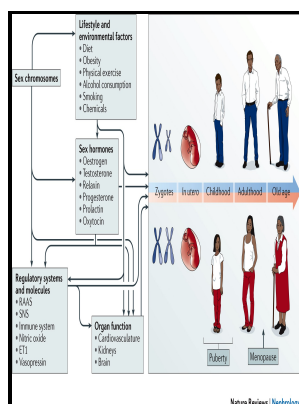


Hormones and vascular disease

Pitman Books Limited - Menopause hormone therapy and your heart



Description: -

- Vascular Diseases.

Hormones.Hormones and vascular disease

-Hormones and vascular disease

Notes: Includes bibliographical references.

This edition was published in 1981



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Female Sex Hormones and Cardiovascular Disease in Women

Although testosterone acts directly on many tissues, some of its least desirable effects don't occur until it is converted into another male hormone, dihydrotestosterone DHT.

Hormone replacement therapy and peripheral vascular disease in women

For example, the common ER Pvu II and XbaI genotypes are not associated with differences in HDL cholesterol levels, but after estrogen administration women who are heterozygous for the genotype have a greater elevation of HDL cholesterol. Menopausal hormone therapy: Benefits and risks. Left image: Photo of Vivelite Dot by Novartis, containing FDA approved Bioidentical Estradiol courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Menopause hormone therapy and your heart

But the fact that large amounts of testosterone harm the heart and metabolism doesn't necessarily mean that physiological amounts are also harmful.

Hormones and vascular disease (1981 edition)

We have more agency than that. Future studies should assess the impact of estrogen alone on peripheral vascular disease and on whether the duration of HRT treatment plays a role in halting the progression of atherosclerosis. Observational Studies of Hormone Replacement Therapy The hypothesis that hormone therapy might protect against cognitive aging arose from observational studies which demonstrated a lower risk of AD among women who had been treated with hormone therapy compared with those who had not.

Menopause hormone therapy and your heart

ROLE OF ANDROGENS Endogenous testosterone levels may also affect the outcome of HRT in postmenopausal women. Transdermal estrogens avoid the first-pass liver metabolism associated with the oral route.

Ovarian hormones and vascular disease

During fetal development, the Y chromosome directs the formation of testes rather than ovaries, and the testes in turn produce testosterone and dihydrotestosterone rather than estrone and estradiol as the primary sex steroids. These studies have shown consistently that CHD risk is 35—50% lower in estrogen users, after adjusting for other risk factors.

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