

***Use of Hormones in  
Mental Health Care***

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**How Our Practices are Similar**

- Odd symptoms that don't fit familiar pattern
- Narrow thinking inside specialty box
- Must have Psy issue or hormone problem

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Why Rx Fail**

- Look for patterns not single value
- Normal range is not normal
- Lack of knowledge about drug biology and BCP design
- Lack of understanding about reproductive biology

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**SHBG is Altered by**

- Oral T<sub>4</sub> Rx
- Oral E<sub>2</sub> Rx
- Insulin resistance
  - ↑ androgen
  - ↓ SHBG

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Hormone Issues During Life Cycle**

- Teen
- Young (20-30 yo)
- Reproductive (<40 yo)
- Perimenopause
- Post menopause (natural or surgical)
- Senior

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Teen**

- Average age puberty 11.5 yo
- ↓ last 100 yrs
- Frish nomogram – 48 kg
- After menarche 50% cycles anovulatory for 2 yrs

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Issues

- Breast development
- Pelvic pain -1° vs 2°
- Weight (high or low)
- Sports (5'4" ~ 114 to 135 lbs)
- Eating disorders
- Insulin resistance - Hb A1c 5.7↑
- Adolescent adjustment reaction
- Bone development (mature at 25-30)

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Chronic hypothalamic anovulation  
is most common form

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### CHA

- ↓ WT
  - ↑ Stress
  - ↑ Exercise
- =
- Slowing Arcuate Nucleus Pulse Frequency

---

---

---

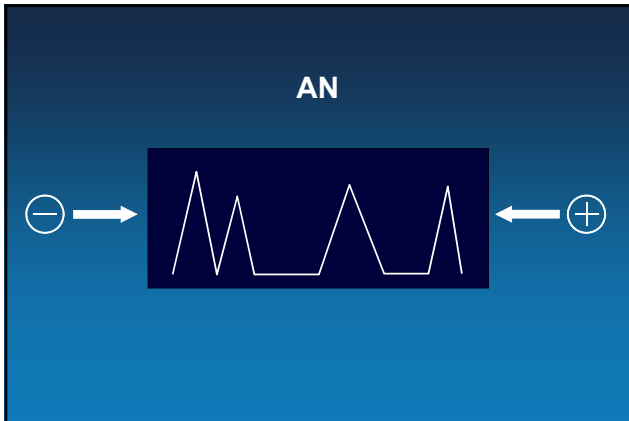
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

- Chronic Pelvic Pain Syndrome**
- Teen who believes she is ill
  - Been given incorrect Dx or Rx
  - Parent issues
    - A. No father present
    - B. Over bearing mother
    - C. May look like Munchausen by Proxy
  - A. Patient
    - B. Young
    - C. Thin
    - D. White
    - E. Little education
    - F. Limited future
  - Multiple drugs
  - May be addicted

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

- Usually depressed
- Low estrogen levels
- Cyclic hormones useful

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Young 20-30 yo

- Menstrual dysfunction
- PCOS
  - A. Wt
  - B. Acne
  - C. Hirsutism
- Endometriosis
- Libido ↓ by BCP
- Infertility
- Bones still an issue

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Menstrual Function

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### What is Normal Function?

- 26 to 32 day cycle
- 2 to 8 days flow
- Ovulation between day 12 to 16
- Follicular phase has set length
  - Evidence?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Concept of Dysfolliculogenesis

- Recruitment and cohort size
- Selection (FSH)
  1. ↑ # granulosa cells, i.e. # FSH receptors
  2. Induce LH receptor
  3. Induce aromatase
- Dominant follicle
- Exponential growth
- E/P trigger LH surge
- Ovarian micro environment
- Luteinization

---

---

---

---

---

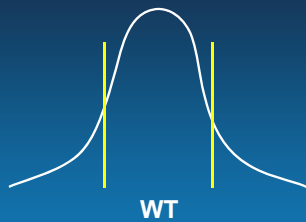
---

---

---

### Pill Design

1.



