoms and Health Research Network
Hadine Joffe, MD, MSc, Katherine A. Guthrie, PhD, Joseph Larson, MS, Lee S. Cohen, MD, Janet S. Carpenter, PhD, RN, FAAN, Andrea Z. LaCroix, PhD, and Ellen W. Freeman, PhD
Results of this study show that one-third of women with vasomotor symptoms rapidly experience recurrence of their symptoms to pre-treatment levels after they stop taking the SSRI escitalopram for treatment of vasomotor symptoms. Those with pre-treatment insomnia and those with a weaker response to escitalopram may be at greatest risk for symptom relapse after treatment discontinuation.

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Racial differences in perception of healthy body weight in midlife women: results from the Do Stage Transitions Result in Detectable Effects study
Semara Thomas, MD, Roberta B. Ness, MD, MPH, Rebecca C. Thurston, PhD, Karen Matthews, PhD, Chung-Chou Chang, PhD, and Rachel Hess, MD, MS
In this cohort study of midlife women, although black women in general face a greater threat of morbidity from weight-related chronic diseases, they are more likely to be accepting of their weight at higher BMI’s, relative to white women.

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Effects of bazedoxifene alone and with conjugated equine estrogens on coronary and peripheral artery atherosclerosis in postmenopausal monkeys
Thomas B. Clarkson, DVM, Kelly F. Ethun, DVM, PhD, Haiying Chen, MD, PhD, Debbie Golden, BS, Edison Floyd, BS, and Susan E. Appt, DVM
Conjugated equine estrogens (CEE) markedly inhibited the progression of both coronary and iliac artery atherosclerosis of postmenopausal monkeys fed a moderately atherogenic diet. Bazedoxifene had no adverse effects on atherosclerosis but attenuated the atheroprotective effects of CEE.
Increased long-term recreational physical activity is associated with older age at natural menopause among heavy smokers: the California Teachers Study
Aina Emaus, MD, Christina Dieli-Conwright, PhD, Xinxin Xu, MS,
James V. Lacey Jr, PhD, Sue A. Ingles, DrPH, Peggy Reynolds, PhD, MPH,
Leslie Bernstein, PhD, and Katherine D. Henderson, PhD
The determinants of age at natural menopause, including physical activity, may differ by smoking status.

Clinical hypnosis in the treatment of postmenopausal hot flashes: a randomized controlled trial
Gary R. Elkins, PhD, William I. Fisher, MA, Aimee K. Johnson, MA,
Janet S. Carpenter, PhD, RN, FAAN, and Timothy Z. Keith, PhD
In this study clinical hypnosis, compared to a structured attention control, resulted in significant reductions in self-reported and physiologically measured hot flashes as well as hot flash scores in postmenopausal women.

Brain blood flow and cardiovascular responses to hot flashes in postmenopausal women
Rebekah A.I. Lucas, PhD, Matthew S. Ganio, PhD, James Pearson, PhD,
and Craig G. Crandall, PhD
These findings demonstrate that hot flashes are often accompanied by clear reductions in brain blood flow that do not correspond with acute reductions in mean arterial blood pressure.

Phytoestrogen and fiber intakes in relation to incident vasomotor symptoms: results from the Study of Women’s Health Across the Nation
Ellen B. Gold, PhD, Katherine Leung, MPH, Sybil L. Crawford, PhD,
Mei-Hua Huang, DrPH, L. Elaine Waetjen, MD, and Gail A. Greendale, MD
Longitudinal data from the Study of Women’s Health Across the Nation (SWAN) cohort were analyzed for the relation of dietary phytoestrogens and fiber intake to incident vasomotor symptoms. No consistent monotonic relations were observed.

Unique symptoms at midlife of women with osteoporosis and cardiovascular disease in Taiwan
Hui-Ling Wang, RN, MSN, Mei-Kuei Tai, RN, PhD, Hsuan-Man Hung, RN, MSN,
and Chung-Hey Chen, RN, PhD
This study identified a number of differences in symptoms at midlife and may help healthcare professionals better appreciate the diversity of menopausal experiences and support the development of appropriate care strategies.
Modulation of higher-primate adrenal androgen secretion with estrogen-alone or estrogen-plus-progesterone intervention

Alan J. Conley, BVSc, PhD, Frank Z. Stanczyk, PhD, John H. Morrison, PhD, Pawel Borowicz, PhD, Kurt Benirschke, MD, Nancy A. Gee, BAS, and Bill L. Lasley, PhD

Previous reports have identified an increase in adrenal androgen production during the menopausal transition for most women but the mechanism is unknown. The current experimental study addresses that issue by demonstrating that intervention with ovarian sex steroids, as hormone therapy regimens, act to modulate both the structure and function of the adrenal cortex in female primates.

Dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate levels reflect endogenous luteinizing hormone production and response to human chorionic gonadotropin challenge in older female macaque (Macaca fascicularis)

Francisco M. Moran, PhD, Jiangang Chen, MD, PhD, Nancy A. Gee, BAS, Pete N. Lohstroh, PhD, and Bill L. Lasley, PhD

Recent evidence indicates that adrenal androgen production rises during the menopausal transition. Using the nonhuman primate animal model, the current study demonstrates the ability of the adrenal gland of older macaques to respond to an acute hCG challenge with increased DHEAS production.

Hyaluronic acid concentration in postmenopausal facial skin after topical estradiol and genistein treatment: a double-blind, randomized clinical trial of efficacy

Marisa Teresinha Patriarca, MD, PhD, Andréa Regina Barbosa de Moraes, MD, PhD, Helena B. Nader, PhD, Valeria Petri, MD, PhD, João Roberto Maciel Martins, MD, PhD, Regina Célia Teixeira Gomes, PhD, and José Maria Soares Jr, MD, PhD

Topical treatment with estrogen and isoflavone may enhance the amount of hyaluronic acid in postmenopausal facial skin, but the estrogen action may be superior to the isoflavone action.

Invited Review

Timing hypothesis for postmenopausal hormone therapy: its origin, current status, and future

Thomas B. Clarkson, DVM, Giselle C. Meléndez, MD, and Susan E. Appt, DVM

Events that led up to randomized trials evaluating the cardiovascular risk and benefits of hormone therapy and the pathobiological basis for the timing hypothesis are reviewed. The accumulated evidence supports that estrogen administration in the perimenopausal transition or early in menopause are not cardiovascular harmful and, when given for a few years for the treatment of menopausal symptoms, may slow the progression of atherosclerosis.
Brief Report

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Breast cancer susceptibility associated with rs1219648 (fibroblast growth factor receptor 2) and postmenopausal hormone therapy use in a population-based United States study

Shaneda Warren Andersen, MS, Amy Trentham-Dietz, PhD, Jonine D. Figueroa, PhD, Linda J. Titus, PhD, Qiuyin Cai, MD, PhD, Jirong Long, PhD, John M. Hampton, MS, Kathleen M. Egan, ScD, and Polly A. Newcomb, PhD

Results from this population-based case-control study suggest that rs1219648 (FGFR2) single nucleotide polymorphism is associated with breast cancer risk and that the variant may be more strongly associated with breast cancer risk in estrogen-only hormone therapy users.

Letters to the Editor

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