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Persistent vasomotor symptoms and breast cancer in the Women’s Health Initiative
Rowan T. Chlebowski, MD, PhD, Joanne E. Mortimer, MD, Carolyn J. Crandall, MD, Kathy Pan, MD, JoAnn E. Manson, MD, Dr.PH, Rebecca Nelson, PhD, Karen C. Johnson, MD, Mara Z. Vitolin, Dr.PH, Dorothy Lane, MD, MPH, Jean Wactawski-Wende, PhD, Karen Kwan, MD, and Marcia L. Stefanick, PhD

Women with persistent vasomotor symptoms (VMS) were at higher breast cancer risk than women who never experienced VMS. However, persistent VMS status was not associated with higher breast cancer-specific mortality.

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Menopausal hormone therapy trends before versus after 2002: impact of the Women’s Health Initiative Study Results
Sybil L. Crawford, PhD, Carolyn J. Crandall, MD, MS, Carol A. Derby, PhD, Samar R. El Khoudary, PhD, L. Elaine Waetjen, MD, Mary Fischer, PhD, and Hadine Joffe, MD, MSc

Immediate post-Women’s Health Initiative recommendations for menopausal hormone therapy (MHT) use were widely adopted. MHT risks documented in older women, however, may have led younger symptomatic women to forgo MHT for symptom relief.

(continued)
Knee osteoarthritis and menopausal hormone therapy in postmenopausal women: a nationwide cross-sectional study
Jae Hyun Jung, MD, PhD, Cho Hee Bang, RN, MS, Gwan Gyu Song, MD, PhD, Cholhee Kim, PT, MS, Jae-Hoon Kim, MD, PhD, and Sung Jae Choi, MD, PhD
The prevalence of knee osteoarthritis was lower in women who had undergone menopausal hormone therapy for at least one year after menopause than in women who did not. This finding suggests that supplementation of exogenous female hormones after menopause has a protective factor on knee osteoarthritis.

Vaginal estrogen use and chronic disease risk in the Nurses’ Health Study
Shilpa N. Bhupathiraju, PhD, Francine Grodstein, ScD, Meir J. Stampfer, MD, DrPH, Walter C. Willett, MD, DrPH, Carolyn J. Crandall, MD, MS, Jan L. Shifren, MD, and JoAnn E. Manson, MD, DrPH
In this study, no evidence for excess risk of cardiovascular disease or cancer was observed among postmenopausal women who self-reported use of various delivery systems and doses of vaginal estrogen. These findings provide a comprehensive summary of the relationship between vaginal estrogen and multiple health outcomes and offer reassurance regarding the safety of low-dose vaginal estrogen to treat genitourinary syndrome of menopause.

Efficacy and safety of ospemifene in postmenopausal women with moderate-to-severe vaginal dryness: a phase 3, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter trial
David F. Archer, MD, Steven R. Goldstein, MD, James A. Simon, MD, Arthur S. Waldbaum, MD, Steven A. Sussman, MD, Corrado Altomare, MD, Julie Zhu, MD, Yuki Yoshida, Sam Schaffer, MD, and Graziella Soulban, PhD
In this study, ospemifene was shown to be effective and well tolerated for the treatment of moderate to severe vaginal dryness in postmenopausal women with vulvovaginal atrophy.

Improvement in sleep outcomes with a 17β-estradiol–progesterone oral capsule (TX-001HR) for postmenopausal women
Risa Kagan, MD, FACOG, CCD, NCMP, Ginger Constantine, MD, Andrew M. Kaunitz, MD, Brian Bernick, MD, and Sebastian Mirkin, MD
An investigational oral formulation containing bioidentical estradiol and progesterone (TX-001HR) improved moderate to severe vasomotor symptoms and sleep outcomes in postmenopausal women.