2. ↓ E<sub>2</sub> (Market advantage)

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

E<sub>2</sub>



EE in Pill →

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Facts About BCP**

- Progestin dominant
- ↓ libido & ↑ depression
- Pill only approved for contraception
  - A. Regular cycle
  - B. Normal wt
- We use off label
  - A. AUB
  - B. Pain
  - C. Acne
  - D. PMS & PMDD
  - E. PCOS
  - F. Endometriosis

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Reproductive Age <40**

- Fertility Issues
  - A. 35 yo AMA
  - B. IVF best done under age 40 yo
  - C. Cancers
  - D. PMS & PMDD
  - E. Hirsutism & alopecia
  - F. ↑ Wt

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

- Cohort size ↓
- Egg quality ↓
- Genetic damage

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Perimenopause

- 2 to 15 years before menopause
- Symptoms vary
- Cluster in 3 phases (Straw Study)
- FSH of  $\geq 40$  is menopause  
but  
5-10 is reproductive level
- Cycles  $\downarrow$  23 -26 days

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Look in the Right Place E<sub>2</sub>/P<sub>4</sub> Alters of These Things!

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Blood flow            | Breast function  |
| Balance               | Vaginal health   |
| Memory                | Bone strength    |
| Mood                  | Muscle strength  |
| Depression            | Aggression       |
| Energy                | Nutrition        |
| Psychomotor stability | Vascular tone    |
| Cardioregulation      | Liver function   |
| Libido                | Clotting         |
| Skin                  | Lipid met        |
| Weight                | Biliary function |
| Sleep                 | Vision           |
| Repro organs          | Brain health     |

**Basic science data cannot be contested!**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Sleep is Major Issue

- No lymphatics in brain
- In sleep glial cells develop pores
- This lets brain detox
- Sleep deprivation produces mini organic brain syndrome

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



### Work Up of Perimenopause

- LH, FSH
- PRL
- T<sub>4</sub>, TSH
- E<sub>2</sub> (remember E<sub>2</sub> surges)
- Testosterone profile
- Ultrasound endometrium

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Treatment Perimenopause

- Cyclic estradiol/progesterone best
- E<sub>2</sub> 1 mg days 1-25
- P<sub>4</sub> 100 mg days 16-25
- 5 days rest
- BCP usually don't work

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Post menopause

- Surgical removes 95% estradiol & 50% testosterone
- Symptoms start in < 1 wk
- Many patients get pushed into surgery
- No benefit in removing ovaries < 63 yo unless diseased
- Natural ↓ estradiol, testosterone the same but declines over time

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## What about Estrogen and the Brain?

---

---

---

---

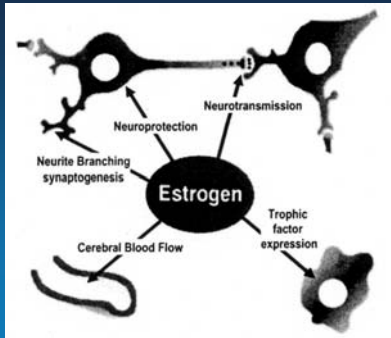
---

---

---

---

### Effects of Estrogen on Neural Function



Adapted from Birge SJ. Menopause Management 2000;July/August:13-21

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Perimenopausal Women Notice Cognitive Changes With Aging

- 230 women enrolled in the Seattle Midlife Women's Health Study were interviewed (mean age = 46.7 yrs)
- 62% reported an undesirable change in memory
- Changes included:
  - Difficulty recalling words or numbers
  - Forgetting events and actions
  - Difficulty concentrating
- Women attributed these changes to stress, health, and age rather than hormonal changes

Mitchell ES, Woods NF. J Womens Health Gen Based Med. 2001;10:351-62

---

---

---

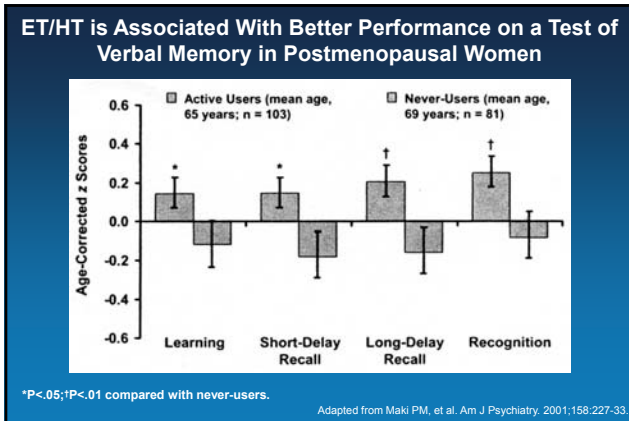
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Cache

