

# **IS IT ME OR IS IT HOT IN HERE? MENOPAUSE, MOOD & COGNITION**

**NAS Workshop on Women's Health  
March 7, 2018**

***Neill Epperson, M.D***

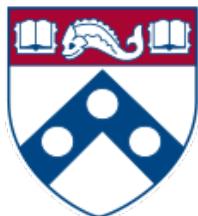
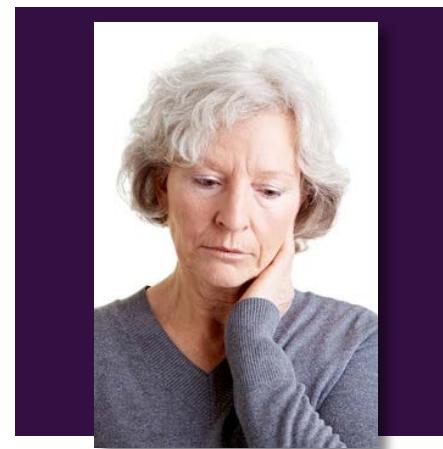
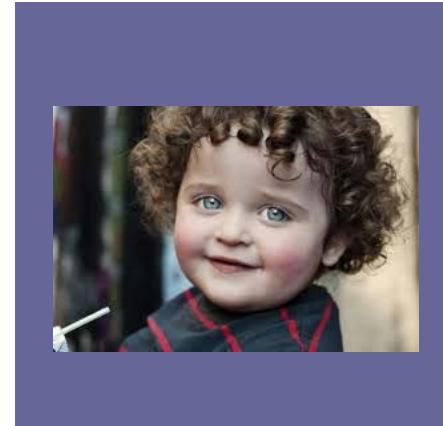
*Professor Psychiatry and Ob/Gyn*

*Director, Penn Center for Women's Behavioral Wellness*

*Director, Penn PROMOTES Research on  
Sex and Gender in Health*

*Director, Penn BIRCH Program*

*Perelman School of Medicine at the  
University of Pennsylvania*

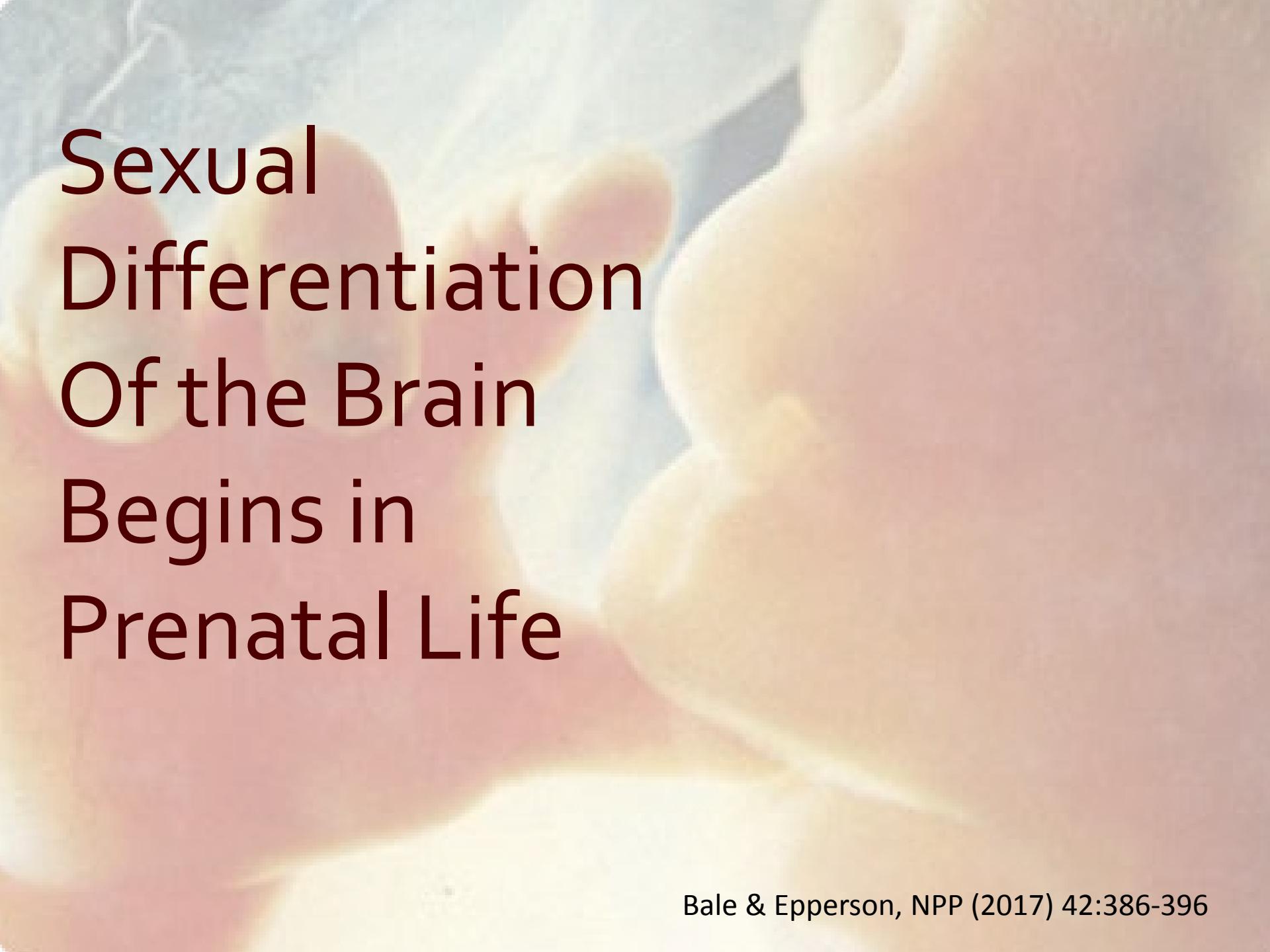


**Perelman**  
School of Medicine  
UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA

**Penn**  
**PROMOTES**  
Research on Sex and Gender in Health

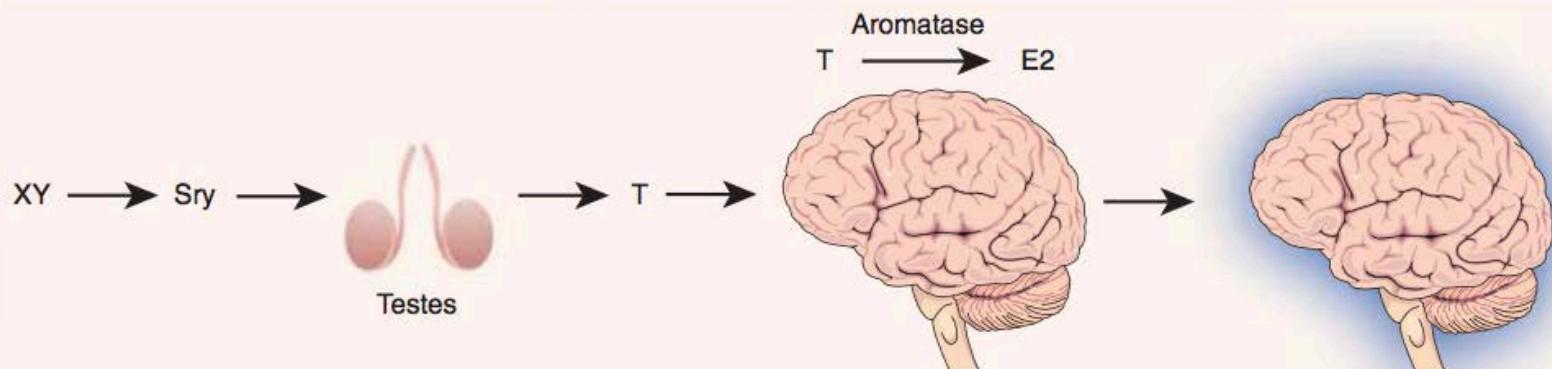
# Sex Differences: Lifespan Approach





Sexual  
Differentiation  
Of the Brain  
Begins in  
Prenatal Life

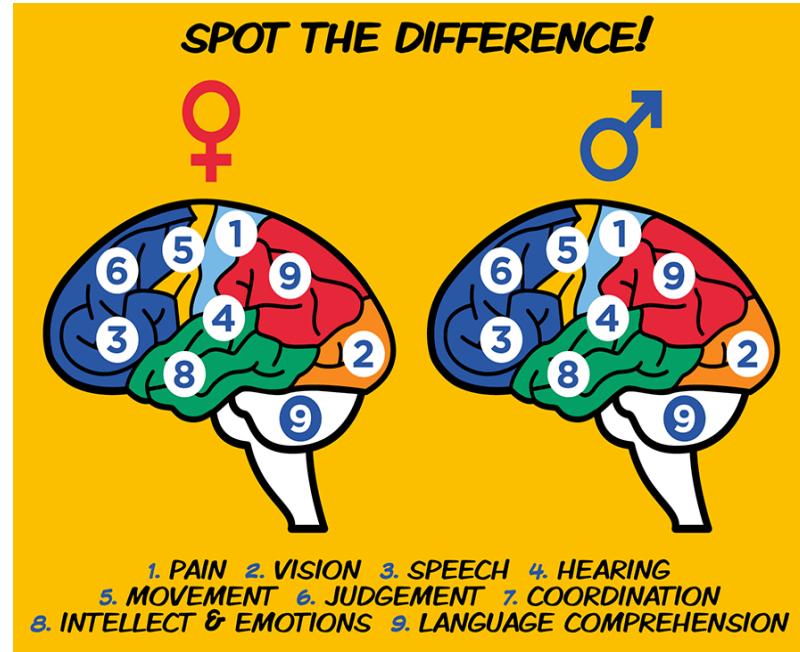
# Sexual Differentiation



Prenatal Life



"OH! THAT EXPLAINS THE  
DIFFERENCE IN OUR WAGES"



