

HRT and Osteoporosis

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The role of HRT

- Helps vasomotor symptoms: hot flashes and night sweats, depressed mood, memory and concentration, libido, general wellbeing
 - Improves urogenital atrophy: vaginal dryness and urinary symptoms
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- Prevention and treatment of osteoporosis
- Prevention of heart disease and stroke
- Prevention of Alzheimer's disease

Not a magic medicine

The new HRT study will empower women by giving us facts we need

These days it is pretty tough, but the women who use hormone replacement therapy (HRT) will be glad to hear that a new study showing a greatly increased risk of breast cancer for women who use hormone replacement therapy (HRT) would "brighten women's outlook."

HRT has always been a controversial issue. From the start, an observed increase in breast cancer was a major concern. The use of HRT was not intended to be a permanent solution, but a temporary one. It was not intended to be a permanent solution, but a temporary one. It was not intended to be a permanent solution, but a temporary one.

'Don't panic over HRT risks'

By Rebecca Mowling

WOMEN were told today to calm their nerves over the latest findings that they are twice as likely to develop breast cancer. At least one in three women between the ages of 50 and 60 who take HRT tripled their risk of breast cancer, according to a study published in the British Medical Journal. The study, which involved 10,000 women, found that those taking HRT had a 2.7 times greater risk of developing breast cancer than those who did not. The study also found that the risk of breast cancer increased with the length of time a woman had been taking HRT. The study was conducted by the Women's Health and Estrogen Research Team at the University of Cambridge. The study was published in the British Medical Journal on 15th July 1998.

Weighing the risks of HRT

HORMONE REPLACEMENT therapy has, for countless women, been a life-transforming treatment. It has taken every ounce of the fear of old age, and certainly some of the least pleasant effects, like the bone-thinning and hot flashes that often accompany the menopause. However, the positive news on which the latest research on HRT is based — the Million Women study funded by Cancer Research UK — says that for every woman taking the combined form of HRT — a mixture of oestrogen and progestin — there are three women who do not take HRT who will develop breast cancer. The study also found that the risk of breast cancer was higher for women who had been taking HRT for longer than five years. The study also found that the risk of breast cancer was higher for women who had been taking HRT for longer than five years. The study also found that the risk of breast cancer was higher for women who had been taking HRT for longer than five years.

Medical chiefs urge women not to panic over HRT alert

By GINA HALL
MOSCOW, Russia

WOMEN were urged by the Department of Health yesterday not to panic over new evidence of the increased risk of breast cancer from taking hormone replacement therapy (HRT).

The risk increased the longer a woman took HRT and began to be apparent after a year of treatment, the department said. The extra risk had disappeared after five years of treatment, the department said. The department also said that the risk of breast cancer was higher for women who had been taking HRT for longer than five years. The department also said that the risk of breast cancer was higher for women who had been taking HRT for longer than five years.

HRT fears - the lessons to learn

New research strongly linking HRT to breast cancer is a reminder that medical advances often have a downside

by Theodore Dalrymple

Not made at first, it is a lesson that visions of a better life often have a downside. The research on HRT is a reminder that medical advances often have a downside. The research on HRT is a reminder that medical advances often have a downside. The research on HRT is a reminder that medical advances often have a downside.

If they are concerned they should see their GP at the next appointment. The research on HRT is a reminder that medical advances often have a downside. The research on HRT is a reminder that medical advances often have a downside. The research on HRT is a reminder that medical advances often have a downside.

concern to the US as the British taking HRT. But female experts in the group on HRT said: "It is only taking HRT for a short time that increases the risk. The Cancer Research Medical Group says: "This is not a surprise for it would be surprising if it were not. It is a woman's choice to take HRT and she should be advised by her doctor. The American Trust, which advises and supports occupational women, said today that it supported the HRT as an American study. The study found that the risk of breast cancer was higher for women who had been taking HRT for longer than five years. The study also found that the risk of breast cancer was higher for women who had been taking HRT for longer than five years.

but the total number of breast cancer deaths from breast cancer is still 1,041,110. The research on HRT is a reminder that medical advances often have a downside. The research on HRT is a reminder that medical advances often have a downside. The research on HRT is a reminder that medical advances often have a downside.

The college and the doctors had not been advised with calls from worried women. The research on HRT is a reminder that medical advances often have a downside. The research on HRT is a reminder that medical advances often have a downside. The research on HRT is a reminder that medical advances often have a downside.

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Women's Health Initiative

- published 2002 and 2004

Million Women Study

- published 2003

Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh October 2003 Consensus Statement on HRT

“The benefit for fracture prevention for most women is outweighed by the overall risks of HRT. Therefore HRT cannot be recommended as a first-line therapy for the prevention and treatment of osteoporosis except for women requiring treatment for menopausal symptoms”



Committee on Safety of Medicines in the UK

remit is to safeguard public health

2003: German, French and Belgian Regulators requested review of risk/benefit in long term use of HRT for indication of prevention of osteoporosis

European Expert Working Group on HRT

- 18 nominated specialists from Europe met
- reviewed all data relating to HRT and osteoporosis

Conclusion of the European Expert Working Party

“For healthy women without menopausal symptoms, the benefit - risk analysis of HRT for the prevention of osteoporosis is not favourable”

Amendment to Summary

of Product Characteristics for HRT:

“HRT should be regarded as second line therapy for prevention of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women”

BMJ P.O.E.M. July 2004

'NO LONG TERM BENEFIT SHOWN FOR BONES AFTER HRT'

- National Osteoporosis Risk Assessment
- 140,584 postmenopausal women
- Longitudinal observational study
- Results: risk of hip fracture at least as great for women who stop HRT as that of women who never used it. Loss of protection within 5 years of stopping it.

Yates et al Obstet Gynecol 2004;103

HRT and osteoporosis

Summary

- Substantial body of evidence that HRT should no longer be recommended for treatment or prevention of osteoporosis
- The risks outweigh the benefits
- Agreement with UK CSM and European Agencies
- Urgent need to find HRT 'replacement' therapies