Short term HRT in younger women decreases incidence of dementia

---

---

---

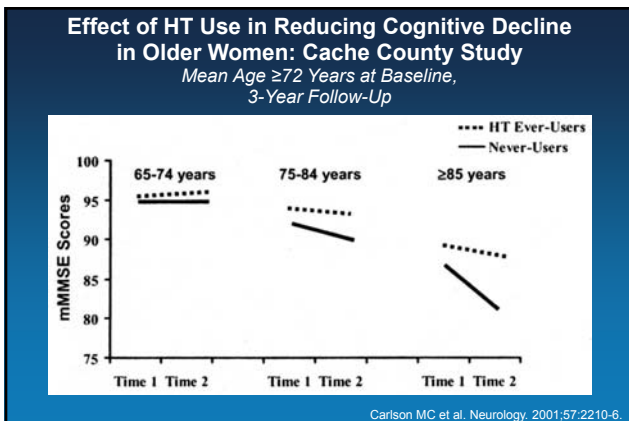
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Olmsted County

Removed ovaries prior to 65 yo –  
no HRT  
Shows increased risk of cognitive  
impairment

---

---

---

---

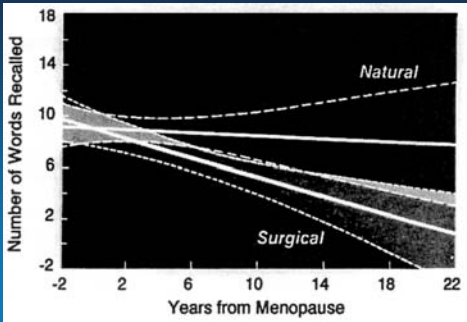
---

---

---

---

### Effect of Surgical Menopause on Short-term Verbal Memory



Nappi, Gynecol Obstet Invest 47:29, 1999

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### KEEPS

The Kronos Early Estrogen  
Prevention Study

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Summary of Study

Double-blinded, placebo-controlled of low dose oral or transdermal (patch) estrogen and cyclic monthly progesterone. Age 42-58 (mean 52) 3 yrs post menopause. 727 women, randomized to 3 arms for 4 yrs

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

- Control
- Premarin 0.45 mg qd
- Climara patch 50 µg/day

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Findings

- No ↑ in BP
- Oral CEE ↑ HDL and ↓ LDL, ↑ triglyc.
- Transdermal ↓ insulin resistance
- No effect on CV disease
- ↓ CNS symptoms
- ↑ mood, sexual function and bone density
- No effect on breast or endometrial cancer, MI, TIA, stroke, VTE

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### 662 patients enrolled in the NIH Cognitive and Effective Ancillary Study

- ↓ depression
- Better recall
- Improved memory

---

---

---

---

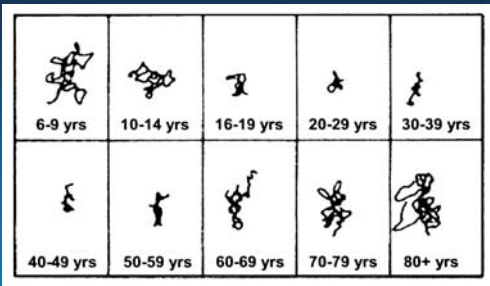
---

---

---

---

### Effect of Age on Sway



Sheldon JH. Gerontol Clin (Basel). 1963;5:129-38.