## Second and Third Trimesters

### First Trimester

MALE FEMALE



**ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTS OF SEX STEROIDS**

# Gonadal Steroids Across the Lifespan: Activational Effects of Sex Steroids

**PUBERTY**



**PREGNANCY**



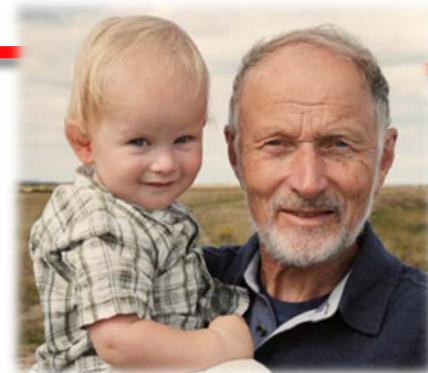
**MENOPAUSE**



**PRE-PUBERTY**

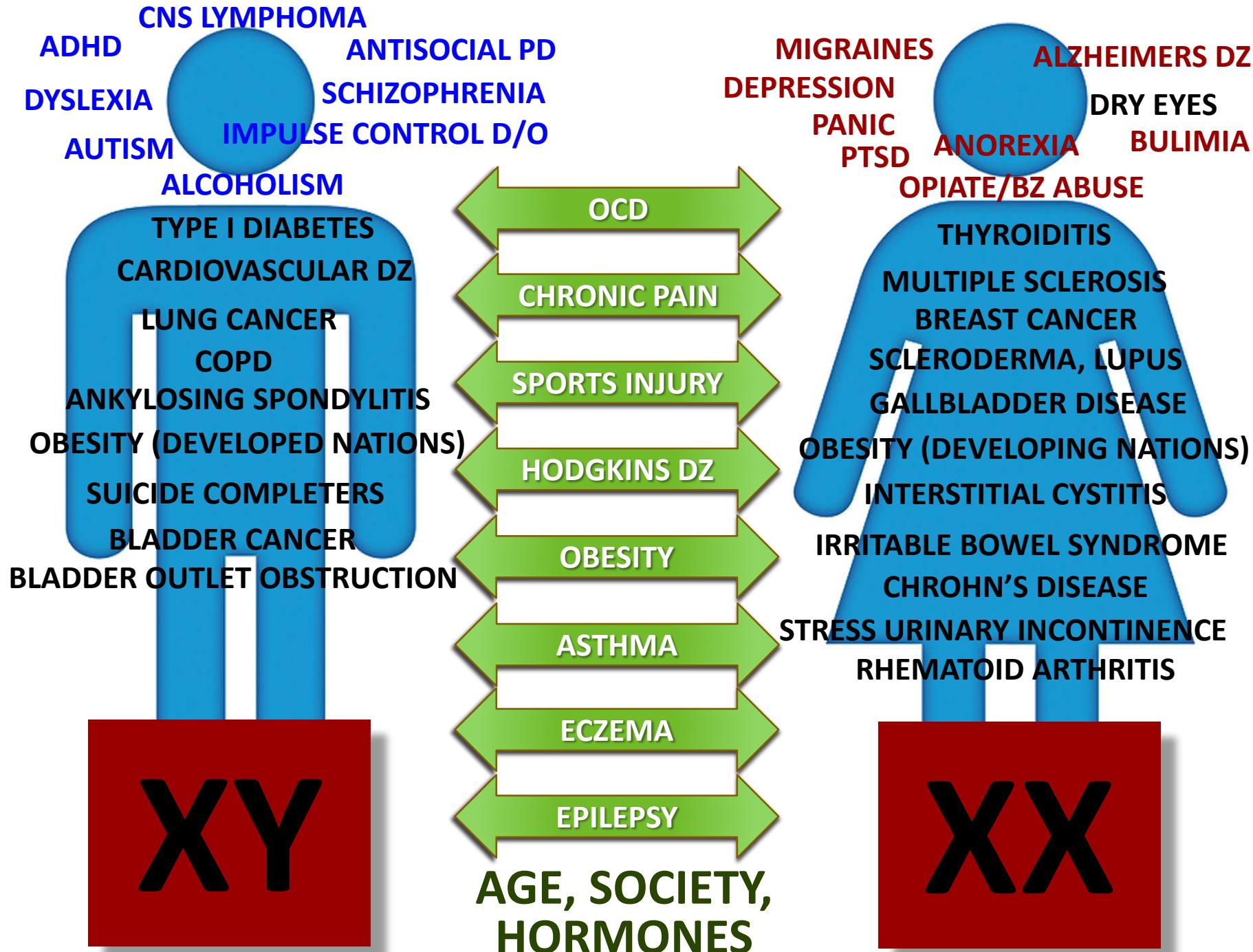


**ANDROPAUSE**





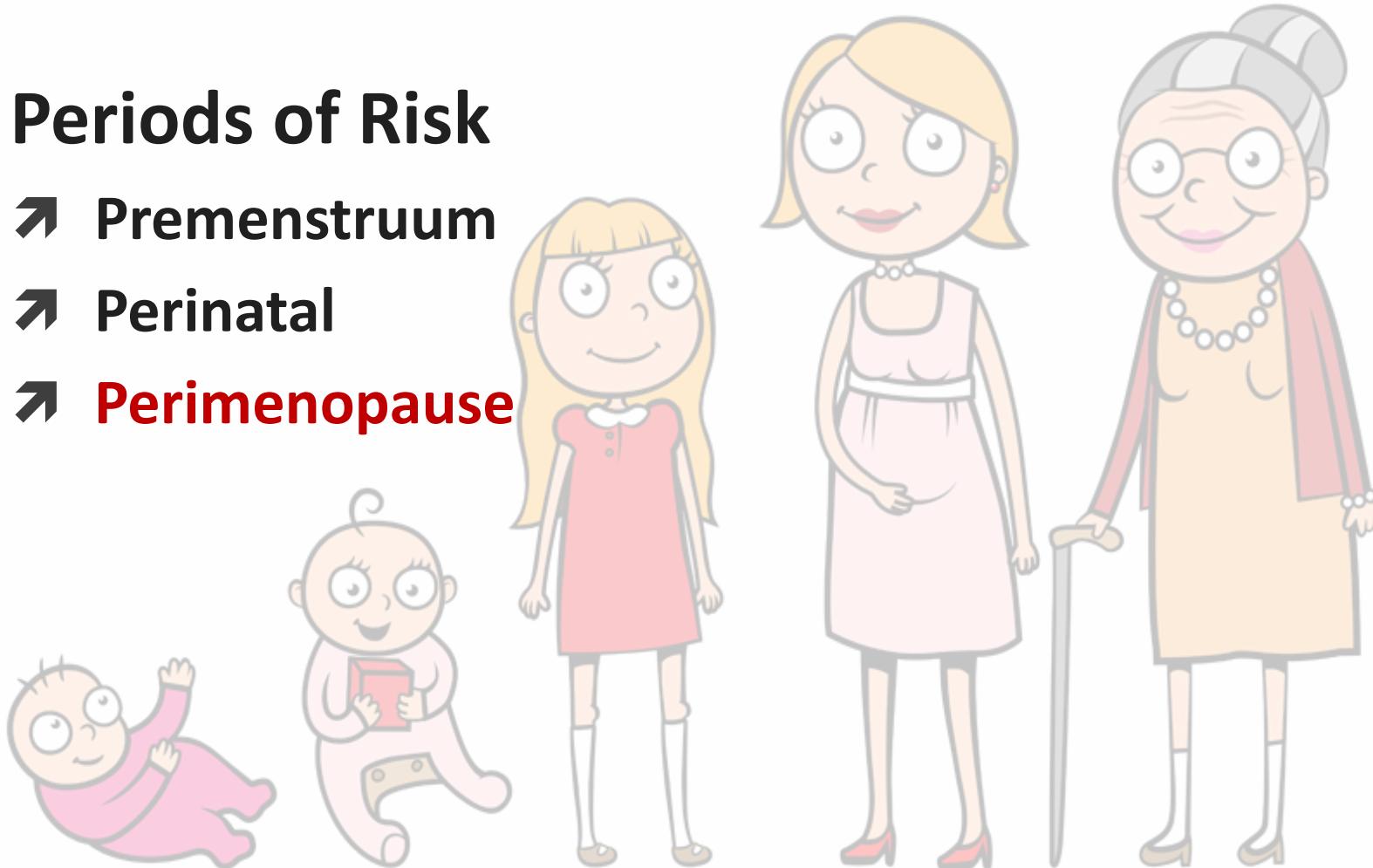
# HOW DOES THIS IMPACT HEALTH?



# Hormones & the Female Lifespan in 10 minutes

## ↗ Periods of Risk

- ↗ Premenstruum
- ↗ Perinatal
- ↗ **Perimenopause**



# Hormones & the Female Lifespan in 10 minutes

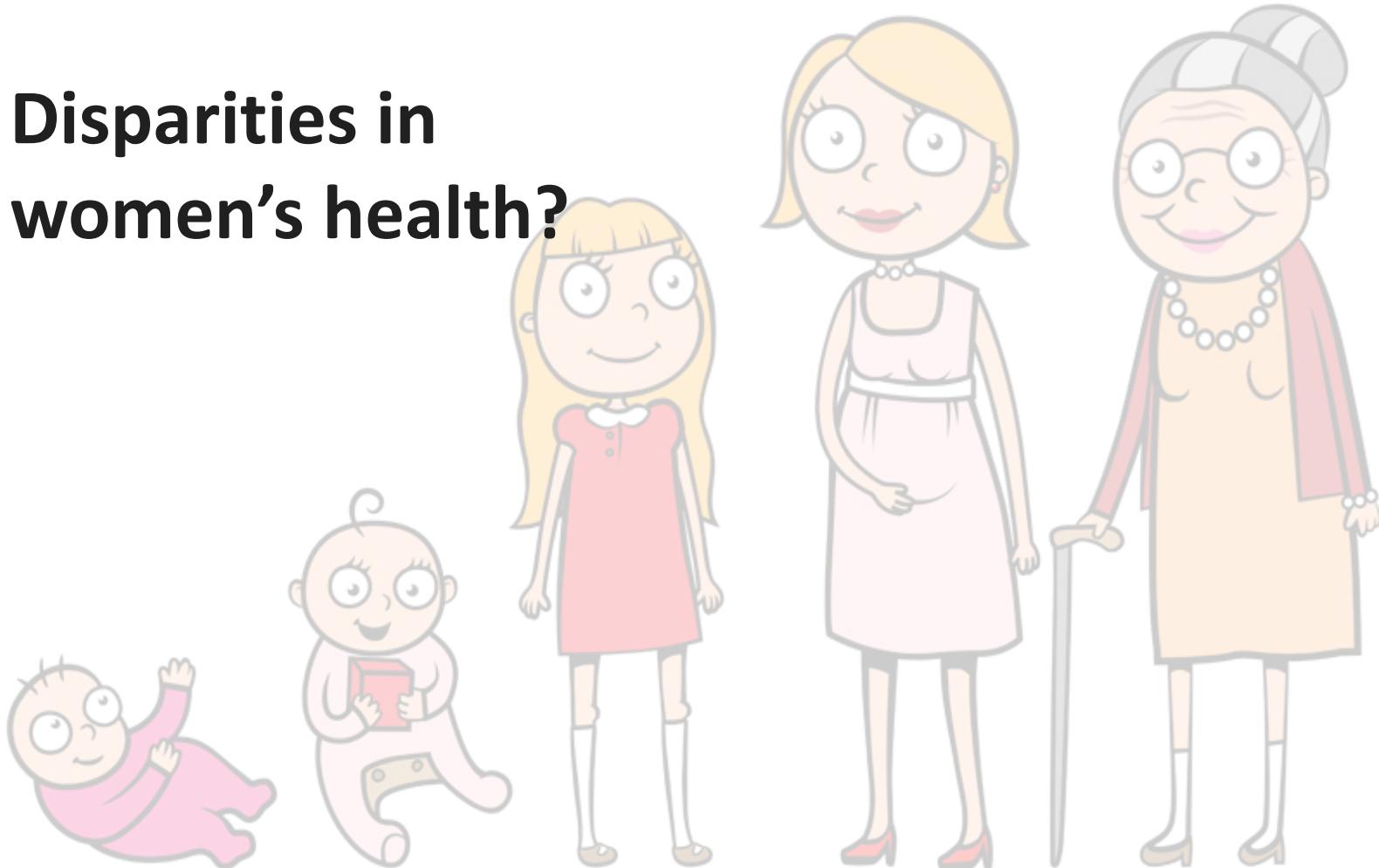
## → What do hormones contribute?

- Ovarian hormones
- Stress hormones

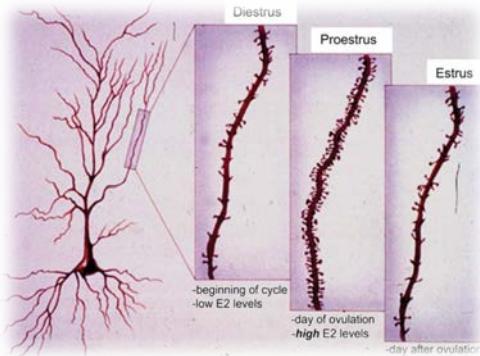
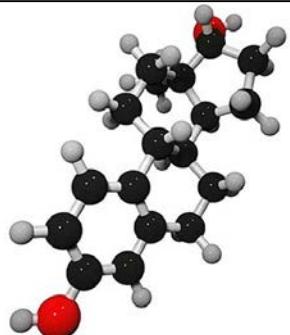


# Hormones & the Female Lifespan in 10 minutes

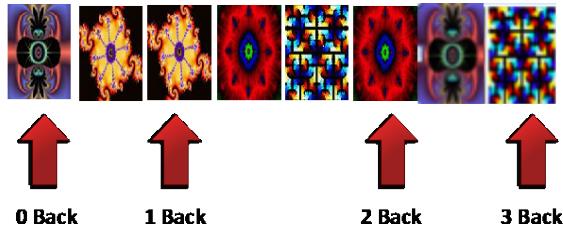
## ↗ Disparities in women's health?



