

We are recording tonight's session to prepare a written transcript of tonight's content. No video will be used and no names will be included in the transcript.

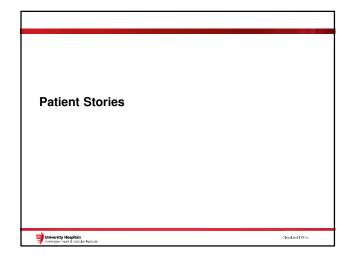
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### **Polls**

- 1. Where are you joining us from tonight?
- 2. If you are joining us from outside the US/Canada, where are you (chat box)?
- 3. Have you attended the University Hospitals FMD/dissection information/support group before?
- 4. Do you have FMD?
- 5. Are you a member of the FMD Society of America (FMDSA)?
- 6. Did you attend the FMDSA meeting in Cleveland, Ohio in May (Yes, No)?
- 7. If you are OK sharing, what is your menopausal status? (pre-menopause with regular periods/peri-menopausal/post-menopausal/not sure!)
- 8. Put in chat: In 5 words or less, what is one fun thing you have done in the past month.





# FMDSA Updates Pamela Mace, RN





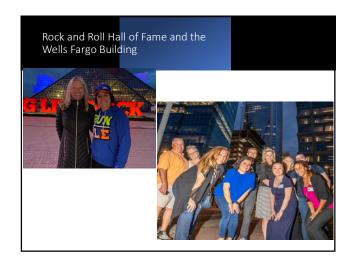


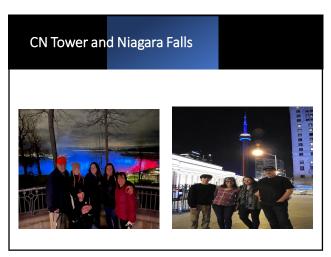






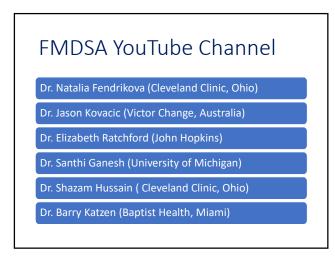














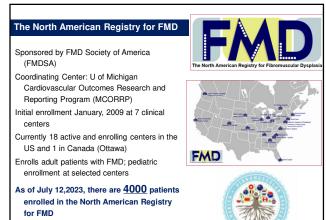


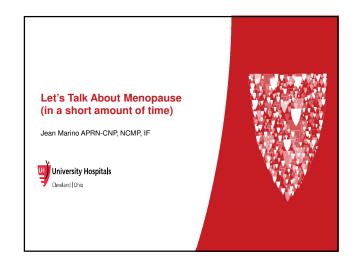


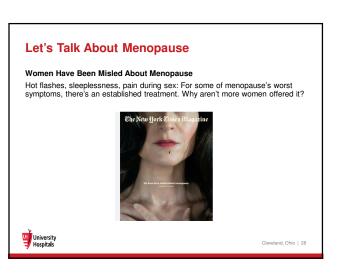


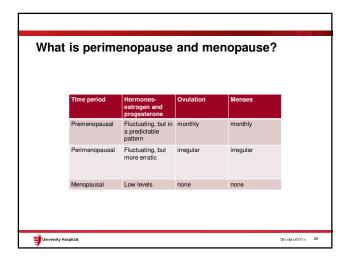


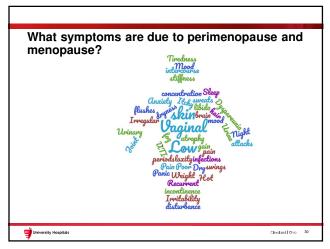


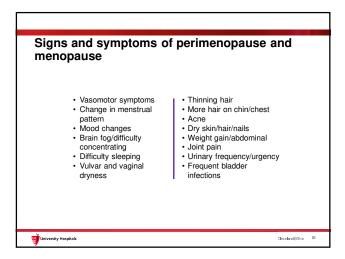




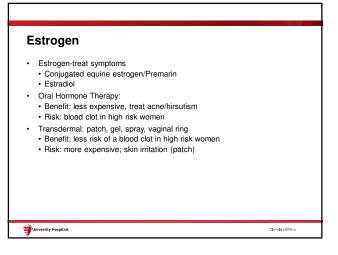


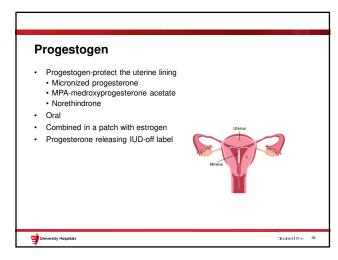




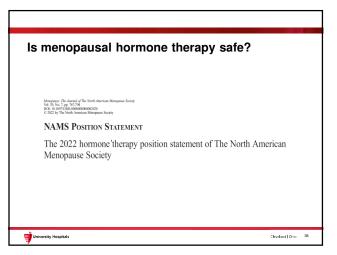












### Safety of menopausal hormone therapy:

- \*Benefits are likely to outweigh risks for symptomatic women who initiate hormone therapy aged younger than 60 years or within 10 years of menopause onset
- · When adequate progesterone is used, no increased risk of uterine cancer
- Risk of breast cancer related to HT use is low
- < 1 additional case/1,000 women per year of HT use</li>
- 3 additional cases/1,000 women used for 5 years (CEE+MPA)
- Risk similar to that of modifiable risk factors such as 2 daily alcoholic beverages, obesity, or low physical activity.



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# Safety of hormone therapy: heart

- Menopausal hormone therapy does **not** increase the risk of heart disease and may be beneficial in women who start early after menopause