---

---

---

---

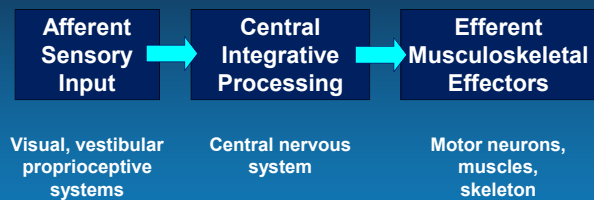
---

---

---

---

### Mechanism for Maintenance of Balance



---

---

---

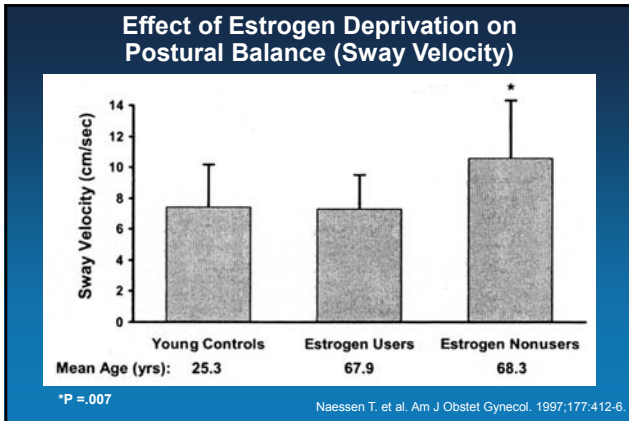
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

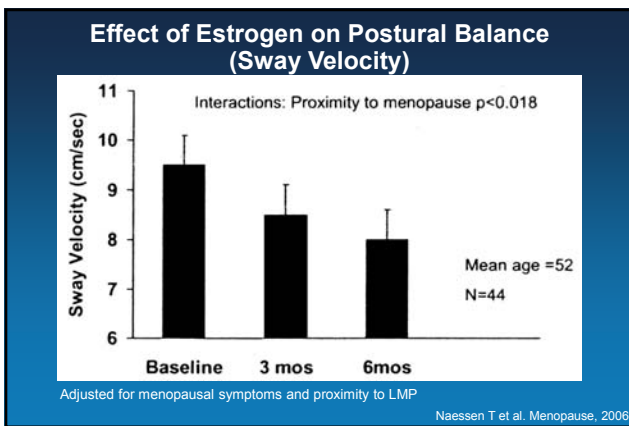
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

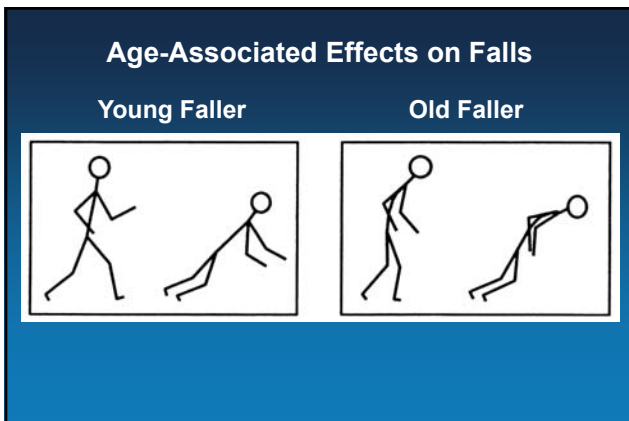
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

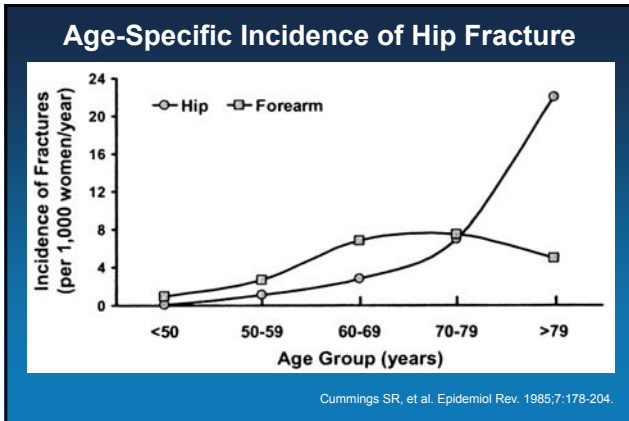
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### What estrogen does not do

- Make you gain weight
- Cause cancer

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Cancer

- No evidence that any hormone causes cancer at cell or molecular level
- WHI showed minor association with Prempro (1.26 RR)
- Multiple other trials no change
- Even WHI show no difference in longevity
- Pill vs topical – no difference

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



### What Drug to Use

- Estradiol best
- Progesterone vs NE
- Use as continuous combined or cyclic overlapping
- Beverly Hills Protocol

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### What About Testosterone

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Abuse of Anabolic Steroids

- 1 – 3 X 10<sup>6</sup> abusers
- Average age 25
- Middle class men
- 78.4% not body builders
- 74% college educated
- 56% did not tell doctors of use