## ESTRADIOL



## BEHAVIOR



## STRUCTURE

## NEUROCHEMISTRY

Serotonin

Dopamine

Norepinephrine

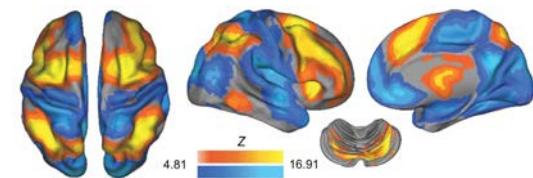
Glutamate

Acetylcholine

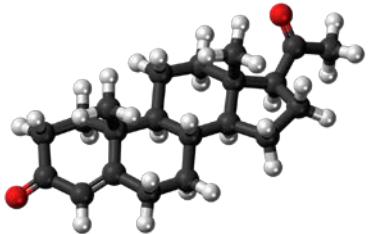


Figure S2

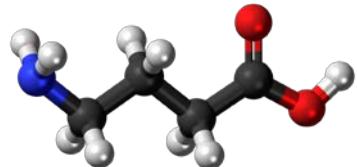
## FUNCTION



## PROGESTERONE



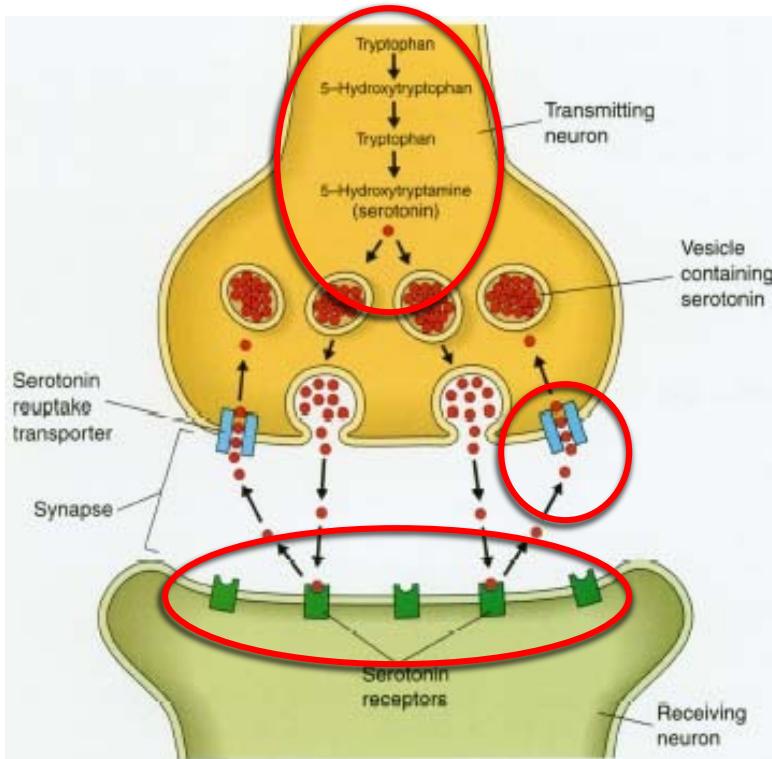
## NEUROCHEMISTRY



## INFLAMMATION

HORMONE EFFECTS: 101

# Estradiol Effects: Serotonin



↑ Tryptophan hydroxylase mRNA <sup>(1)</sup>

↓ Clearance of 5-HT  
MAO Activity <sup>(2)</sup>

↑ Post-synaptic 5HT-2A  
receptor density.<sup>3</sup>

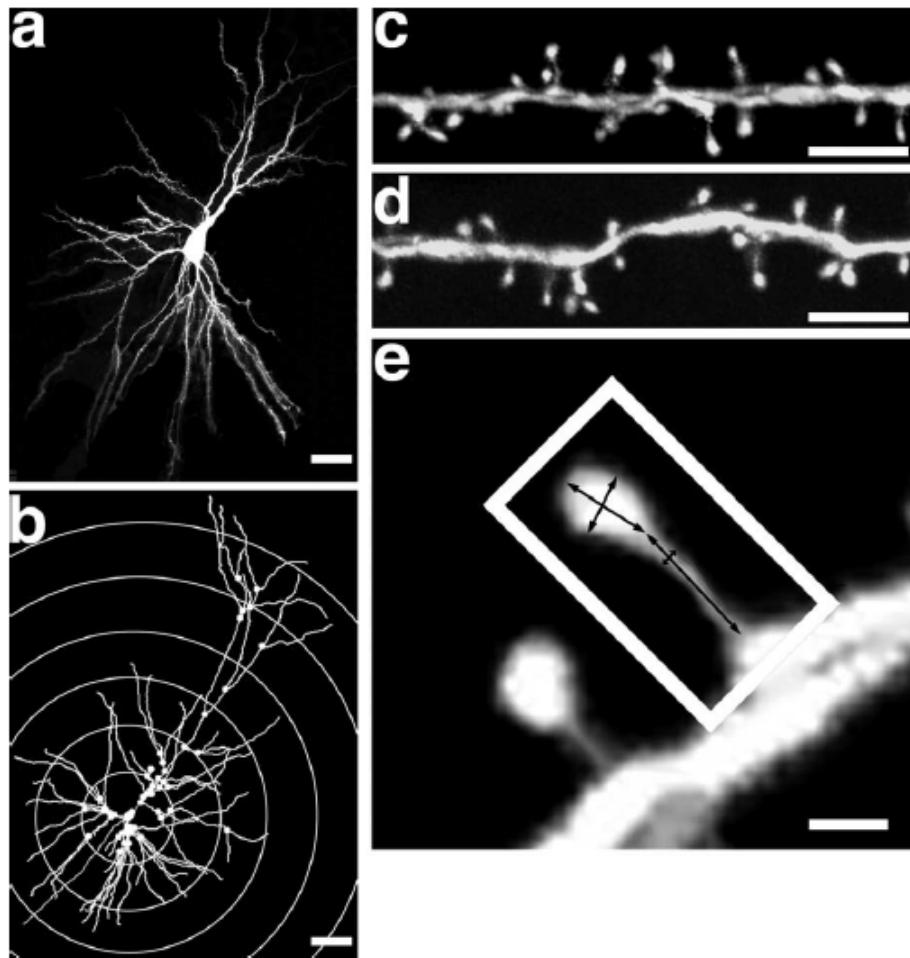
↓ potency of estradiol on  
TPH2 gene expression.<sup>4</sup>

↓ 5HT1A receptor binding.<sup>5</sup>

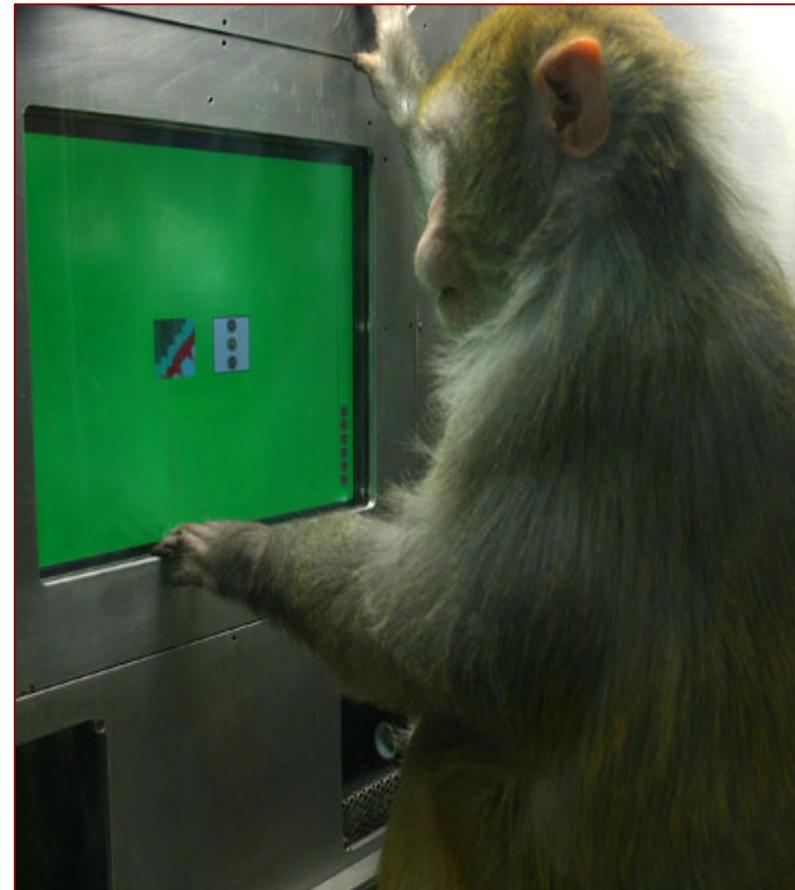
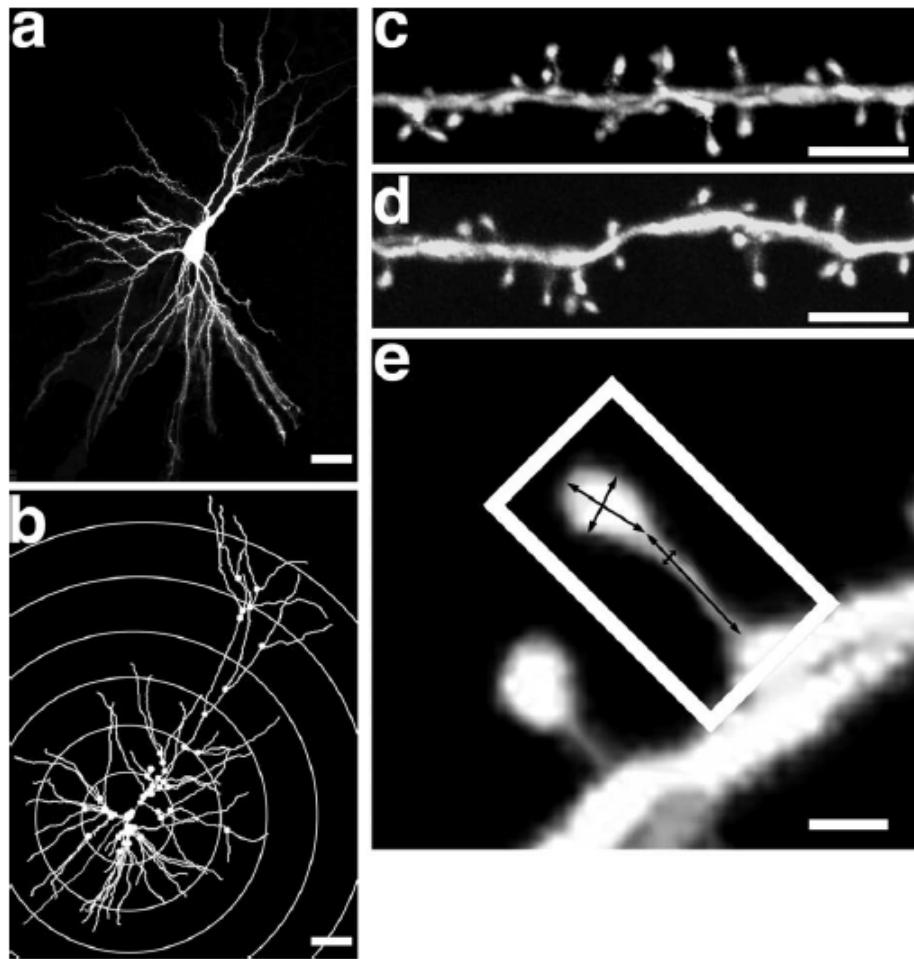


