Menopause

The Journal of The North American Menopause Society

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Journalists may obtain PDF files of the articles or arrange interviews with authors by contacting Judy Cerne at McKinney Advertising (jcerne@mckinneyad.com).

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## Contents of the November/December 2006 Issue of *Menopause: The Journal of The North American Menopause Society*

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**Medial frontal cortex perfusion abnormalities as evaluated by positron emission tomography in women with climacteric symptoms**
Tetsuro Abe, MD, Daniel Bereczki, MD, Yasuo Takahashi, MD, Manabu Tashiro, MD, Ren Iwata, PhD, and Masatoshi Itoh, MD
This study showed reductions of relative regional cerebral blood flow (rCBF) in the prefrontal cortex of women with moderate to severe climacteric symptoms, suggesting their relationship to the symptoms which are divided into three symptom clusters: vasomotor, psychological, and somatic.

**Polymorphisms in the estrogen synthesis and metabolism pathways and symptoms during the menopausal transition: observations from the Seattle Midlife Women's Health Study**
Nancy F. Woods, PhD, RN, Ellen Sullivan Mitchell, PhD, RN, Yun Tao, MD, Hannah-Malia A. Viernes, BS, Patricia L. Stapleton, MS, and Federico M. Farin, MD
Women with the CYP19 11r polymorphism reported more severe and frequent hot flashes during the middle and late menopausal transition stages as well as during postmenopause. These women also had higher urinary esterone levels during the middle and late stages than those without the polymorphism.

**Effects of ovarian failure and X-chromosome deletion on body composition and insulin sensitivity in young women**
Emily C. Corrigan, BS, Lawrence M. Nelson, MD, Vladimir K. Bakalov, MD, Jack A. Yanovski, MD, PhD, Vien H. Vanderhoof, CRNP, Lisa B. Yanoff, MD, and Carolyn A. Bondy, MD
In cross-sectional study, the authors examine the impact of primary ovarian failure with and without X-chromosome haploinsufficiency on adiposity and insulin sensitivity in young women. Unlike middle-age postmenopausal women, young women with ovarian failure, regardless of the karyotype, do not have increased total or central adiposity; however, karyotypically normal ovarian failure was associated with decreased insulin sensitivity.

**Tibolone for the treatment of moderate to severe vasomotor symptoms and genital atrophy in postmenopausal women: a multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study**
Stephen G. Swanson, MD, Steven Drosman, MD, Frans A. Helmond, PhD, and Victoria M. Stathopoulos, PhD
Tibolone is effective and well tolerated for the treatment of moderate to severe vasomotor symptoms and the effects of vaginal atrophy associated with menopause.

**Conversion of tibolone to 7alpha-methyl-ethinyl estradiol using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry and liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry: interpretation and clinical implications**
Lefteris C. Zacharia, PhD, Edwin K. Jackson, PhD, Helenius J. Kloosterboer, PhD, Bruno Imthurn, MD, and Raghvendra K. Dubey, PhD
A putative tibolone metabolite in vivo, 7alpha-methyl-ethinyl estradiol, is an artifact generated during the gas chromatography-mass spectrometry analytical procedure, but could not be demonstrated using liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry system. In biological samples, liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry or LC-MSMS system should preferentially be employed to determine tibolone metabolites.

**Estrogen and raloxifene inhibit the monocytic chemoattractant protein-1-induced migration of human monocytic cells via nongenomic estrogen receptor alpha**
Namiko Yada-Hashimoto, MD, Yukihiro Nishio, MD, Masahide Ohmichi, MD, Jun Hayakawa, MD, Seiji Mabuchi, MD, Koji Hisamoto, MD, Yuki Nakatsuji, MD, Hiroshi Sasaki, MD, Hozumi Seino-Noda, MD, Masahiro Sakata, MD, Keiichi Tasaka, MD, and Yuji Murata, MD

This study shows that both estradiol and raloxifene inhibited the MCP-1-induced human monocyte cell migration through nongenomic estrogen receptor alpha. This result may explain one of the antiatherosclerotic effects of estradiol and raloxifene on vasculature.

**Effects of soy germ isoflavones and hormone therapy on nitric oxide derivatives, low-density lipoprotein oxidation, and vascular reactivity in hypercholesterolemic postmenopausal women**
Isabela R.O. Pereira, PhD, Andre Arpad Faludi, PhD, Jose Mendes Aldrighi, PhD, Marcelo Chiara Bertolami, PhD, Mohamed H. Saleh, MD, Renata Alves Silva, PhD, Yara Nakamura, PhD, Maria Fernanda Campos, Nadjara Novaes, and Dulcineia Saes Parra Abdalla, PhD
Soy germ isoflavones and 17beta-estradiol have similar effects on nitric oxide bioavailability in postmenopausal hypercholesterolemic women. Soy germ treatment inhibited lipid peroxidation more effectively than hormone therapy.

**Oxidative stress explains differences in large elastic artery compliance between sedentary and habitually exercising postmenopausal women**
Kerrie L. Moreau, PhD, Kathleen M. Gavin, MS, Angela E. Plum, BA, and Douglas R. Seals, PhD
The greater large elastic artery compliance in regularly exercising compared with sedentary estrogen-deficient postmenopausal women may be explained by the absence versus the presence of oxidative stress, perhaps related in part to more favorable cardiovascular risk factors.

**The ACE-DD genotype is associated with endothelial dysfunction in postmenopausal women**
Julie Methot, PhD, Bettina A. Hamelin, PharmD, Marie Arsenault, MD, FRCPC, Peter Bogaty, MD, FRCPC, Sylvain Plante, MD, FRCPC, and Paul Poirier, MD, PhD, FRCPC, FACC
The assessment of the impacts of the ACE-I/D, AGT M235T, and AT1R A1166C polymorphisms and hormone therapy on endothelium-dependent vasodilatation suggests that the ACE-I/D polymorphism is related to endothelial dysfunction in postmenopausal women. Furthermore, a potential interaction between estrogen users and the ACE polymorphism on endothelial function may be present.

**Si-Wu-Tang and its constituents promote mammary duct cell proliferation by up-regulation of HER-2 signaling**
Chun-Ju Chang, PhD, Jen-Hwey Chiu, MD, PhD, Ling-Ming Tseng, MD, Chuan-Hsiung Chang, PhD, Tsu-Ming Chien, MSc, Chien-Chih Chen, PhD, Chew-Wun Wu, MD, PhD, and Wing-Yiu Lui, MD, PhD
Many peri-or postmenopausal women are receiving complementary and alternative medicine but are not aware of its potential effect on HER-gene expression. This article demonstrates that herbal medicine stimulates mammary duct cell proliferation by modulating the HER-2, PI3K/AKT, and MAPK signaling.

## Abstracts
**17th Annual Meeting of The North American Menopause Society**