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Effect on Sexes**

Men	Women
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ↑ penis size in children</li><li>• ↑ vocal chord size</li><li>• ↑ libido</li><li>• ↓ natural sex hormones</li><li>• ↓ sperm production</li><li>• Develop breast</li><li>• ↓ size testicles</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• More masculine</li><li>• Voice deepens</li><li>• Hirsutism</li><li>• ↓ Breast size</li><li>• ↑ clitoral size</li></ul>

More effect on upper body

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Adverse Effects**

- Neuro psychiatric
  1. Aggression
  2. Violence
  3. Mania
  4. Psychosis
  5. Suicide

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Personality Profiles**

1. Borderline
2. Antisocial
3. Paranoid
4. Schizotypal
5. Histrionic
6. Passive-aggressive
7. Narcissistic
8. Bipolar
9. Substance depending
10. Conduct disorder

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Physiological**

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Immune depression         | 10. MI                                 |
| 2. Alters FBS                | 11. Sudden cardiac death               |
| 3. ↑ CV disease              | 12. ↑ LDL and ↓ HDL                    |
| 4. Acne                      | 13. Gynecomastia ♂                     |
| 5. Baldness                  | 14. Testicular atrophy                 |
| 6. Thickening left ventricle | 15. Masculination in ♀                 |
| 7. ↑ Bp                      | 16. Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis |
| 8. Arrhythmias               | 17. Peliosis hepatis                   |
| 9. CHF                       |  |

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Mood**

1. Hypomania
2. Irritability
3. Elation
4. Recklessness
5. Racing thoughts
6. Invincibility

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**DSM IV**

Anabolic steroids do not produce physical but psychological dependence

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## "Roid Rage"

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Anabolic Steroids

- Induce addictive behavior
- Withdrawal occurs – mood swings, fatigue, restlessness, ↓ appetite, insomnia, ↓ sex drive, steroid craving. Depression can lead to suicide

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Testosterone Use

- Men should have level <250 and have hypothalamic disease
- CV risk and polycythemia
- Women – no society recommends wholesale use but can be used to alter estrogen bioavailability

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Seniors ≥ 65 yo**

- Widow/divorced
- Financial issues
- Aging
- Retirement
- Health
- Appearance (hair loss)
- Kids
- Prevents aging

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Retirement = 1/2 the income &  
2 x the spouse**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Should Older Women  
Take Hormones?**

- Endocrine Society, ASRM, NAMS, ACOG, “Hormones are safe and should be used for symptomatic women”
- Medicare cite Beer’s criteria of American Society of Geriatric Medicine – too risky
- Individualize Rx – healthy women for better quality of life

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Should the Mental Health Professional Prescribe Hormones?**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Issues to Consider**

- FH disease
- Contraception
- Uterus +/-
- Bleeding
- Medical history
  1. Clots
  2. Breast disease
  3. TIA
  4. MVP
  5. Insulin resistance

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Issues to Consider (cont'd)**

- Drug interactions
- ↑ BP
- Lipids
- Pregnancy

---

---

---

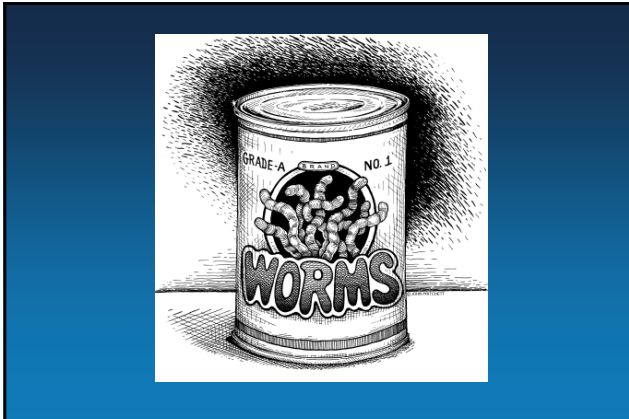
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Where You Won't Get Help

- Internist will tell patient not to take ERT/HRT
- REI wants to do IVF
- Gyn does not want to deal with mental health
- Gyn may not believe in ERT/HRT
- Holistic Dr and compounding pharm will tell patient only their agents are natural and safe

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Where You Won't Get Help (cont'd)

- Medicare & insurance don't cover meds after 65 yo
- Coverage will vary with drugs and carrier
- Lots of paper work and phone calls

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Should hormones be part of  
your therapy**

**Yes**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---