- 1) Sanchez RL et al., (2005) Mol Brain Res 135"194-203.
- 2) Benmansour S et al., (2009) Neuropsychopharm 34:555-64
- 3) Kugaya A et al., (2003) AJP 160:1522-24
- 4) Shively & Bethea, J Pharmacogenomics, 2003
- 5) Murrough et al., (2011) AGP 68:892-90

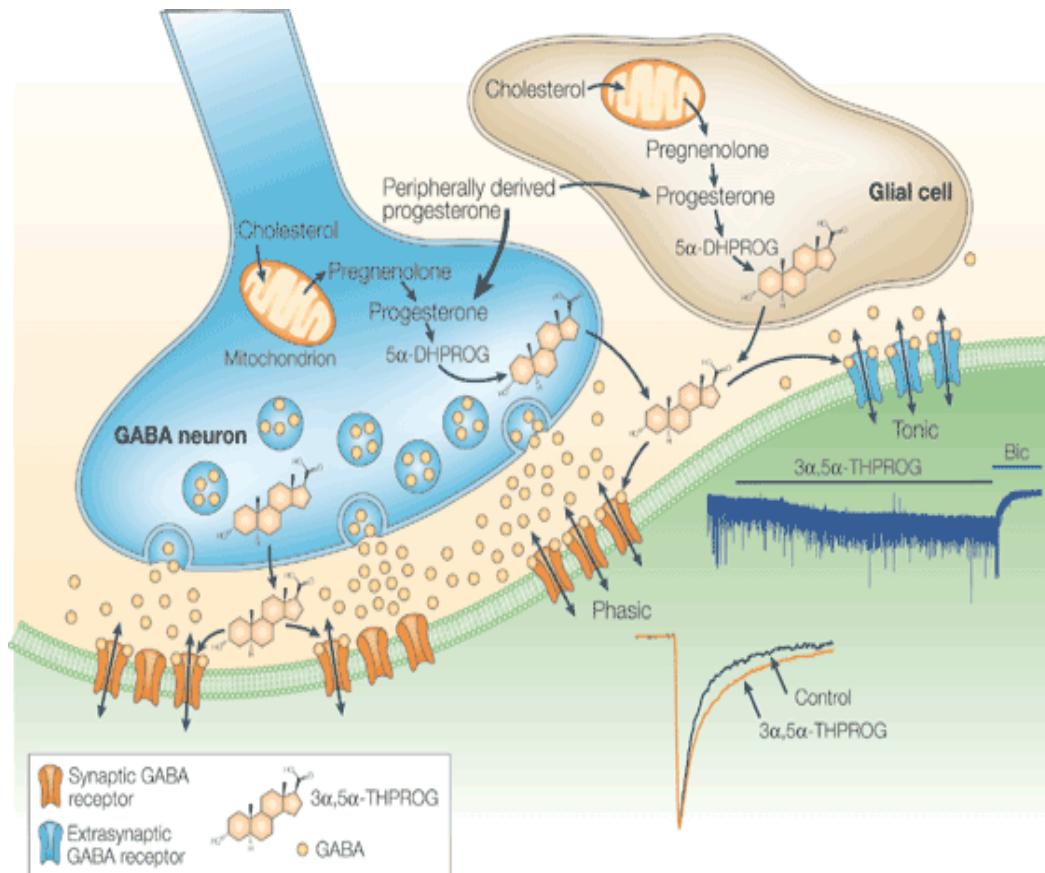
# Age, Stress, Estrogen: Impact on Neuronal Plasticity and Learning & Memory



# Age, Stress, Estrogen: Impact on Neuronal Plasticity and Learning & Memory

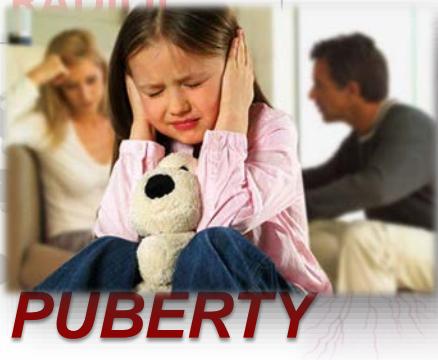


# Progesterone, ALLO & the GABA-A Receptor

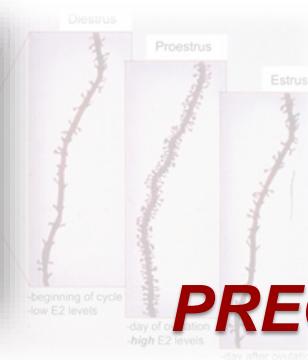


- ↗ Potent GABA-A receptor agonist.
- ↗ Alcohol
- ↗ Benzodiazepines
- ↗ Barbiturates
- ↗ Increased synthesis when under acute stress.

ESTRADIOL



PUBERTY



PREGNANCY



MENOPAUSE

B



STRUCTURE

3 Back

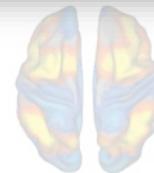
1 Back

2 Back

3 Ba

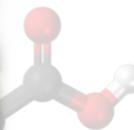


FUNCTION



PROGESTERONE

NEUROCHEMIS



NEUROINFLAMMATION



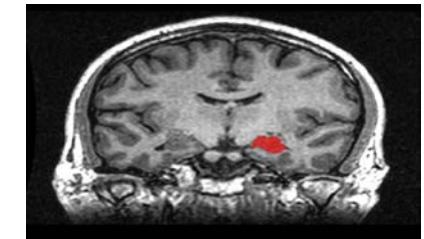
THE FLEXIBLE FEMALE BRAIN

# Timing of Stress: Regional Impact



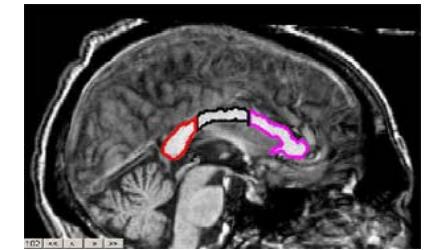
**3-5 years old**

**hippocampus**



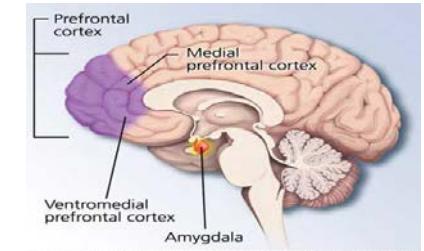
**9-10 years old**

**mid-corpus  
callosum**



**14-16 years old**

**Prefrontal  
Cortex**



Brain Structures Involved in Dealing with Fear and Stress

# Timing of Stress: Regional Impact



3 years old

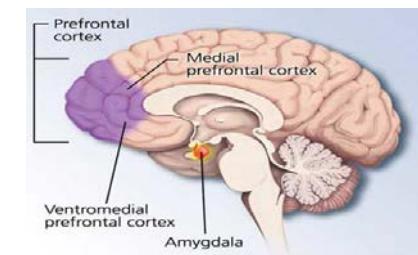
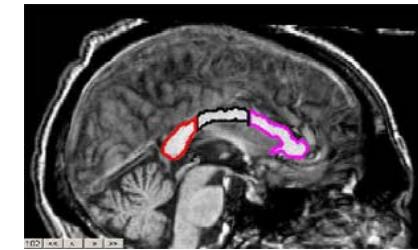
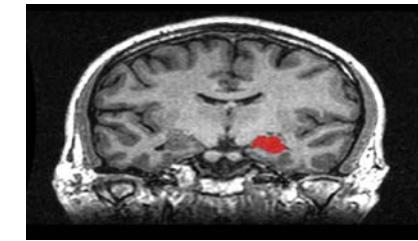
5 years old

10 years old

hippocampus

corpus callosum

frontal cortex



Brain Structures Involved in Dealing with Fear and Stress

A woman with short, dark hair, wearing a red top, rests her chin on her hand and looks thoughtfully to the side. The background is a solid, muted green.

# THE MENOPAUSE TRANSITION:

**ON AVERAGE, GIRLS BORN TODAY WILL  
LIVE A 3RD OF THEIR LIFE IN THE  
POSTMENOPAUSE**



# Cognition Across Natural Menopause



**Ellen Freeman, Ph.D.**



**Mary Sammel, Ph.D.**

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Endocrine Research

## **Menopause Effects on Verbal Memory: Findings From a Longitudinal Community Cohort**

C. Neill Epperson, Mary D. Sammel, and Ellen W. Freeman

Departments of Psychiatry (C.N.E., E.W.F.), Obstetrics and Gynecology (C.N.E., E.W.F.), Penn Center for Women's Behavioral Wellness (C.N.E.), Penn Center for the Study of Sex and Gender in Behavioral Health (C.N.E., M.D.S., E.W.F.), and Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology and Center for Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics (M.D.S.), Perelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

**NIMH**  
National Institute  
of Mental Health

 **ORWH** NIH | National Institute  
on Aging ■ ♦ ♦ ♦

# Penn Ovarian Aging Study

- Prospective community cohort study of 436 women
- 50% Caucasian, 50% African American; Philadelphia County
- Enrolled as premenopausal women and followed for 14 years
- Followed across menopause stages:
  - Premenopause: Regular cycles, no change,
  - Late Premenopause:  $\geq 7$  days change in cycle length
  - Early Transition: One skipped cycle
  - Late transition: amenorrhea for 3-11 months
  - Postmenopause: amenorrhea for 12 months