Personality traits and diabetes incidence among postmenopausal women
Juhua Luo, PhD, JoAnn E. Manson, MD, DrPH, Julie C. Weitlauf, PhD, Aladdin H. Shadyab, PhD, Stephen R. Rapp, PhD, Lorena Garcia, MPH, DrPH, Junmei M. Jonasson, PhD, Hilary A. Tindle, MD, MPH, Rami Nassir, PhD, Jean Wactawski-Wende, PhD, and Michael Hendryx, PhD
This data demonstrates that low optimism, and high negative emotional expressiveness and hostility, were associated with increased risk of incident diabetes among postmenopausal women independent of major health behaviors and depressive symptoms.
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Relationship between vasomotor symptom improvements and quality of life and sleep outcomes in menopausal women treated with oral, combined 17β-estradiol/progesterone
Sebastian Mirkin, MD, Shelli Graham, PhD, Dennis A. Revicki, MD, Randall H. Bender, PhD, Brian Bernick, MD, and Ginger D. Constantine, MD
Improvements in quality of life and sleep parameters reported with estrogen plus progesterone oral capsule (TX-001HR) are mediated through improvements in vasomotor frequency and severity. TX-001HR, may be a new option for the treatment of moderate to severe vasomotor symptoms in postmenopausal women with a uterus.

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Can the use of probiotics in association with isoflavone improve the symptoms of genitourinary syndrome of menopause? Results from a randomized controlled trial
Ana Elisa Ribeiro, MD, Naice Eleidiane Santana Monteiro, MSc, Anna Valéria Gueldini de Moraes, MD, Lucia Helena Costa-Paiva, MD, PhD, and Adriana Orcesi Pedro, MD, PhD
Probiotics improved the metabolism of isoflavones, but failed to yield an estrogenic effect on the urogenital tract and relieve vulvovaginal symptoms.

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The effects of swimming training on arterial function, muscular strength, and cardiorespiratory capacity in postmenopausal women with stage 2 hypertension
Alexei Wong, PhD, Yi-Sub Kwak, PhD, Steven D. Scott, MS, Elizabeth J. Pekas, BA, Won-Mok Son, PhD, Ji-Seok Kim, PhD, and Song-Young Park, PhD
Swimming led to reductions in arterial stiffness, wave reflection and blood pressure while increasing strength and aerobic capacity in postmenopausal women with stage 2 hypertension.

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Genitourinary syndrome of menopause symptom severity and impact outcome measures: are they reliable and correlated?
Joanie Mercier, PT, MSc, Mélanie Morin, PT, PhD, Barbara Reichetzer, MD, MSc, Marie-Claude Lemieux, MD, Samir Khalifi, MD, and Chantale Dumoulin, PT, PhD
The Most Bothersome Symptom Approach and the Atrophy Symptoms Questionnaire are reliable outcome measures in postmenopausal women with genitourinary syndrome of menopause (GSM) and urinary incontinence. These findings support good convergent validity of the two outcomes, as they showed a significant positive correlation between the severity of GSM symptoms and their impact on activities of daily living.

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Vaginal ring pessary use for pelvic organ prolapse: continuation rates and predictors of continued use
Jittima Manonai, MD, MHM, Sirirat Sarit-apirak, MSc, and Umaporn Udomsuppayakul, MSc
The ring with support pessary can be successfully used with long-term continuation in women with advanced stage prolapse. Self-management was a strong predictor for long-term continued use.
Age at menarche and risk of all-cause and cardiovascular mortality: a systematic review and dose–response meta-analysis
Xu Chen, MD, Yu Liu, PhD, Xizhuo Sun, MD, Xiaoxia Yin, MD, Honghui Li, MD, Xuejiao Liu, MD, Dongdong Zhang, MD, Cheng Cheng, MD, Leilei Liu, MD, Feiyan Liu, MD, Qiongguizhou, MD, Chongjian Wang, MD, PhD, Linlin Li, MD, PhD, Bingyuan Wang, MD, Yang Zhao, MD, Dechen Liu, MD, Ming Zhang, MD, PhD, and Dongsheng Hu, MD, PhD, MPH
Age at menarche is inversely associated with all-cause and ischemic heart disease mortality.

Therapeutic effects of whole-body vibration on fracture healing in ovariectomized rats: a systematic review and meta-analysis
Jinman Chen, BS, Hongfeng Ruan, PhD, Yang Liu, BS, Jiamin Bao, BS, Hao Xu, PhD, Min Yao, PhD, Xuejun Cui, PhD, Qianqian Liang, PhD, and Yongjun Wang, PhD
This study suggested that whole-body vibration could accelerate callus formation in the early phase of bone healing, promote callus mineralization and maturity in the later phase, and restore mechanical properties of bones.