  - Increases HDL and decreases LDL
- · Potent antioxidant
- · Causes vasodilation
- May contribute to anti-inflammatory processes in the arteries
- · Not indicated to protect the heart

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# Safety of hormone therapy: heart

- · Timing hypothesis
  - Increased risk of heart disease, stroke, and blood clots when HT initiated >10 years from menopause onset or after 60 years old

  - Estrogen introduced after arterial plague has already become complicated can lead to rupture/instability



# Risk of a blood clot

- Higher risk
- Oral estrogen
- · Higher doses
- Medroxyprogesterone acetate
- · Lower risk
  - · Transdermal estrogen
  - Lower doses
  - · Micronized progesterone



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# Hormone therapy and women with high blood pressure

- Transdermal estrogen preferred
  - Beneficial effect in women with normal blood pressure
  - Neutral effect in women with high blood pressure
  - Progestogen
  - Micronized progesterone



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# Are there non-hormonal treatment options?

- · Reasons to choose non-hormonal:
- · Contraindications to systemic menopausal hormone therapy:
  - Severe active liver or gall bladder disease
  - Blood clots
  - Stroke
  - · Heart attack
  - Dementia
- Personal history of estrogen dependent cancer
- Choice

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# **Non-hormonal options**

Menopause: The Journal of The North American Menopause Society Vol. 30, No. 6, pp. 573-590 DOI: 10.1097/KiME.000000000002200 © 2023 by The North American Menopause Society

# NAMS Position Statement

The 2023 nonhormone therapy position statement of The North American Menopause Society



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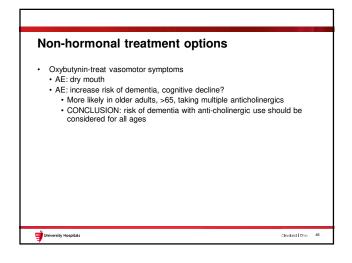
# Non-hormonal treatment options

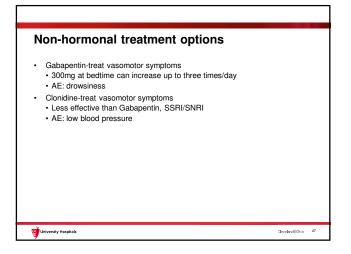
- Brisdelle (7.5mg paroxetine salt)
  - AE: helping women sleep, no weight gain or sexual dysfunction
  - Does not treat moods
  - Cannot be used with tamoxifen
  - 10mg paroxetine often covered better by insurance
- SSRI: Paroxetine (Paxil), Escitalopram (Lexapro), Citalopram (Celexa)
- SNRI: Desvenlafaxine (Pristiq), Venlaxafine (Effexor)