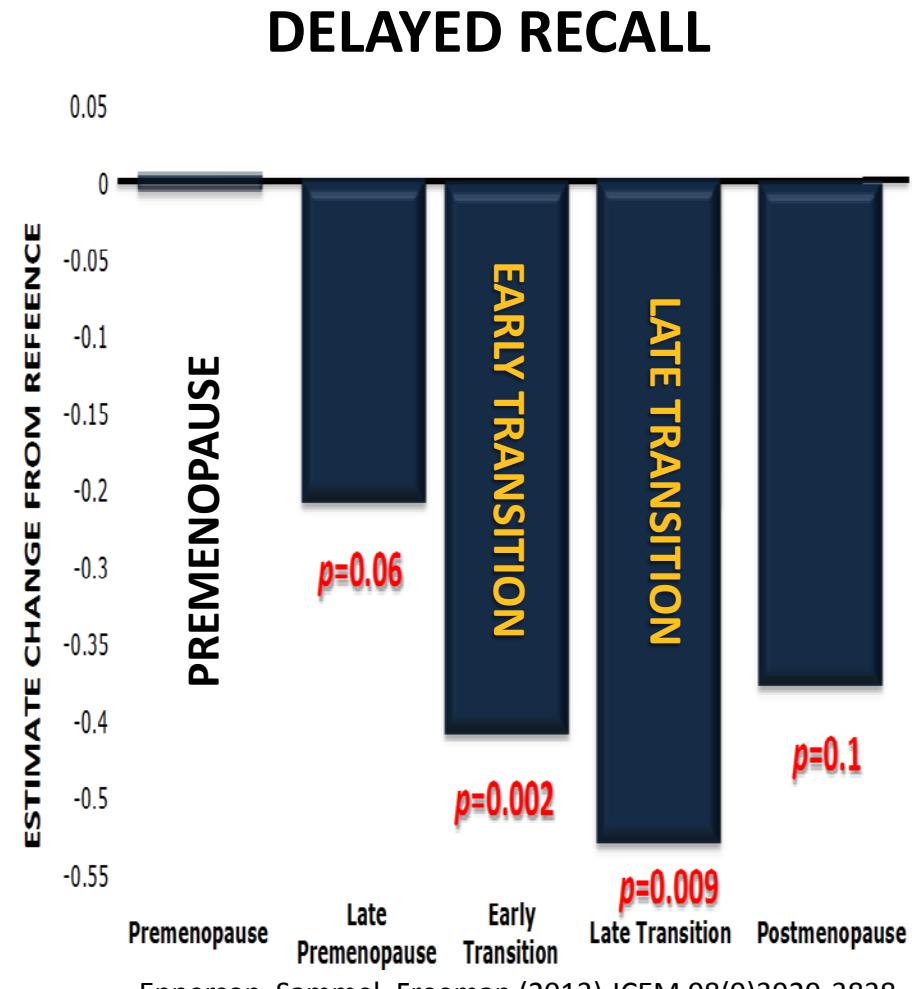
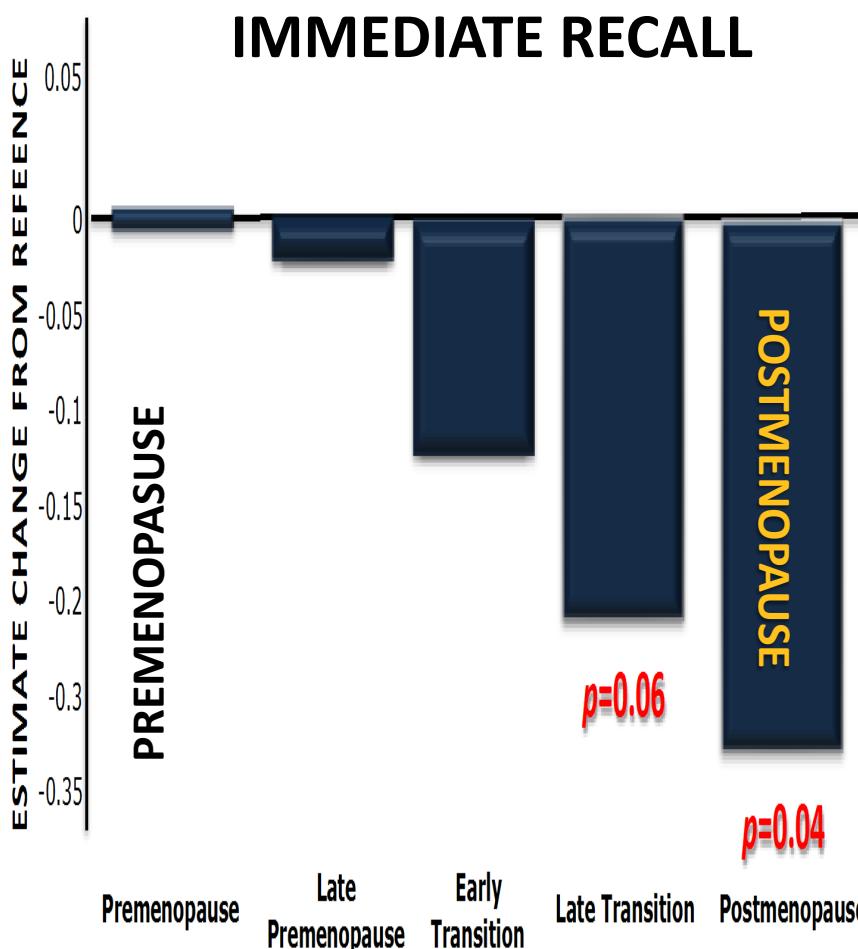


Ellen Freeman, Ph.D.

NIH | National Institute  
on Aging ■ ♦ \*

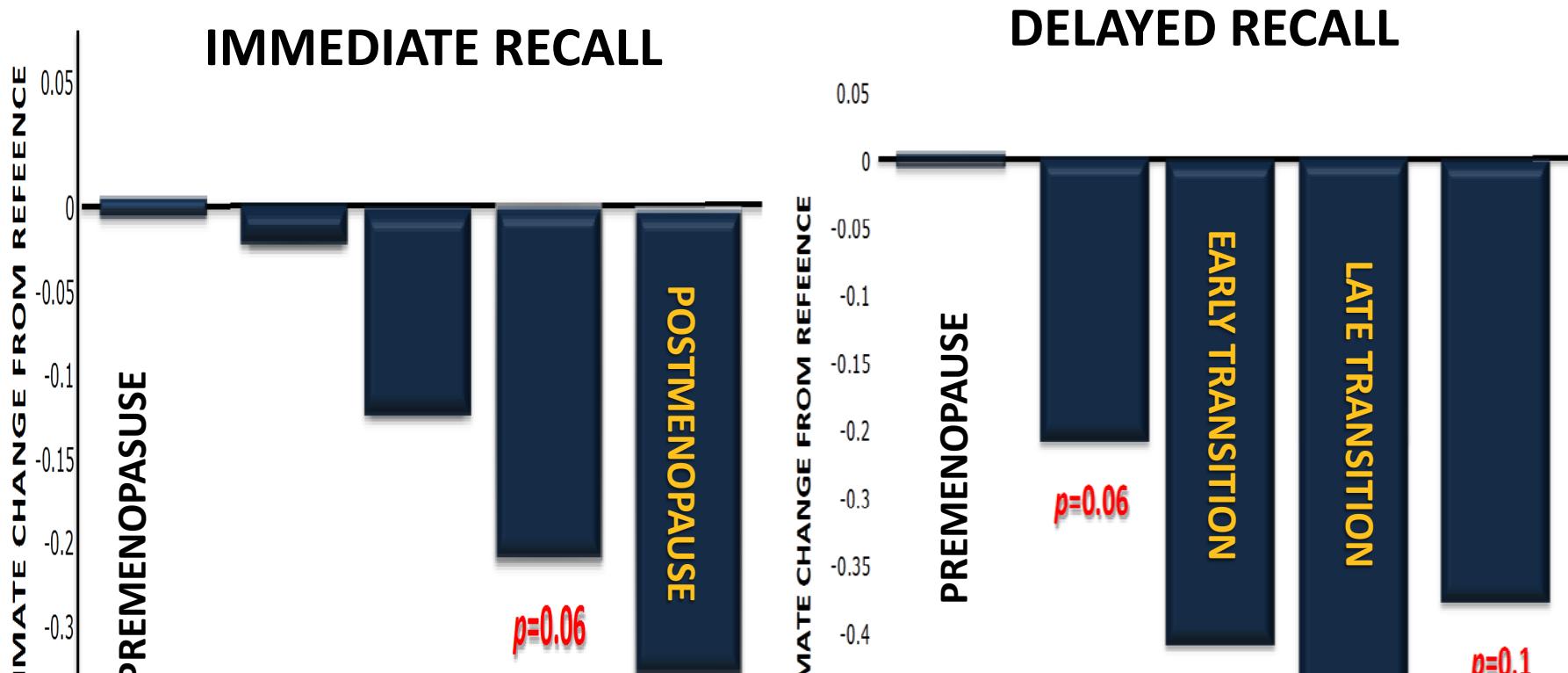


# VERBAL MEMORY PERFORMANCE DECLINES ACROSS THE MENOPAUSE TRANSITION





# VERBAL MEMORY PERFORMANCE DECLINES ACROSS THE MENOPAUSE TRANSITION



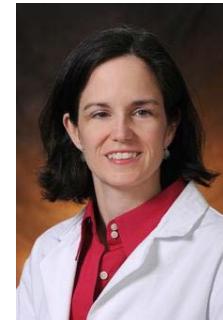
**Early adversity contributes to increased risk.**

# Executive Function in Women after Risk Reducing Salpingo-Oophorectomy (RRSO)

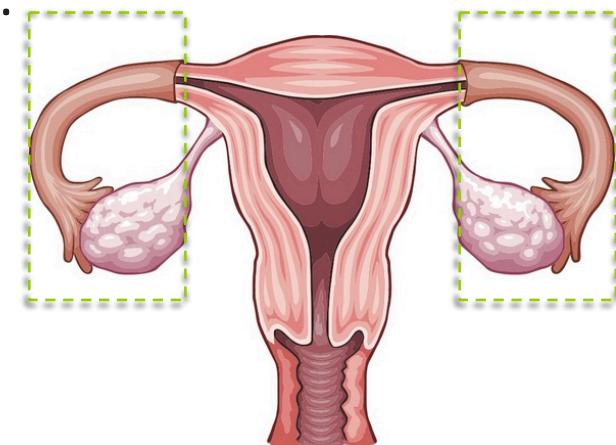
- ↗ 800 women post-RRSO recruited primarily via internet through advocacy group *Facing our Risk of Cancer Empowered (FORCE)*

- ↗ Completed online....

- ↗ Self-report of executive function using the Brown Attention Deficit Disorder Scale.
- ↗ Objective measures of cognition using the Penn Computerized Neuro-cognitive Battery (CNB).
- ↗ Adverse Childhood Experiences Questionnaire (ACE-Q)



Susan Domcheck





# Assessing Executive Functions

Thomas Brown

## ✓ BROWN ATTENTION DEFICIT DISORDER SCALE (BADDs)

- 1) ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVATION FOR WORK**
- 2) ATTENTION AND CONCENTRATION**
- 3) MAINTAINING ALERTNESS AND EFFORT AND PROCESSING SPEED**
- 4) MANAGING AFFECTIVE INTERFERENCE**
- 5) WORKING MEMORY AND ACCESSING RECALL**

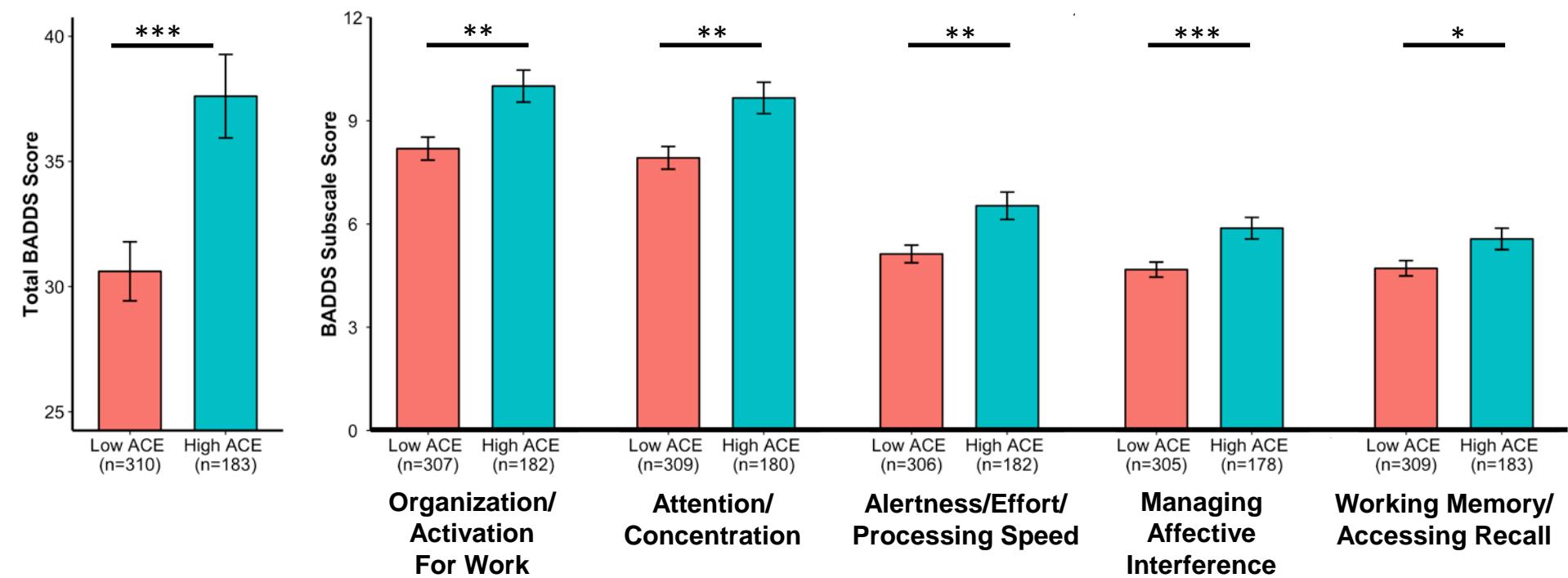
# HOW ARE WE QUANTIFYING EARLY LIFE ADVERSITY?

