**REPORT**

###### Tuesday, September 12, 2017

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**“Menopausal Hormone Therapy and Long-Term All-Cause and Cause-Specific Mortality ”**

**TEASE RUNS: 4 seconds**

**DID MENOPAUSAL HORMONE THERAPY AFFECT LONG-TERM RISK OF DEATH? THAT’S NEXT.**

**JAMA 4063**

**TRT: 1:39**

**Tuesday, September 12, 2017, 11 AM ET**

**INTRO:**

**Menopausal hormone therapy involves a complex balance of risk and benefit for women. A new study based on the Women’s Health Initiative hormone therapy trials examined total risk of death and risk of death from specific causes, such as cancer and cardiovascular disease, over 18 years. Laura Berger has more in this week’s JAMA report.**

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| **B ROLL:**  **Doctor talking to patient**  **SOT/FULL**  **Peggy Codner, Women’s Health Initiative hormone therapy trial member**  **Super@: 7**  **Runs: 19** | **WHEN PEGGY CODNER ENTERED MENOPAUSE, SHE SUFFERED WITH HOT FLASHES, EVEN IN PUBLIC, WHEN SHE WAS WORKING AS A CHILDREN’S LIBRARIAN.**  **“When I stopped menstruating the doctors were very concerned that I was going to have a heart-attack at a very young age and that’s why they had been suggesting that I do estrogen and with the study I took the chance of maybe having it and maybe not.”** |
| **B-ROLL:**  **Doctor and patient, doctor taking notes, doctor at computer, doctor writing, hormone close up, doctor and patient, doctor at computer** | **PEGGY CODNER PARTICIPATED IN THE WOMEN’S HEALTH INITIATIVE HORMONE THERAPY TRIALS. DURING THOSE TWO TRIALS IN THE 1990s, POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMEN RECEIVED ESTROGEN PLUS PROGESTIN, ESTROGEN ALONE OR PLACEBO. THE TRIALS WERE STOPPED EARLY DUE TO INCREASED RISK OF BREAST CANCER AND STROKE.**  **IN A NEW STUDY BASED ON THOSE TRIALS, DR. JOANN MANSON OF BRIGHAM AND WOMEN’S HOSPITAL AND HER CO-AUTHORS LOOKED AT TOTAL DEATH RATES AND DEATH FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES SUCH AS CANCER AND CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE IN MORE THAN 27,000 WOMEN OVER 18 YEARS.**    **THE WOMEN HAD TAKEN HORMONES OR PLACEBO FOR 5 TO 7 YEARS AND WERE FOLLOWED UP THROUGH THE END OF 2014.**  **THE STUDY APPEARS IN JAMA, JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.** |
| **SOT/FULL**  **JoAnn Manson, MD, DrPH, Division of Preventive Medicine, Brigham and Women’s Hospital, Harvard Medical School**  **Super@: 1:07**  **Runs: 30** | **“We found that over the 18 years of follow-up there was no increase or decrease in the all-cause mortality rates, the rates were very similar among the women who were randomized to receive hormone therapy as among those randomized to receive placebo. And also there was no significant difference for deaths from specific causes such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, and other major illnesses.”** |
| **B-ROLL: Doctor and patient through the doorway** | **LAURA BERGER, THE JAMA REPORT** |

**TAG: DURING THE 18-YEAR FOLLOW-UP, 7,489 DEATHS OCCURRED.**

**Please see the complete study for additional information, including other authors, author contributions and affiliations, financial disclosures, funding and support, etc.**

**Media contacts: To contact Dr. Manson call Elaine St. Peter at 617-525-6375 or email estpeter@bwh.harvard.edu**

**ADDITIONAL SOUNDBITES:**

**QUOTE 1 Runs: 37 seconds**

**“In the large-scale Women’s Health Initiative hormone therapy trials we examined total mortality rates as well as the death rates from specific causes such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, and other major illnesses among 27,000 U.S. women who were age 50-79 with a mean age of 63. We looked at the findings over a total of 18 years of follow-up including during the 5 to 7 years of treatment at the intervention phase.”**