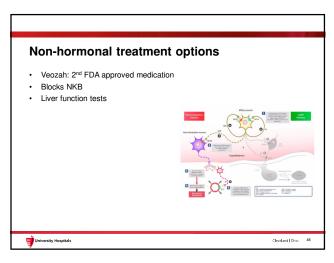
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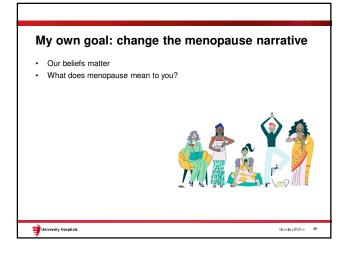
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# SSRI/SNRI adverse effects Decrease in sex drive Difficulty with orgasm Weight gain (paroxetine) Serotonin syndrome: Symptoms: anxiety, agitation, delirium, diaphoresis, tachycardia, hypertension, hyperthemia, GI distress, tremor, hyperreflexia Use with caution with other seronternergic medications









# Changing the menopause narrative Spot the negativity and then remember: Your body is not betraying you You have options Find gratitude No more menses, cramping No fear of an unplanned pregnancy Wisdom, time for yourself Menopause is a privilege

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# Resources

- The Menopause Retreat:
   <u>www.menopauseandsexualhealth.com</u>
- The (North American) Menopause Society: www.menopause.org

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# References

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- Langer RD. The evidence base for HRT: what can we believe? Climacteric. 2017;20(2):91-96.
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- Hodis HN, Mack WJ. Menopausal hormone replacement therapy and reduction of all-cause mortality and cardiovascular disease: It's about time and timing. Cancer J. 2022;28(3):208-223.

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- Vinogradova Y, Coupland C, Hippisley-Cox J. Use of hormone replacement therapy and risk of venous thromboembolism: nested case-control studies using the Qresearch and CPRD databases. BMJ. 2019;364.
- Kapoor E, Kling JM, Lobo AS, Faubion SS. Menopausal hormone therapy in women with medical conditions. Best Practice & Research Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism. 2021.



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# Menopause: Why is this topic relevant for the patient with FMD/arterial dissection

Heather Gornik, MD

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# FMD and Menopause - Key Considerations

- There is clearly a link between hormones and FMD/SCAD -- > 90% of patients with these conditions are women
- Average age of dx of FMD (North American Registry) is 53.3 years and 68% of patients report being post menopausal at the time of enrollment in the Registry
- No clear association of OCP use in past and development of FMD in case-control studies
- One pathology-based study suggested abnormal balance between estrogen/progesterone receptors (fincreased progression receptors) in surgical renal artery samples. Clinical applications of this are uncertain,
   Role of progesterone (Silhol, et al. 2015)
- HRT, especially estrogen-based, is associated with thrombosis risk and it is generally recommended that this be d/c after thrombotic episodes
- There remains uncertainty about safety of HRT for patients with FMD/SCAD



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# FMD and Menopause – Key Considerations

- There remains uncertainty about safety of HRT for patients with FMD/SCAD
- From 2018 AHA Scientific Statement on SCAD (Hayes/Kim/Saw, et al).
- ...it is necessary to individualize recommendations through the use of relevant consensus statements, guidelines, and indications for use and to take into account patient preferences, known and perceived risks and benefits, and symptom severity while recognizing that the risks of HT differ depending on type, dose, duration of use, route of administration, timing of initiation, and whether a progesterone is used.
- Patients who experience SCAD while receiving HT should have their indications for HT reassessed, and unless there are compelling reasons to continue, HT should be discontinued.
- If severe vasomotor symptoms or genitourinary syndrome of menopause develop at menopause or return on stopping the use of HT, consideration of the use of HT can be made in collaboration with cardiovascular and menopause specialists. The appropriate, often lowest, effective dose of systemic HT consistent with treatment goals that provides benefits and minimizes risks for the patient should be the therapeutic goal.
- Locally applied vaginal estrogen is generally thought to be safe because there is minimal systemic absorption.



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# **FMD** and Menopause – Key Considerations

- · There remains uncertainty about safety of HRT for patients with FMD/SCAD
- From 2019 International Consensus on FMD (Gornik/Persu, et al). FMD is predominantly a disease of women, and concern has been raised for exogenous hormone therapies in these patients (e.g. oral contraceptive pills or hormone replacement therapy). To date, however, these concerns remain theoretical, as no data exist to support the safety or harm associated with exogenous female hormones in FMD.

# Every patient's circumstances are different

- Severity of menopausal symptoms History of prior vascular events (just FMD "beads" vs. SCAD/MI or stroke)

- Prior history of blood clots in legs/lungs Uterine considerations Discuss your circumstances with your medical team and discuss various



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# Open Q & A **Please Enter Your Questions into** the "Chat" Box

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# Save the Date and Register Now!

Next Meeting: October 17, 2023

Topic: SCAD