- ✓ Adverse Childhood Events (ACE)-Questionnaire developed and used in the collaborative study between the CDC and Kaiser-Permanente in San Diego area.
  - ✓ 3 Questions about abuse (physical, emotional and sexual)
  - ✓ 2 Questions regarding neglect (physical and emotional)
  - ✓ 2 Questions regarding separation from parent/family member
  - ✓ 3 Questions regarding household dysfunction (violence, substance abuse, parental mental illness)
- ✓ “Stressed” group are those with  $\geq 2$  ACEs
- ✓ Pre-pubertal period (birth to 2 years prior to menarche)

# Childhood Adversity Impact on Executive Function after Oophorectomy

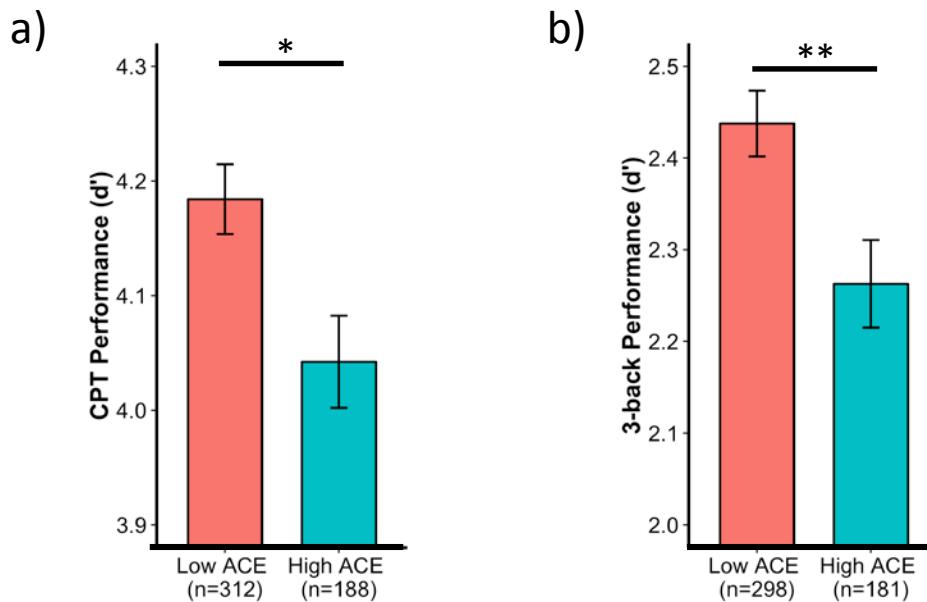
a)

b)



\*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01, \*\*\*p<0.001

# Objective Findings: Sustained Attention and Working Memory

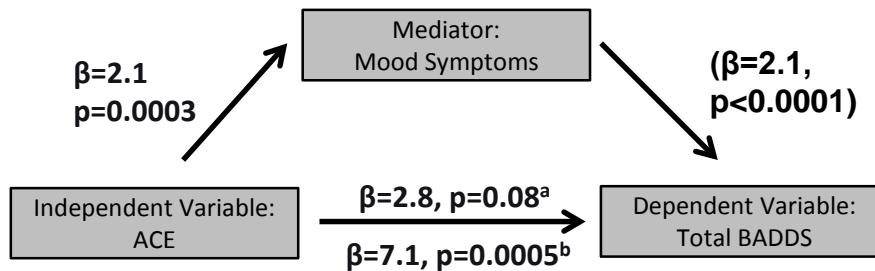


\* $p<0.05$ , \*\* $p<0.01$ , \*\*\* $p<0.001$

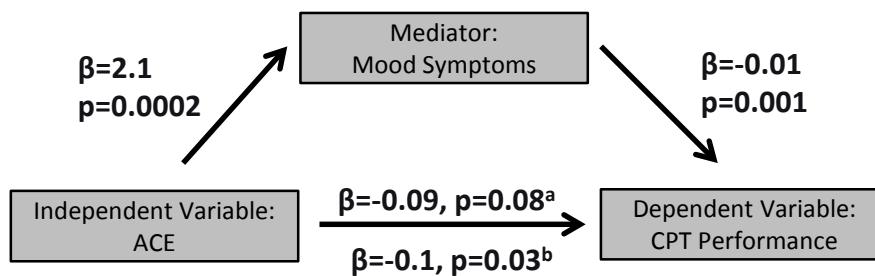
# MEDIATION ANALYSIS

MOOD (ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION) SYMPTOMS WERE SIGNIFICANT MEDIATORS OF THE EFFECTS OF ACE

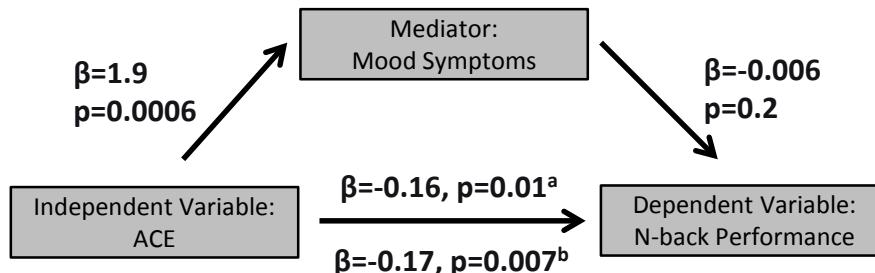
a)



b)



c)

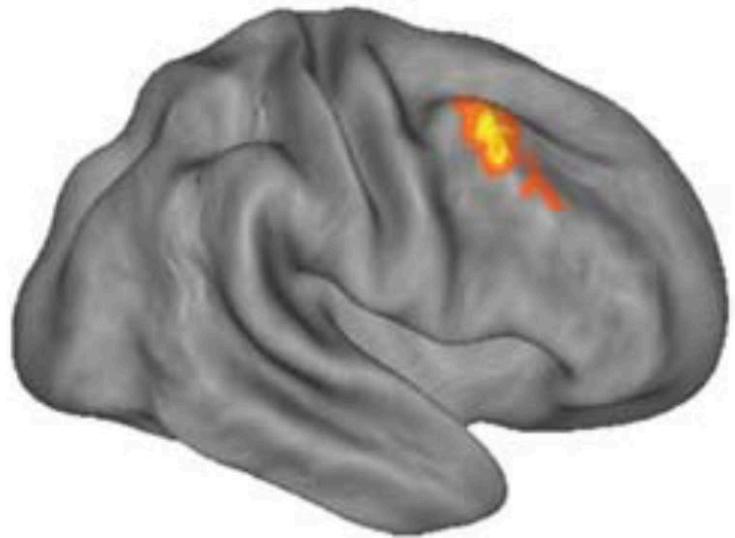


<sup>a</sup> Direct effect of ACE on dependent variable

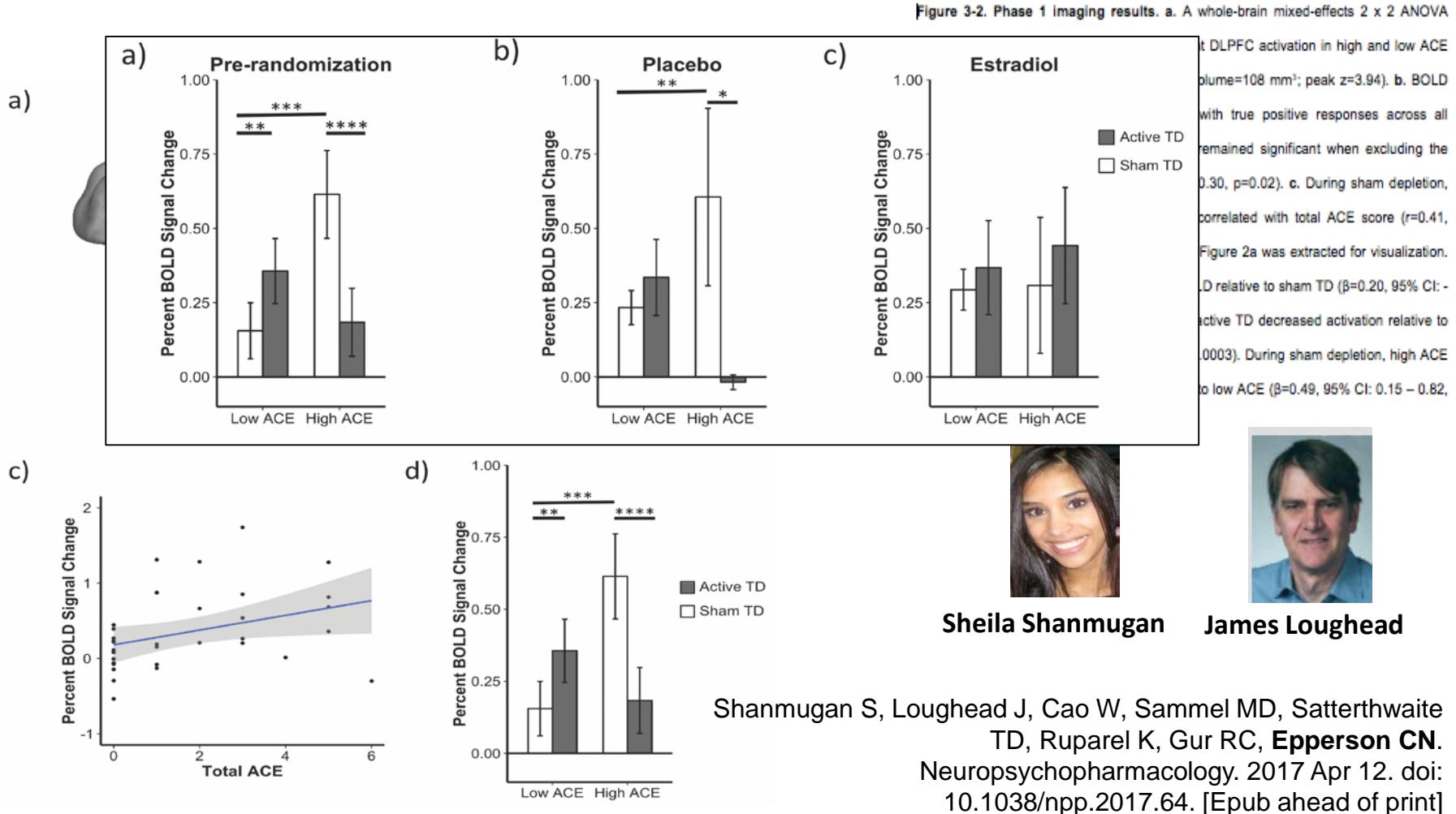
<sup>b</sup> Total effect of ACE on dependent variable

- Subjective report of executive function difficulties (63%).
- Objective measure of sustained attention (21%).
- **But not, working memory.**

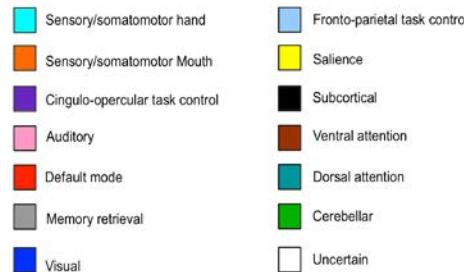
# Enduring Effects on Brain?



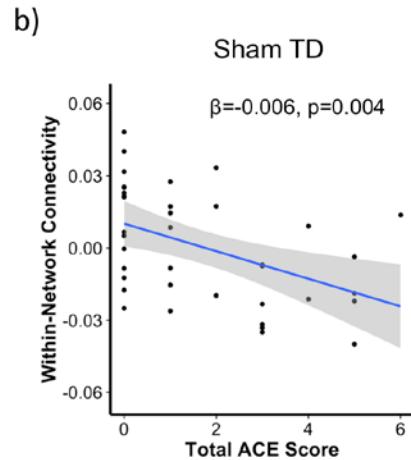
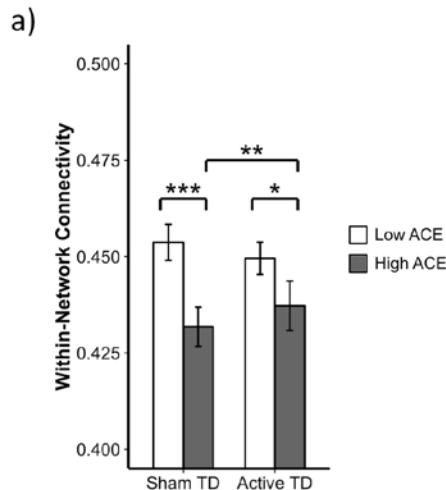
ACEs are associated with enduring effects on brain function, response to neurotransmitter and hormone manipulations



# ACEs are associated with enduring effects on brain function, response to neurotransmitter and hormone manipulations



**Sheila Shanmugan James Loughead**



Shanmugan S, Satterthwaite TD, Sammel MD, Cao W, Ruparel K, Gur RC, **Epperson CN**, Loughead J. Psychoneuroendocrinology. 2017 Jul 14;84:197-205.

# Could natural changes in inflammation unmask vulnerability?



- ↗ Loss of estradiol at menopause is associated with a rise in pro-inflammatory cytokines.
  - ↗ Cardiovascular disease
  - ↗ Osteoporosis
  - ↗ Obesity
  - ↗ Depression

**Could loss of estradiol at menopause and rise in cytokines unmask vulnerability?**

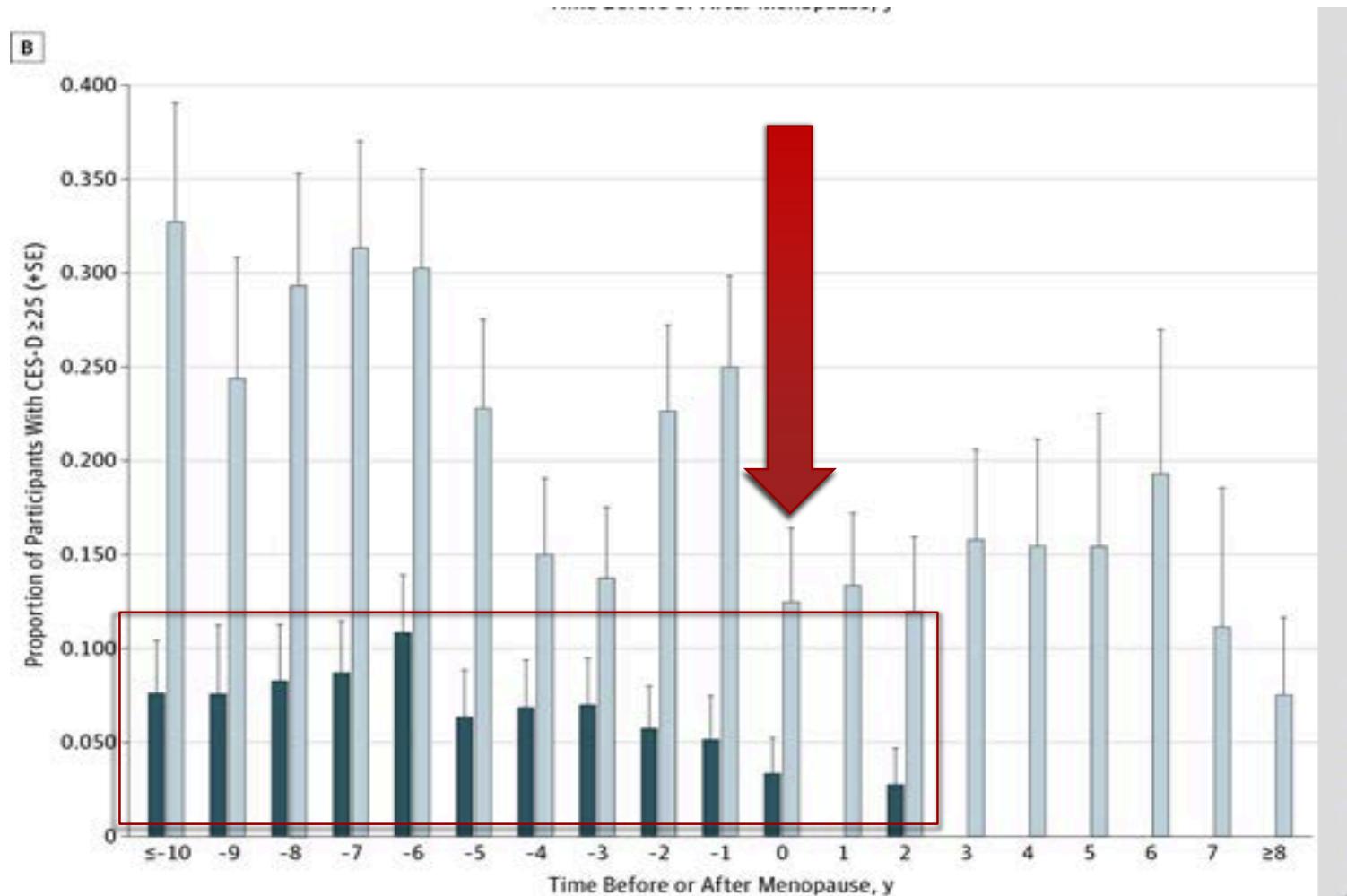
# Prepubertal ACE x Cytokine x Menopause Stage: Impact on Cognitive Measures

	Processing Speed	Verbal Memory		
	DIGIT SYMBOL	SYMBOL COPY	DELAYED RECALL	IMMEDIATE RECALL
hsCRP	0.482	0.401	0.742	<b>0.023</b>
IL-1 $\beta$	0.327	0.874	0.382	<b>0.027</b>
IL-6	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.037</b>	<b>0.016</b>	0.173
TNF- $\alpha$	0.118	0.715	<b>0.029</b>	<b>0.025</b>

Included in the model: Age, race, BMI, Smoking status, depression severity

# From: Longitudinal Pattern of Depressive Symptoms Around Natural Menopause

JAMA Psychiatry. 2014;71(1):36-43. doi:10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2013.2819



Ellen Freeman, Ph.D.

NIH | National Institute  
on Aging ■ \* \* \*

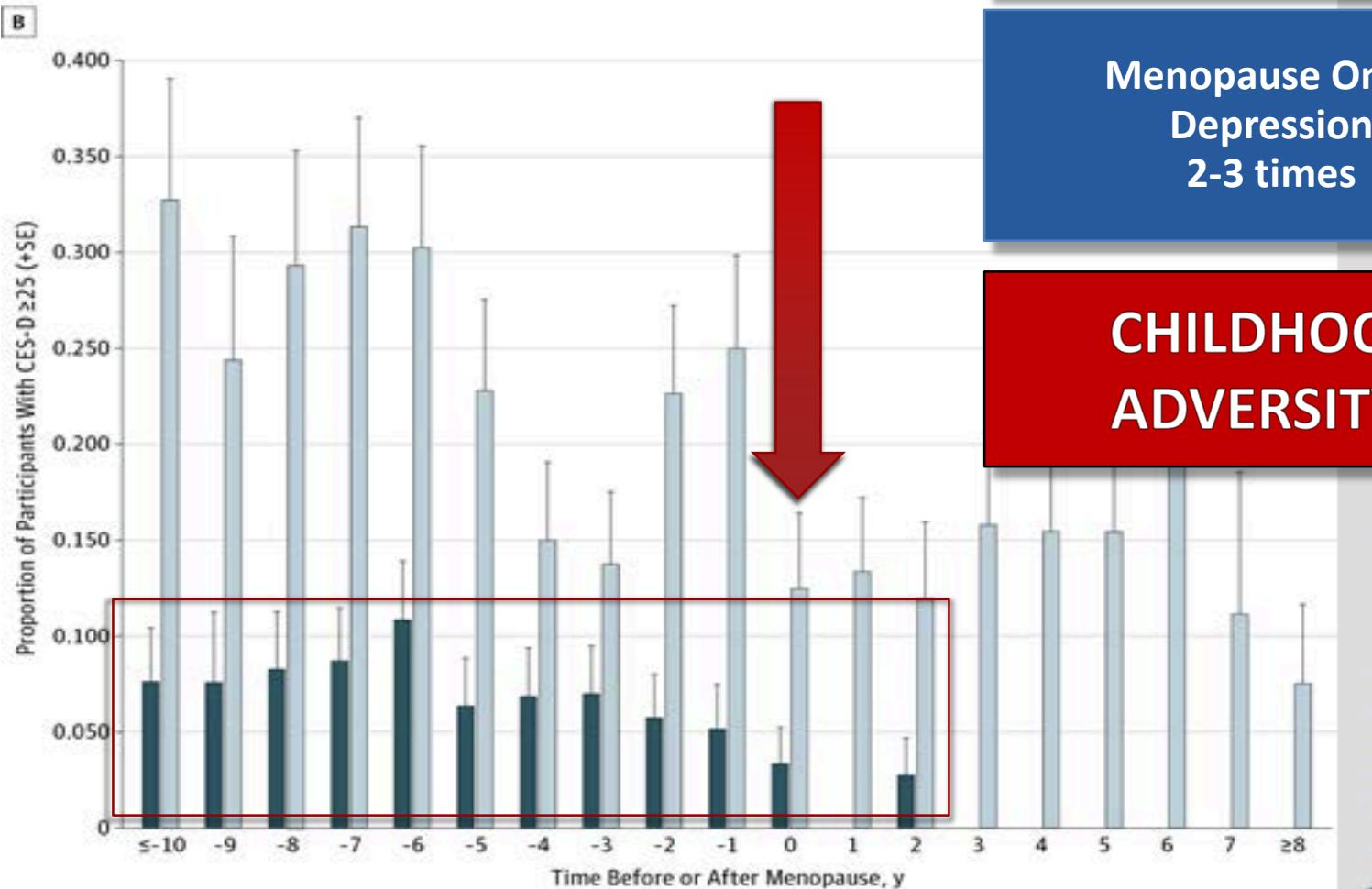
# From: Longitudinal Pattern of Depressive Symptoms Around Natural Menopause

JAMA Psychiatry. 2014;71(1):36-43. doi:10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2013.3232

Recurrent Depression  
4-5 times

Menopause Onset  
Depression  
2-3 times

CHILDHOOD  
ADVERSITY?



Ellen Freeman, Ph.D.

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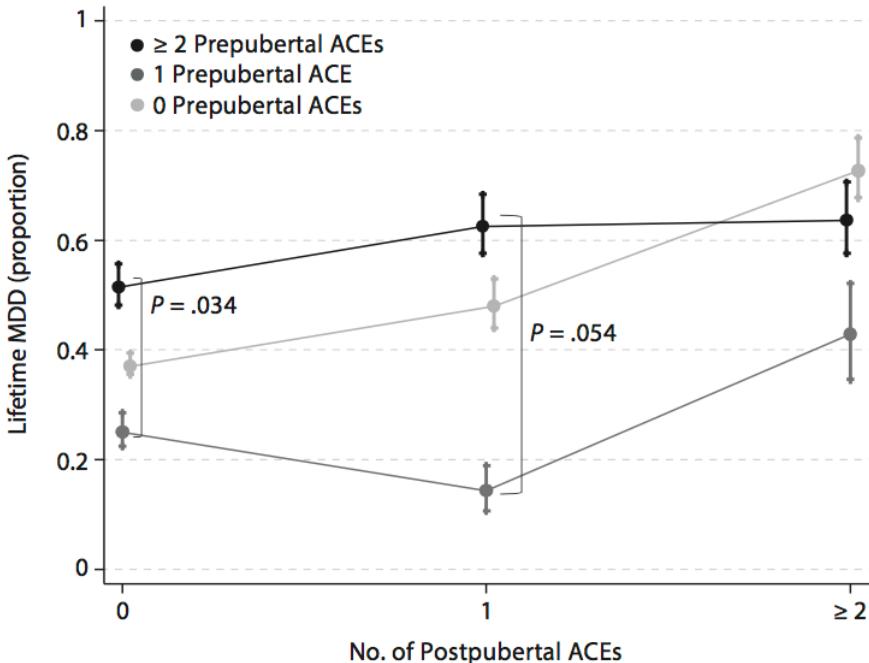
## **Adverse Childhood Experiences and Risk for First- Episode Major Depression During the Menopause Transition**

**C. Neill Epperson, MD<sup>a,b,c,\*</sup>; Mary D. Sammel, ScD<sup>a,d</sup>; Tracy L. Bale, PhD<sup>a,e</sup>; Deborah R. Kim, MD<sup>a,b</sup>; Sarah Conlin, BA<sup>f</sup>; Stephanie Scalice, MA<sup>a</sup>; Katharine Freeman, BA<sup>a</sup>; and Ellen W. Freeman, PhD<sup>c</sup>**

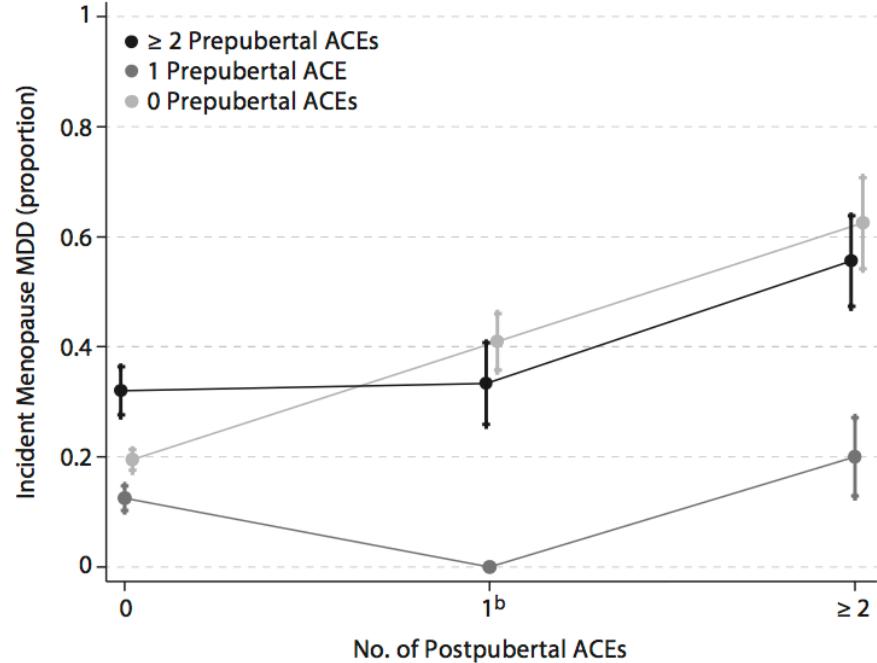
- Can adverse childhood experiences lead to risk for first episode of major depressive disorder in the menopause transition.
- Contacted 243 original POAS Participants.
- Administered the ACE Questionnaire.
  - Lifetime
  - Incident Perimenopause Depression

# ACE & MDD: Impact of number and pubertal status

A. Impact of ACE on Lifetime MDD

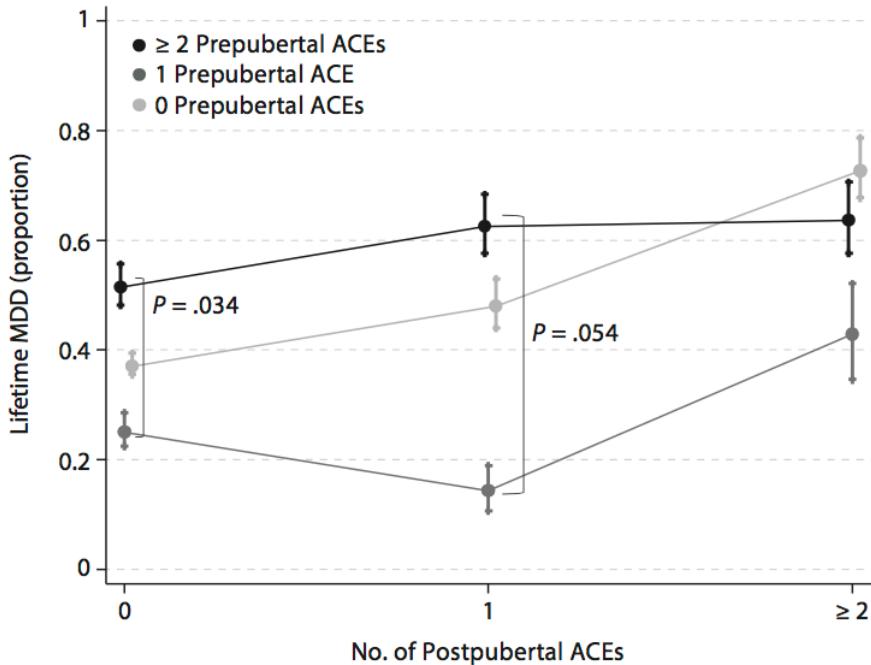


B. Impact of ACE on Incident Menopause MDD

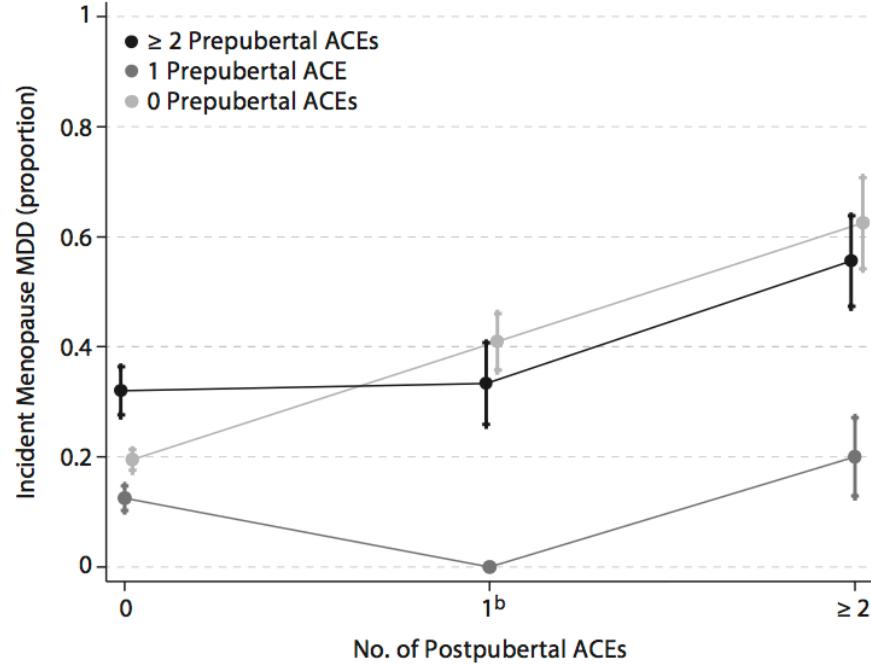


- In this sample, most commonly reported single ACE was...
  - Household substance abuse
  - Divorce Separation

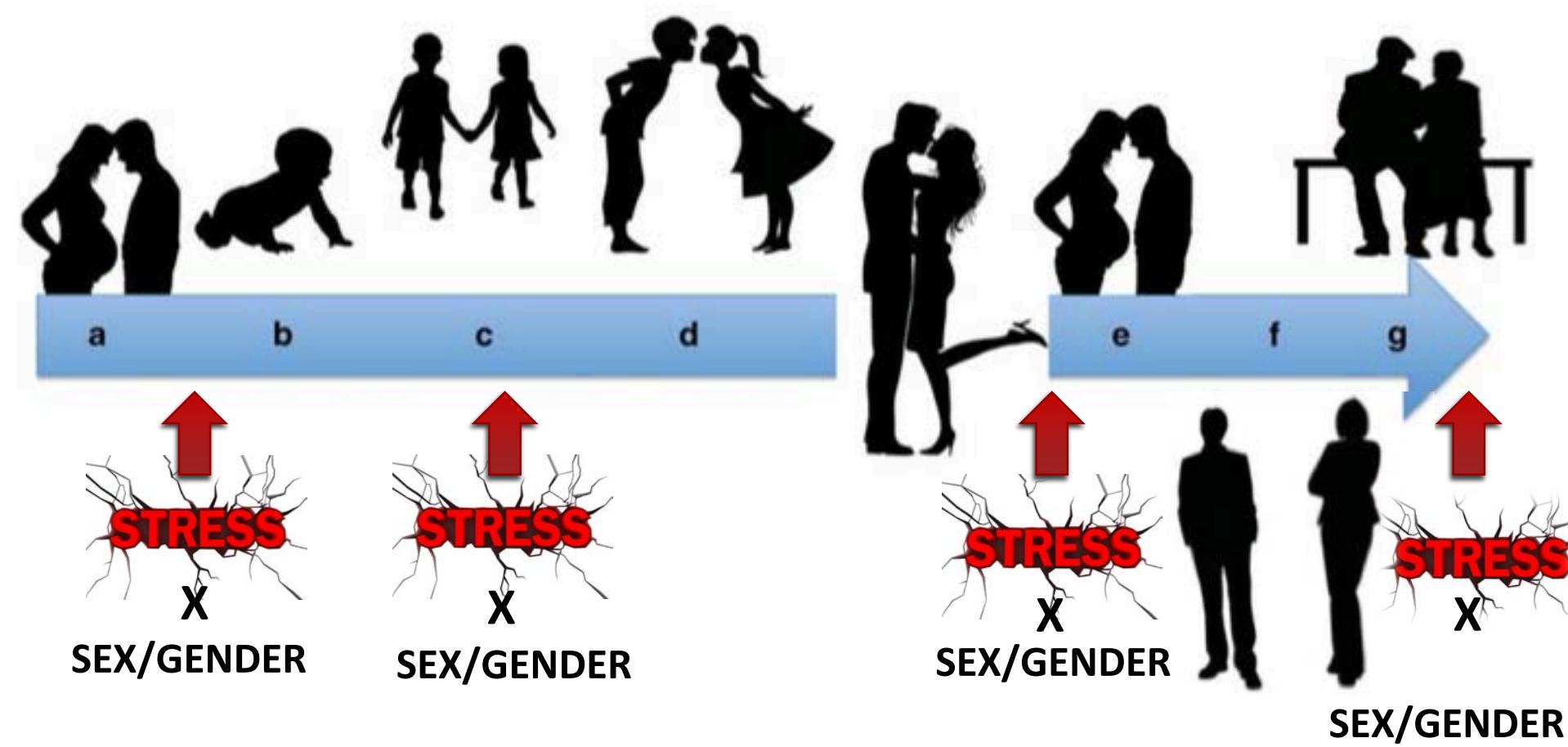
A. Impact of ACE on Lifetime MDD



B. Impact of ACE on Incident Menopause MDD



# Critical Windows Across Development



# SUMMARY

- Sex differences are present at birth
  - Impacting risk for neuropsychiatric and developmental disorders.
- “Life” then interacts with this “substrate” to lead to risk and resilience for psychiatric disorders.
  - Stressors/adversity/trauma
  - Reproductive hormones: static and fluctuating
  - Gender roles and related experiences
  - Lifestyle factors
  - Health factors
- Critical to consider reproductive stage, hormonal status AND stress history when studying women’s health.



# And our Funding Sources!



# Questions and Answers

